

FLAGS AND ARMS

- 1 Germany, Man of War and Arms
- 2 Great Britain, Naval Reserve
- 3 Great Britain, Man of War
- 4 Great Britain, Union Jack
- 5 Great Britain, Merchant
- 6 Norway, Royal and Arms
- 7 Germany, Merchant

- 8 Great Britain, Royal Standard and Arms
- 9 Sweden, Royal Standard
- 10 France, Ensign
- 11 United States, Ensign and Arms
- 12 United States, Yacht
- 13 United States, Union Jack

- 14 United States, Long Pennant
- 15 Spain, Man of War
- 16 Spain, Merchant and Arms
- 17 Roumania, Ensign and Arms
- 18 Switzerland, Ensign and Arms
- 19 Belgium, Royal Standard and Arms
- 20 Italy, Man of War and Arms

salsify

salsify (sal'si-fi), *n.* [Also *salsafy*; = *Sp. salsify* = *Pg. salsify* = *Sw. salsafy*, < *F. salsifis*, dial. *sercifi*, *OF. sercifi*, *cerchifi*, < *It. sassefria*, goat's-beard, < *L. saxum*, a rock, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*. Cf. *sassafras*.] A plant, *Tragopogon porrifolius*. It is extensively cultivated as a vegetable, the long fusiform root being the esculent part. Its flavor has given rise to the name of *oyster-plant* or *vegetable oyster*. Also *purpa*, goat's-beard. See cut on preceding page. Black salsify, *Scorzonera Hispanica*, unrelated plant with a root like that of salsify but outwardly blackish. It is rarely used, and its flavor is preferred by some.

salsilla (sal-sil'i), *n.* [< *Sp. salsilla*, dim. of *salsa* (= *Pg. It. salsa*), sauce; see *sauce*.] A name of several plants of the genus *Bomarea*, yielding edible tubers. *B. edulis* is cultivated in the West Indies, the root being eaten like the potato; it is also a native of the Peruvian Andes, and is pretty twining plant with showy flowers.

salso-acid (sal'so-as'id), *a.* [< *L. salsus*, pp. of *salsus*, salt, salt down, + *acidus*, acid.] Having a taste both salt and acid. [Rare.]

sals-soda (sal-sô'di), *n.* Crystalline sodium carbonate. See *sodium carbonate*, under *sodium*.

Salsola (sal'sô-lî), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < *L. salsus*, pp. of *salsus*, salt, salt down, < *sal*, salt; see *sauce*.] 1. A genus of upetulous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceae*, type of the tribe *Salsolaceae*. It is characterized by a single orbicular and horizontal seed without albumen, containing a green spiral embryo with elongate radicle proceeding from its center, by bicuspid axillary flowers without disk or stamens, and with four or five concave and winged perianth-segments, and by unforked branches with alternate leaves. There are about 10 species, mainly natives of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate and tropical regions of Asia; 10 are found in South Africa; one, *S. vermiculata*, is native on sea-beaches not only in Europe and western Asia, but in North and South America and Australia, also sparingly inland in the United States. They are herbs or shrubs, either annual, biennial, or perennial, and bearing small leaves, often with a broad clasping base, sometimes elongated, sometimes reduced to scale and often prickly-pointed. The small greenish flowers are solitary or clustered in the axils and commonly persistent and enlarged about the small rounded uterine fruit. Various species are cultivated as ornamentals, and *S. vermiculata*, also *S. vermiculata*.



Plant of Salsola (Salsola Kalm).

2. [L. c.] A plant of this genus.

salsolaceous (sal-sô-lî-shi-us), *a.* [< NL. *Salsola* + *-aceus*.] Of or pertaining to or resembling the genus *Salsola*.

It is getting hopeless now; . . . sand and nothing but salt. The *salsolaceous* plants, so long the only vegetation we have been, are gone.

H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, xlii.

Salsolæ (sal-sô-lî-ô), *n. pl.* [NL. (Moquin-Tandon, 1833), < *Salsola* + *-æ*.] A tribe of chenopodiaceous plants, typified by the genus *Salsola*. It embraces twenty other genera, chiefly natives of the temperate parts of the Old World.

salsuginose (sal-sû'ji-nô-s), *a.* [< ML. *salsuginosus*, salty; see *salsuginosus*.] In bot., growing in places inundated with salt water.

salsuginous (sal-sû'ji-nus), *a.* [Also *salsuginous*; < ML. *salsuginosus*, salty, < *L. salsugo* (sal-sû-lî-ga), (-gîn-), saltiness, < *salsus*, pp. of *salsus*, salt, < *sal*, salt; see *salt*.] Saltish; somewhat salty. [Rare.]

The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or *salsuginous*, if I may so call the fugitive salt of animal substances, and fixed or alkaline, may appear of much use in natural philosophy.

Boyle.

salt¹ (sôlt), *n. and a.* [I. *n.* < ME. *salt*, *sealt*, < AS. *sealt* = OS. *salt* = MD. *sout*, D. *zout* = MLG. *salt*, *solt*, LG. *solt* = OHG. MHG. G. *salt* = Icel. *salt* = Sw. Dan. *salt* = Goth. *salt* = W. hallt (Lapp. *sallte*, < Scand.), salt; appar. with the formative -t of the adj. form. IL *a.* < ME. *salt*, < AS. *sealt* = OFries. *salt* = MLG. *solt* = Icel. *salt* = Sw. Dan. *salt*, salt, = L. *salsus*, salted. The name in other tongues is of a simpler type: L. *sal* (< It. *salo* = Sp. *sal*, Pr. *sal* = F. *sel*) = Gr. *âz* = Oulg. *solt* = Serv. Pol. *sol* = Bohem. *sâl* = Russ. *solt* = Lett. *sâls* = W. hal, *halen* = OFr. *salan*, salt. Hence, from the L. form, *sal*, *salad*, *saltury*, *saltine*, *salmagundi*, *seller* (salt-cellar), *salt*(poter, *sauce*, *salsage*, *souse*, etc.) I. *n.* 1. A compound (NaCl) of chlorine with the metallic base of the alkali soda, one of the most abundantly disseminated and important of all substances. It not only occurs in numerous localities in beds sometimes thousands of feet in thickness, but also exists in solution in the ocean, forming nearly three per cent. by weight of its mass. It is not only of the greatest

Entered

Importance in connection with the business of chemical manufacturing, but is also an indispensable article of food, at least to all men not living exclusively on the products of the chase. Salt often occurs crystallized in the isometric system, and has when crystallized a perfect cubic cleavage. Its specific gravity is about 2.2. When pure it is colorless. As it occurs in nature in the solid form, it is almost always mixed with some earthy impurities, besides containing more or less of the same salts with which it is associated in the water of the ocean (see *ocean*). It is not limited to any one geological formation, but occurs in great abundance in nearly all the stratified groups. The Great Salt Range of India is of Lower Silurian age; the principal supply of the United States comes from the Upper Silurian and Carboniferous; the most important salt-deposits of England, France, and Germany are in the Permian and Triassic; the most noted deposits of Spain are Cretaceous and Tertiary; and those of Poland and Transylvania are of Tertiary age. Salt is obtained (1) from evaporation of the water of the ocean and of interior saline lakes; (2) from the evaporation of the water rising naturally in saline springs or obtained by boring; (3) by mining the solid material, or rock-salt. The supply of the United States is chiefly obtained by evaporating the water rising in holes made by boring. The principal salt-producing States are Michigan, New York, Ohio, Louisiana, West Virginia, Nevada, California, and Kansas; it is also produced in Utah. The two first-named States furnished in 1897 about three-quarters of the total product of the United States. The salt of California is made by the evaporation of sea-water; that of Utah from the water of Great Salt Lake; that of Louisiana and of Kansas, in part, is obtained by mining rock-salt. The product of the other States named comes chiefly from the evaporation of brine obtained by boring. Salt is of great importance as the material from which the alkali soda (carbonate of soda) is manufactured, and thus may be properly considered as forming the basis of several of the most economically important branches of chemical manufacture. Salt is also an article of great historical and ethnological importance. By many nations of antiquity it was regarded as having peculiar relations to mankind. Homer calls it "divine." It has been and is still used as a measure of value.

Lay salt on the trencher with knife that be cene; Not to meche, be thou were, for that is not gode.

Doche of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 60.

Then, when the languid flames at length subside, He strows a bed of glowing embers wide, Above the coals the smoking fragments turns, And sprinkles sacred salt from lifted urns.

Pope, *Iliad*, ix. 282.

Abandon those from your table and salt whom your own or others' experience shall deprecate dangerous.

Ep. Hall, *Epistles*, i. 8.

2. In chem., any acid in which one or more atoms of hydrogen have been replaced with metallic atoms or basic radicals; any base in which the hydrogen atoms have been more or less replaced by non-metallic atoms or acid radicals; also, the product of the direct union of a metallic oxide and an anhydride. (J. P. Cooke, *Chem. Phil.*, p. 110.) The nomenclature of salts has reference to the acids from which they are derived. For example, *sulphates*, *nitrates*, *carbonates*, etc., imply salts of sulphuric, nitric, and carbonic acids. The termination -ate implies the maximum of oxygen in the acids, and -ite the minimum.

3. *pl.* A salt (as Epsom salts, etc.) used as a medicine. See also *smelling-salts*.—4. A marshy place flooded by the tide. [Local].—5. A salt-cellar. [Now a trade-term or colloq.]

Garnish'd with salts of pure beaten gold.

Madison, *Micro-Cynicon*, l. 3.

I out and bought some things: among others, a dozen of silver salts.

Pepys, *Diary*, II. 163.

6. In her., a bearing representing a high decorative salt-cellar, intended to resemble those used in the middle ages. In modern delineations this is merely a covered vase.—7. Seasoning; that which preserves a thing from corruption, or gives taste and pungency to it.

Ye are the salt of the earth. Mat. v. 13.

Let a man be thoroughly conscientious, and he becomes the salt of society, the light of the world.

J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 216.

8. Taste; smack; savor; flavor.

Though we are justices and doctors and churchmen, Master Page, we have some salt of our youth in us.

Shaks., *ML. W.*, II. 3. 50.

9. Wit; piquancy; pungency; sarcasm; as, Attie salt (which see, under *Attie*).

On wings of fancy to display The flag of high invention, stay, Repose your quills; your veins grow four, Tempt not your salt beyond her power; If your pall'd fancies but decline, Censure will strike at every line.

Quarles, *Emblems*. (Nares.)

He says I want the tongue of Epigrams; I have no salt.

B. Jonson, *Epigrams*, xlix.

They understood not the salt and ingenuity of a witty and useful answer or reply.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 711.

10. Modification; hence, allowance; abatement; reserve; as, to take a thing with a grain of salt (see phrase below).

Contemporary accounts of these fair damsels are not very good, but it was rather a libellous and scurrilous age as regards women, and they might not be true, or at all events be taken with much salt.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 135.

salt

11. A bronzing material, the chlorid or butter of antimony, used in bronzing gun-barrels and other iron articles.—12. Lecherous desire.

Gifts will be sent, and letters which

Are the expressions of that itch

And salt which frets thy sutters.

Herrick, *The Parting Verse*.

13. A sailor, especially an experienced sailor. [Colloq.]

My complexion and hands were quite enough to distinguish me from the regular salt, who, with a sunburnt cheek, wide step, and rolling gait, swings his bronzed and toughened hands athwart-ships, half-opened, as though just ready to grasp a rope.

H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 2.

Above the salt, seated at the upper half of the table, and therefore among the guests of distinction; below or beneath the salt, at the lower half of the table, and therefore among the inferior guests, and dependents: In allusion to the custom of placing the principal or standing salt-cellar near the middle of the table.

His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is beneath him in clothes. He never drinks below the salt.

D. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, II. 2.

Abraum salts. See *abraum*.—Acid salts, those salts which still have one or more hydrogen atoms which are replaceable by basic radicals.—Ammoniacal salt. See *ammoniacal*.—Attic salt. See *Attie*.—Bakers' salt. See *baker*.—Basic salts, those salts which still retain one or more hydrogen atoms replaceable by acid radicals.—Below the salt. See *above the salt*.—Binary theory of salts. See *binary*.—Blue salts. See *blue-salts*.—Bronzing-salt. See *bronzing*.—Decrepitating salts, salts which burst with a crackling noise into smaller fragments when heated, as the nitrates of baryta and lead.

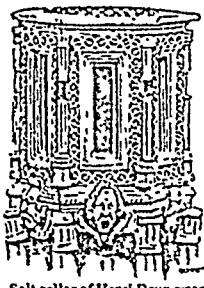
—Double salt, a salt containing two different acid or basic radicals, as potassium sodium carbonate, K Na CO₃, or strontium aceto-nitrate, Sr NO₂ (C₂H₃O₂).—Epsom salts, magnesium sulphate, MgSO₄ + 7H₂O, a cathartic producing watery stools. It is the principal ingredient of springs at Epsom, Surrey, England, and is also prepared from seawater, from the mineral magnesite, and from several other sources.—Essential salt of bark. See *bark*.—Essential salt of lemon. See *lemon*.—Essential salts, salts which are procured from the juices of plants by crystallization.—Ethereal salt, a compound consisting of one or more alcohol radicals united to one or more acid radicals.

Also called *compound ether* (which see, under *ether*).—Ethyli salts. See *ethyl*.—Everitt's salt, a yellowish-white powder formed from the decomposition of potassium ferrocyanide by sulphuric acid, and composed of potassium sulphate mixed with an insoluble compound of iron cyanide and potassium cyanide.—Ferric salts. See *ferric*.—Fixed salts, those salts which are prepared by calcining, then boiling the matter in water, straining off the liquor, and evaporating all the moisture, when the salt remains in the form of a powder.—Fossil salt. Same as *rock-salt*.—Fusible salt, the phosphate of ammonia.

Glauber's salt (after J. A. Glauber (died 1668), a German chemist, who originally prepared it), hydrous sodium sulphate, Na₂SO₄·10H₂O, a well-known cathartic. It occurs in monoclinic crystals and also as an efflorescence (the mineral mirabilite). It is a constituent of many mineral waters, and, in small quantity, of the blood and other animal fluids. It may be prepared by the direct action of sulphuric acid on sodium carbonate, and it is procured in large quantities as a residue in the process of refining hydrochloric acid and chlorine. This salt is extensively employed by woolen-dyers as an aid to obtain even, regular, or level dyeing.—Haloid salt. See *haloid*.—Horse salts, a familiar name of Glauber's salt.—Individual salt, a very small salt-cellar, containing salt for one person at a meal.

See def. 5 and *individual*, a. 4. [A trade-term.]—Kelp salt. See *kelp*.—Lemery's salt (named from Lemery, a French chemist (1645-1716), magnesium sulphate.—Lixivial, martiall, metallic salts. See the adjectives.—Microcosmic salt. See *microcosmic*.—Mineral salt. See *mineral*.—Monsel's salt, basic ferric sulphate, used in solution as a styptic.—Native salts, mineral bodies resembling precious stones or gems in their external character, and so named to distinguish them from artificial salts.—Neutral or normal salts. See *neutral*.—Oxy-salt, a salt derived from an oxygen acid, as distinguished from a haloid salt (derived from a halogen acid).—Permanent salts, those salts which undergo no change on exposure to the air.—Fer-salt, a salt supposed to be formed by the combination of an acid with a peroxid.—Pink salt, a salt sometimes used in calico-printing as a mordant. It is the double salt of stannic chloride and ammonium chloride.—Polychrest salt. See *polychrest*.—Preparing-salts, stannate of soda as used by calico-printers in preparing the cloth for receiving steam colors.—Preston's salts, ammonium carbonate in powder, with stronger water of ammonia and essential oils.—Proto-salt, a salt supposed to be formed by the combination of an acid with a protoxid.—Prunella salt. See *prunella*.—Riddance salts. See *riddance*.—Rochelle salt, sodium potassium tartrate (KNaH₂C₄O₆·4H₂O). It has a mild, hardly saline taste, and acts as a laxative.—Salt of bone. Same as *ammonia*.—Salt of colcothar, iron sulphate, or green vitriol.—Salt of hartshorn, a name formerly applied to both ammonium chloride and ammonium carbonate.—Salt of lemons. See *essential salt of lemon*, under *lemon*.—Salt of Riverius, potassium citrate.—Salt of Saturn (from Saturn, the alchemistic name of lead), lead acetate; sugar of lead.—Salt of Seignette. Same as *Rochelle salt*.—Salt of soda, sodium carbonate.—Salt of sorrel, acid potassium oxalate.—Salt of tartar, purified potassium carbonate.—Salt of tin. See *tin*.—Salt of vitriol, zinc sulphate.—Salt of wisdom. Same as *sal alernbroth* (which see, under *sal*).—Salt of wormwood, an impure potassium carbonate obtained from the ashes of absinthium.—Schlippe's salt, a compound of antimony sulphid with sodium sulphid, having the formula Na₂SBu₂ + 4H₂O. It is a crystalline solid, having a bitter saline metallic taste, and is soluble in water.—Seesqu-salt, a salt supposed to be formed by the combination of an acid with a seesquioxid.—Smoking salts, a name improperly given by English silversmiths

Although not archit, yet weather prooffe.
Herrick. Ills Age.



Salt-cellar of Henri Deux ware
(16th century).

Standing salt-cellar, the large salt-cellar which formerly occupied an important place on the table. The principal one, usually placed in front of the master of the feast, was frequently a very decorative object. Compare *trencher salt-cellar*.—*Trencher salt-cellar*, a small salt-cellar for actual use at the table, placed within reach of the guests, as distinguished from the *standing salt-cellar*, which was rather an object of decoration.

salt-cote (sál'tkót), *n.* [Also *salt-coat*; < ME. *salt cote*, *salto cote*: see *salt* and *cote*.] A salt-pit.

There be a great number of *salt cotes* about this well, wherein the salt water is solden in leads, and brought to this perfection of pure white salt.

Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 13.

The Bay and rivers have much merchantable fish, and plenty for *Salt coats*, building of ships, making of iron, &c.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 123.

salt-duty (sál'tdú ti), *n.* A duty on salt: in London, a duty, the twentieth part, formerly payable to the lord mayor, etc., for salt brought to the port of London.

salted (sál'ted), *a.* [*salt* + *-ed*.] Having acquired immunity from disease by a previous attack. [Rare.]

In addition, he must have horses which should be "salted": that is must have had the epidemic known as horse sickness which prevails on the north of the Vast river, particularly on the banks of the Limpopo.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 618.

saltée (sál'tē), *n.* [*It. soldi*, pl. of *soldo*, a small Italian coin: see *sold*.] A penny. [Slang.]

It had rained kicks all day in lieu of saltée.

C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, iv.

salter (sál'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. salter, saltare, < AS. saltara, a salter; as salt + -er*.] 1. One who makes, sells, or deals in salt.

Saltare, or wellfare of salt. *Saltator*

Prompt. Parv., p. 441.

2. A dry-salter. The incorporated salters, or dry-salters, of London form one of the city livery companies.


A few yards off, on the other side of Cannon Street, in St. Swithin's Lane, is the spacious but not very interesting hall of the salters.

The Century, XXXVII. 16

3. One who salts meat or fish. The salter in a fish-increasing receives the fish from the splitter, strews salt on them, and stows them away in compact layers with the skin down.

4. A trout about leaving salt water to ascend a stream. [New Eng.]

salterello, *n.* See *saltarello*.

salteretto (sál'te-ret'ō), *n.* [*It. cf. saltarella*.] In music, the rhythmic figure  Compare *saltarello*.

saltern (sál'törn), *n.* [*< ME. *saltarn (?)*, < AS. *saltra*, < *salt* + *ern*, a place for storing, corner: see *ern*.] A salt-works; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation; more especially, a plot of retentive land, laid out in pools and walks, where the sea-water is admitted to be evaporated by the heat of the sun's rays. E. H. Knight.

salt-foot (sál'tfüt), *n.* A large salt-cellar formerly placed near the middle of a long table to mark the place of division between the superior and the inferior guests. See *above the salt*, under *salt*.

salt-furnace (sál'tér-fún's), *n.* A simple form of furnace for heating the evaporating-pans and boilers in a salt-factory.

salt-gage (sál'tgäi), *n.* Same as *salinometer*.

salt-garden (sál'tgär'dn), *n.* [*It. cf. saltarella*.] In the manufacture of common salt from sea-water or water obtained from saline springs, a large shallow pond wherein the water is allowed to evaporate till the salt, mixed with impurities, separates out. *Spon's Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 265.

salt-glaze (sál'tglüz), *n.* A glaze produced upon ceramic ware by putting common salt in the kilns after they have been fired for from 60 to 96 hours. The glaze is formed by the volatilization of the salt, its decomposition by the water in the gases of combustion, and the combination of the sodic hydrate thus set free with the free silica in and on the surface of the ware. The glaze is therefore a sodium silicate.

salt-grass (sál'tgräs), *n.* A collective name of grasses growing in salt-meadows, consisting largely of species of *Spartina*. *Sporobolus airoides*, which affords considerable pasturage on arid plains in the western United States, is also so called, as is *Dactylis maritima*, which inhabits both localities.

salt-green (sál'tgrün), *a.* Green like the sea.

salt-group (sál'tgrüp), *n.* In geol., a group or series of rocks containing salt in considerable quantity.—*Onondaga salt-group*, a series of rocks occupying a position nearly in the middle of the Upper Silurian, and especially well developed in central New York, where it is of great economical importance on account of the salt which it affords: so named from the county of Onondaga, where for many years the manufac-

ture of salt has been extensively carried on. Also called *Salina group*.

salt-holder (sál't'höl'dér), *n.* A salt-cellar.

"Be propitious, O Bacchus!" said Glaucus, inclining reverentially to a beautiful image of the god placed in the centre of the table, at the corners of which stood the Lares and the salt-holders.

Duiker, Last Days of Pompeii, I. 3.

salt-horse (sál't'hórs'), *n.* Salt beef. [Sailors' slang.]

By way of change from that substantial fare called salt-horse and hard-tack.

C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 123.

Salticidæ (sal-tis'i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salticus* + *-idæ*.] A family of vagabond dipneumonous spiders, typified by the genus *Salticus*, containing active saltatorial species which spin no web, but prowl about to spring upon their prey. They are known as *jumping* or *leaping spiders*. **Salticus** (sal'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *salticus*, dancing, < L. *saltus*, a leaping (*saltare*, dance), < *salire*, leap: see *saltate*.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Salticidæ*.

saltie (sál'ti), *n.* The salt-water fluke or dab, *Limanda platessoides*.—*Bastard saltie*. See *bastard*.

saltier, *saltire* (sál'tēr), *n.* [*< OF. sautoir, F. sautoir*, St. Andrew's cross, orig. a stirrup (the cross being appar. so named from the position of the side-pieces of a stirrup, formerly made in a triangle resembling the Gr. delta, Δ), < ML. *saltatorium*, a stirrup, < L. *saltatorius*, belonging to dancing or leaping, suitable for mounting a horse, < *saltator*, a leaper, < *saltare*, pp. *saltatus*, leap, dance: see *saltate*.] In her., an ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross,

formed by two bends, dexter and sinister, crossing each other. Also called *cross saltier*, *cross in saltier*.



Saltier.

Upon his surcoat valiant Nevill bore

A silver saltire upon an indurled red.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, li. 23.

The Saracens, Curdmans, and Ishmaelites yield
To the scallop, the saltier, and crossleaved shield.

Scott, The Fire-King.

In saltier. Same as *saltierwise* when applied to a number of small charges.—*Per saltier, saltierwise*.—*Quarterly in saltier*. Same as *per saltier*.—*Saltier arched*, a bearing consisting of two curved bands turning their convex sides to each other, tangent or conjoined, so as to nearly resemble a saltier.—*Saltier checky*, a saltier whose field is occupied with small checkers in three or four rows, the lines which form the checkers being parallel to those bounding the saltier, and therefore oblique to the escutcheon.—*Saltier componé*, a saltier whose field is occupied with squares alternating of two tinctures: these are set square with the saltier, and therefore seem to be lozenges as regards the escutcheon.—*Saltier conjoined in base*, a saltier cut short in some way, as coupled, and having the feet or extremities of the two lower arms united by a band, usually of the same width and tincture as the arms of the saltier.—*Saltier coupé*, a saltier the extremities of which do not reach the edges of the field.—*Saltier coupé and crossed*, a figure resembling a cross crosslet set saltierwise. Also called *cross crosslet in saltier*; sometimes also *saltier saltieret*, apparently in imitation of *cross crosslet*, etc.—*Saltier crossed patté*, a saltier each of whose arms ends in a cross patté, or, more correctly, is decorated with three arms of a cross patté.—*Saltier fimbriated*, a saltier having along each of its arms a narrow line of a different tincture, separating it from the field: this usually represents another saltier of the tincture of the fimbriation, the two having been combined on the occasion of some family alliance or the like. A notable instance is seen in the British union jack.—*Saltier lozengey*, a saltier the field of which is occupied with lozenges, or with squares set diagonally to the saltier, and therefore square with the escutcheon.—*Saltier moline*, a saltier coupé and having each of the ends divided and bent backward in a curve. Also called *cross moline in saltier*.—*Saltier nowy*, a bearing consisting of a circle in the fesse-point of the field, from which four arms, bendwise and bendwise sinister, are carried to the edges.—*Saltier nowy lozengey*, a bearing consisting of a square set diagonally in the middle of the field, from each side of which one arm of a saltier extends to the edge of the escutcheon, the angles of the square projecting between the arms.—*Saltier nowy quadrat*, a bearing consisting of a square in the center of the field, from each angle of which one arm of a saltier extends to the limit of the escutcheon: each angle of the saltier is therefore filled up with a triangle.—*Saltier of chains*, in her., a bearing representing a ring in or near the fesse-point of the field, from which four chains extend to the edges of the field, forming a saltier.—*Saltier of five masles*, a bearing consisting of a square masle having four lozenge-shaped masles fretted or interlaced with it, one with each of its four sides.—*Saltier quarterly pierced*, a saltier having the center removed, as in a cross quarterly pierced: but, as the square so cut out is diagonal on the field, this bearing is more often described as a *saltier pierced lozengey*.—*Saltier quarterly quartered*, a saltier divided by the vertical and horizontal lines which if carried out would quarter the whole field: each of the four arms is thus separated from the others, and is distinguished by a different tincture or combination of tinctures.—*Saltier triparted*, a bearing composed of three bendlets and three bendlets sinister, usually fretted or interlaced where they cross one another.

saltier², *n.* A blunder for *satyr*¹.

There is three carters, three shepherds, three neat-herds, three swine-herds, that have made themselves all men of hair, they call themselves *Saltiers*, and they have a dance which the wenches say is a gallimaufry of gambols.

Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 334.

saltierlet (sál'tēr-let), *n.* [*< saltier*¹ + *-let*.] A small saltier. See *saltier coupé* and *crossed*, under *saltier*¹.

saltierra (sal'tyer-ä), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Sp. *sal* (< L. *sal*), salt, + *tierra* (< L. *terra*), land, soil.] A salino deposit left by the drying up of certain shallow inland lakes in Mexico, formerly much used in the patio process instead of salt obtained from the sea-coast by evaporation of the ocean-water.

saltierwise, saltirewise (sál'tēr-wiz), *adv.* In her.: (a) Arranged in the form of a saltier, as small bearings of any kind of approximately circular form, not only roundels, bezants, etc., but mullets, escallops, martlets, etc. (b) Divided by two diagonal lines having the position of the arms of the saltier: said of the field or a bearing. (c) Lying in the direction of the two arms of the saltier: as, a sword and spear or two swords *saltierwise*. See *cut under angle*³, 5.—*Cross saltierwise*. See *cross*.

Saltigrada (sál'tig-rä-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *saltigrade*.] Same as *Saltigrade*.

Saltigradæ (sál'tig-rä-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *saltigrade*.] A group or suborder of spiders distinguished by their activity or ability to leap. It includes species which have a high cephalothorax with almost vertical sides, a very broad back, short and thick extremities, and a peculiar position of the eyes, four in the first row and the remaining four in a second and a third row. The two generally admitted families are the *Eresidae* and the *Atidae*.

saltigrade (sál'ti-gräd), *a. and n.* [*< L. saltus*, a leap (< *salire*, jump, spring), + *gradi*, walk, advance.] I. *a.* Moving by leaping; saltatorial, as a spider; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saltigradæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Saltigradæ*.

saltimbancot (sál'tim-bang'kō), *n.* [= F. *saltimbanque* = Sp. Pg. *saltimbanco*, < It. *saltimbanco*, a mountebank, < *saltare*, leap, + *in*, on, + *banco*, bench: see *salt*², *saltation*, in¹, *bank*¹. Cf. *mountebank*.] A mountebank; a quack.

Saltimbancos, quacksalvers, and charlatans deceive them.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

saltin (sál'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *salt*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of sprinkling, seasoning, filling, or furnishing with salt; specifically, the celebration of the Eton montem. See *montem*.

"Twins then commonly said that the college [at Eton] held some lands by the custom of *saltin*, but, having never since examined it, I know not how to answer for it."

J. Byrom, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 167.

2. A salt-marsh.

saltin-box (sál'ting-boks), *n.* See *box*².

saltin-house (sál'ting-hous), *n.* An establishment where fish, etc., are salted.

saltin-point (sál'ting-point), *n.* In soap-making, the degree of concentration to which the soap is brought by evaporation before the separation from the lye is effected by the addition of salt or salted lye. *Watt*, Soap-making, p. 224.

saltire, *n.* See *saltier*¹.

saltirewise, *adv.* See *saltierwise*.

saltish (sál'tish), *a.* [*< salt*¹ + *-ish*.] Somewhat salt; tinctured or impregnated with salt.

But how bitter, *saltish*, and unsavoury soever the sea is, yet the fishes that swim in it exceedingly like it.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 45.

saltishly (sál'tish-li), *adv.* With a moderate degree of saltiness. *Imp. Dict.*

saltishness (sál'tish-nes), *n.* The property of being saltish. *Imp. Dict.*

saltless (sál'tles), *a.* [*< salt*¹ + *-less*.] Destitute of salt; insipid. *Imp. Dict.*

salt-lick (sál'tlik), *n.* A place resorted to by animals for the purpose of satisfying the natural craving for salt. The regions thus visited are those where saline springs rise to the surface, or have done so in former times. The miring of large animals, especially of the buffalo (*Bison americanus*), about these licks has caused one of the most remarkable of them to be called the "Big Bone Lick." It is in Boone county, Kentucky.

No, he must trust to chance and time; patient and wary, like a "painter" crouching for its spring, or a hunter waiting at a *salt-lick* for deer.

W. H. Melville, White Rose, II. 1.

saltly (sál'tli), *adv.* [*< salt*¹ + *-ly*.] In a salt manner; with the taste of salt. *Imp. Dict.*

salt-marsh (sál't-marsh), *n.* [*< AS. salt-marsh*, < *scall*, salt, + *mersc*, marsh: see *salt*¹ and *marsh*.] Land under pasture-grasses or herbage-plants, subject to be overflowed by the sea, or by the

waters of estuaries, or the outlets of rivers which, in consequence of proximity to the sea, are more or less impregnated with salt.—**Salt-marsh caterpillar**, the hairy larva of an arctiid moth, *Spilosoma aceræ*, one of the woolly-bears, which feeds commonly on the salt-grass of the sea-coast of New England.—**Salt-marsh fleabane**. See *Pluchea*.—**Salt-marsh hen**. Same as *marsh-hen* (b).—**Salt-marsh terrapin**, the diamond-backed turtle. See *diamond-backed*, and cut under *terrapin*.

saltmaster (sălt'măst'ēr), *n.* One who owns, leases, or works a salt-mine or salt-well; a salt-producer.

The cost of that salt is likely to become dearer now to the saltmasters on account of the increased price of coal. *The Engineer*, LXXIII. 331.

salt-mill (sălt'mīl), *n.* A mill for pulverizing coarse salt in order to prepare it for table use.
salt-mine (sălt'mīn), *n.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

salt-money (sălt'mun'ē), *n.* See *montem*.
saltiness (sălt'nes), *n.* [*< ME. saltinesse, < AS. saltiness, saltnis, saltiness, < salt, salt (see salt), + -ness.*] The property or state of being salt; impregnation with salt: as, the *saltiness* of sea-water or of provisions.

Men ought to find the difference between *saltiness* and bitterness. *Bacon*, Discourse.

And the great Plain Joining to the dead Sea, which, by reason of its *saltiness*, might be thought unserviceable both for Cattle, Corn, Olives, and Vines, had yet its proper usefulness, for the nourishment of Bees, and for the Fabrick of Honey. *Maunder*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 69.

salto (sălt'ō), *n.* [*It., < L. saltus, a leap: see salt², salt¹.*] In music, *salmus skip¹*. A melody characterized by frequent skips is said to be *di salto*.

saltorel (sălt'ō-rel), *n.* [*Dim. of saltier (OF. saltior); see salt¹.*] *In her.*, same as *saltier¹*.

salt-pan (sălt'pān), *n.* A large shallow pan or vessel in which salt water or brine is evaporated in order to obtain salt. The term is also applied especially in the plural, to salt-works and to natural or artificial ponds or sheets of water in which salt is produced by evaporation.

salt-peter, **salt-petre** (sălt-pē'tēr), *n.* [*An altered form, simulating salt¹, of early mod. E. salt-petr, < ME. saltpetre = D. G. Dan. Sw. saltpetr, < OF. saltpetre, saltpetre, F. saltpêtre, < ML. salt-petra, prop. two words, sal petra, lit. 'salt of the rock'; L. sal, salt; petra, gen. of petra, a rock: see petra, petr¹.*] A salt called also *nitre* and, in chemical nomenclature, *potassium nitrate*, or nitrate of potash. See *nitre*.—**Chili salt-peter**, sodium nitrate.—**Gunny of salt-peter**. See *gunny*.
Salt-peter-and-sulphur grinding-mill. See *grinding mill*. Salt-peter, a white, flocculent, crystalline efflorescence which sometimes forms in new or damp walls where potassium nitrate is generated, and, working its way to the surface, issues in large patches of salt. Also called *saltpetre*. Salt-peter war, the war of Chili against Peru and Bolivia 1879-83 for the possession of nitre and gunny beds claimed by both parties.

salt-petering (sălt-pē'tēr-ing), *n.* [*< salt-petr + -ing*] Same as *salt-petr rot* (which see, under *salt-petr*).

salt-petre, *n.* See *salt-petr*.

salt-petrous (sălt-pē'trus), *a.* [*OF. saltpetreux; as salt-petr + -ous*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or impregnated with salt-peter: as, *salt-petrous* sandstone.

salt-pit (sălt'pīt), *n.* A pit where salt is obtained; a salt-pan.

salt-raker (sălt're-ker), *n.* One employed in raking or collecting salt in natural salt-ponds or in enclosures from the sea. *Simmonds*.

salt-rheum (sălt'ri-ūm), *n.* A vague and indefinite popular name applied to almost all non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except perhaps ringworm and itch.—**Salt-rheum weed**, the turtleneck, *Chelone glabra*, a reputed remedy for salt-rheum.

salt-rising (sălt'ri-zing), *n.* A leaven or yeast for raising bread, consisting of a salted batter of flour or meal. [*Western U. S.*]

Salt River (sălt'ri-ēr), *n.* An imaginary river, up which defeated politicians and political parties are supposed to be sent to oblivion. "The phrase to row up Salt River has its origin in the fact that there is a small stream of that name in Kentucky, the passage of which is made difficult and laborious as well by its tortuous course as by the abundance of shallows and bars. The real application of the phrase is to the unhappy wight who has the task of propelling the boat up the stream, but in political or slang usage it is to those who are rowed up Salt River, to be defeated in a political struggle."

salt-saleri, *n.* A Middle English form of *salt-cellar*.

salt-sedativer (sălt'sed'ā-tiv), *n.* Boracic acid. *Ure*

salt-slivered (sălt'sliv'ēr-d), *a.* Slivered and salted, as fish for bait. Menhaden are usually so

treated, and a mackereler carries 20 barrels or more of such bait. [*Trade use.*]

salt-spoon (sălt'spūn), *n.* A small spoon, usually having a round and rather deep bowl, used in serving salt at table.

salt-spring (sălt'spring), *n.* A spring of salt water; a brine-spring.

salt-stand (sălt'stānd), *n.* Same as *salt-cellar*.
salt-tree (sălt'trē), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Halimodendron argenteum*, with hoary pinnate leaves, growing in Asiatic Russia.

saltus (sălt'us), *n.* [*< L. saltus, a leap: see salt¹.*] 1. A breach of continuity in time, motion, or line.—2. In logic, a leap from premises to conclusion; an unwary or unwarranted inference.

salt-water (sălt'wā'tēr), *a.* In *zool.*, inhabiting salt water or the sea: as, a *salt-water* fish; a *salt-water* infusorian.—**Salt-water fluke**. See *fluke*, 1 (b).—**Salt-water marsh-hen**. See *marsh-hen* (b).—**Salt-water minnow**. See *minnow*, 2 (b).—**Salt-water perch**, snail, tailor, teal, etc. See the nouns.

salt-works (sălt'wōrks), *n.* sing. or pl. A house or place where salt is made.

saltwort (sălt'wōrt), *n.* [*< salt + wort¹.*] A name of several maritime plants, particularly the alkaline plants *Salsola Kali* (also called *prickly glasswort*) and *S. oppositifolia*; applied also to the glassworts *Salscoria*. The two genera are alike in habit and uses. See *alkali* and *glasswort*.—**Black saltwort**. See *glaur*.—**West Indian saltwort**, *Batis maritima* of the West Indies and Florida.

salty (sălt'i), *a.* [*= G. saltig; as salt¹ + -y¹.*] Somewhat salt; saltish.

Many a pleasant island, which the monks of old re-claimed from the *salty* marshes, and planted with gardens and vineyards. *Hovells*, Venetian Life, xvi.

saluberrime, *a.* [*< L. saluberrimus, superl. of salubris, healthful, wholesome: see salubrious.*] Most salubrious or beneficial or wholesome.

All vices and vices, and mighty beggars, the which go the beggery from door to door, aylethly tell or nought with hunc men and crepples, come vnto me, and I shall gyue you an almshouse saluberrime & of grete vertue. *Watson*, tr. of Brant's Ship of Fools, Prol.

salubrious (să-lū'bri-us), *a.* [*With added suffix -ous (cf. F. Sp. Pg. It. salubre), < L. salubris, healthful, healthy, wholesome, < salus (salut-), health: see salute.*] Favorable to health; promoting health; wholesome: as, *salubrious* air.

The warm limbs draw salubrious waters from the ocean's brood. *J. Phillips*, Cider, 1.

Religions, like the sun, take their course from east to west, traversing the globe; they are not all equally temperate, equally *salubrious*; they dry up some lands, and inundate others. *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, II.

=Syn. *Wholesome*, etc. See *healthy*.

salubriously (să-lū'bri-us-li), *adv.* In a salubrious manner; so as to promote health.

salubriousness (să-lū'bri-us-nes), *n.* Salubrity.

salubrity (să-lū'bri-ti), *n.* [*< F. salubrité = Sp. salubridad = Pg. salubridade = It. salubrità, < L. salubritas (-tat-), healthfulness, < salubris, healthful: see salubrious.*] The state or character of being salubrious or wholesome; healthful character or condition; healthfulness; as, the *salubrity* of mountain air.

Drink the wild air's *salubrity*. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

They catalogized . . . the *salubrity* of the climate. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 150.

saludadori, *n.* [*Sp., a quack who professes to cure by prayers, also a saluter, < L. saluator, < salutar, greet: see salute¹.*] A false priest; an impostor who pretended to cure diseases by prayers and incantations.

His Maty was discoursing with the Bishops concerning miracles, and what strange things the *Saludadores* would in Spain, as by creeping into heated ovens without hurt, and that they had a black cross in the roof of their mouths but yet were commonly notorious and profane wretches. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 16, 1685.

saluer, *v. t.* [*Also salute; < ME. saluen, < OF. saluer, greet, salute: see salute¹.*] To salute; greet.

The busy lake, messenger of days, *Saluth* in hie song the morrow graye. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, I. 634.

saluet, *n.* [*ME., < OF. salut, < L. salus (salut-), health: see salute¹, salute².*] Health; salvation. Also *saluere*.

With thid rīst, lord, mercy mynge, *And to my soule goostell salueth thou sende.* *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

salufer (să-lū'fēr), *n.* Silicofluoride of sodium, used as an antiseptic.

saluingt, *n.* [*ME., verbal n. of salue, v.*] Salutation; greeting.

Ther nas no good day, ne no *saluingt*. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, I. 791.

salutarily (să-lū'tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a salutary manner; beneficially.

salutariness (să-lū'tā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The property of being salutary or wholesome. *Johnson*.—2. The property of promoting benefit or prosperity.

salutary (să-lū'tā-ri), *a.* [= *F. salutaire = Pg. salutar = It. salutare, < L. salutaris, healthful, < salus (salut-), health: see salute¹.*] 1. Whole-some; healthful; healing.

Although Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, were of greater name and current, yet they were not so *salutary* as the waters of Jordan to cure Naaman's leprosy. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

How many have murdered both stranger and friend by advising a medicament which to others may perhaps have been *salutary*! *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, Episcurus and Metrodorus.

2. Promotive of or contributing to some beneficial purpose; beneficial; profitable.

We entertain no doubt that the Revolution was, on the whole, a most *salutary* event for France.

Macaulay, Mill on Government. =Syn. 1. *Salubrious*, etc. See *healthy*.—2. Useful, advantageous, favorable.

salutation (să-lū'tā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. salutacion, salutacioun, < OF. (and F.) salutation = Pr. Sp. salutacion = Pg. saudação = It. salutazione, < L. salutatio(n-), salutation, < salutare, pp. salutatus, salute: see salute¹, v.*] 1. The act of saluting or greeting, or of paying respect or reverence by customary words or actions or forms of address; also, that which is spoken, written, or done in the act of saluting or greeting. It may consist in the expression of kind wishes, bowing, uncovering the head, clasping hands, embracing, or the like: technically applied to liturgical greetings, especially to those between the officiating clergyman and the people.

And .v. myle from Jherusalem, into ye wiche hous of Zacharye, after the *salutation* of the angell and the concepcion of Criste, the moste blessed Virgyn, goynge into the meynnynnes with grete speche, entred and saluted Elizabeth. *Sir R. Glynfforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

At the brethrens greteyn. Grete ye one another with an holy kysse. The *salutation* of me Paule with myne owne hande. *Bible* of 1551, 1 Cor. xvi. 20.

The early village-cock Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn. *Shak.*, *Meas.* III., v. 3. 210.

Out into the yard sallid mine host Kennil also, to do fitting *salutation* to his new guests. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, xix.

He made a *salutation*, or, to speak nearer the truth, an ill-defined, abortive attempt at courtesy. *Hauthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

2†. Quickening; excitement; stimulus. For why should others' false adulterate eyes Give *salutation* to my sportive blood? *Shak.*, *Sonnets*, cxxi.

Angelic salutation. Same as *Ave Maria* (which see, under *ave*).—**Salutation of our Lady**, the Annunciation. =Syn. 1. *Greeting, Salutation, Salute*. A *greeting* generally expresses a person's sense of pleasure or good wishes upon meeting another. *Salutation* and *salute* are by derivation a wishing of health, and are still modified by that idea. A *salutation* is personal, a *salute* official or formal; *salutation* suggests the act of the person saluting, *salute* is the thing done; a *salutation* is generally in words, a *salute* may be by cheers, the dipping of colors, the roll of drums, the firing of cannon, etc.

Salutation and greeting to you all! *Shak.*, *As you Like It*, v. 4. 39.

On whom the angel Hall Bestow'd; the holy *salutation* used Long after to bless Mary, second Eve. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 386.

Crying, . . . "Take my *salute*," unknighly with flat hand, However lightly, smote her on the cheek. *Tennyson*, *Geraldine*.

salutatorian (să-lū'tā-tō-ri-an), *n.* [*< salutatory + -ian*.] In American colleges, the member of a graduating class who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual commencement exercises.

salutatorily (să-lū'tā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By way of salutation. *Imp. Dict.*

salutatory (să-lū'tā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *It. salutatorio, < L. salutatorius, pertaining to visiting or greeting, < salutare, salute, greet: see salute¹.*] 1. *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to salutation: as, a *salutatory* address.

II. *n.*; pl. *salutatories* (-riz). 1†. In the *early church*, an apartment belonging to a church, or a part of the diaconicum or sacristy, in which the clergy received the greetings of the people.

Coming to the Bishop with Supplication into the *Salutatory*, some out Porch of the Church, he was charg'd by him of tyrannicall madness against God, for coming into holy ground. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

2. The oration, usually in Latin, delivered by the student who ranks second in his class, with

which the exercises of a college commencement begin; loosely, any speech of salutation. [U. S.]

salute¹ (sə-lūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *saluted*, ppr. *saluting*. [*< L. salutare (> It. salutare = Sp. Pr. saludar = Pg. saudar = F. saluer, > ME. saluen: see salute*), wish health to, greet, salute, *< L. salus (salut-)*, a safe and sound condition, health, welfare, prosperity, safety, a wish for health or safety, a greeting, salute, salutation, *< saluus*, safe, well: see *safe*. The *E.* noun is partly from the verb, though in *L.* the noun precedes the verb. Cf. *salute*².] *I. trans.* 1. To wish health to; greet with expressions of respect, good will, affection, etc.

Thy master there beysage, Salute with all reverence.

Barbers Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 339.

All that are with me salute thee. Tit. iii. 15.

2. To greet with a kiss, a bow, a courtesy, the uncovering of the head, a clasp or a wave of the hand, or the like; especially, in older writers, to kiss.

They him saluted, standing far afore.

Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 49

If ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? Mat. v. 47.

You have the prettiest tip of a finger: I must take the free-lance to salute it.

Addison, Drummer.

He seemed to want no introduction, but was going to salute my daughters as one certain of a kind reception, but they had early learned the lesson of looking presumption out of countenance.

Goldsmith, Vicar, v.

3. To hail or greet with welcome, honor, homage, etc.; welcome; hail.

Even till that utmost corner of the west

Salute thee for her king. *Shak., K. John, II. 1. 30.*

They salute the sun in his morning approach with certain verses and adoration, which they also perform to the Moon.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 536.

They hear it as their ordinary surname, to be saluted the fathers of the country.

Milton, Apology for Smeethynus.

4. To honor formally or with ceremonious recognition, as by the firing of cannon, presenting arms, dipping the colors, etc.; as, to salute a general or an admiral; to salute the flag.

At half five of the clock, the rear admiral and the Jewell had fetched up the two ships, and by their saluting each other we perceived they were friends.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 15.

The present rule for ships of the United States, meeting the flagships of war of other nations at sea, or in foreign parts, is for the United States vessel to salute the foreign ship first.

Frederick, Hist. Flag, p. 59.

5. To touch; affect; influence; excite.

Would I had no being

If this salute my blood a jot.

Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 3. 103.

II. intrans. 1. To perform a salutation; exchange greetings.

I was then present, & with them salute on horseback.

Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 1. 8.

2. To perform a military salute.

Major. Oh, could you but see me salute! you have never a spontoon in the house?

Sir Jac. No, but we could get you a shovelpike.

Foot, Mayor of Garratt, I. 1.

salute² (sə-lūt'), *n.* [*< salute*¹, *v.*] 1. An act of expressing kind wishes or respect; a salutation; a greeting.

O, what a bliss me now that honour high

To have conceived of God, or that salute —

Hail, highly favour'd, among women blots!

Milton, P. R., II. 67.

We passed near enough, however, to give them the usual salute, Salam Aleicum.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 18.

2. A kiss.

There cold salutes, but here a lover's kiss.

Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

3. In the army and navy, a compliment paid when a distinguished personage presents himself, when troops or squadrons meet, when officers are buried, or to celebrate an event or show respect to a flag, and on many other ceremonial occasions. There are many modes of performing a salute, such as firing cannon or small-arms, dipping colors, presenting arms, mowing the yards, cheering, etc. The salute representing the exchange of courtesies between a man-of-war, when entering a harbor for the first time within a year, and the authorities on shore, consists in firing a certain number of guns, depending upon the rank of the officers saluted.

Have you manned the quay to give me the honour of a salute upon taking the command of my ship?

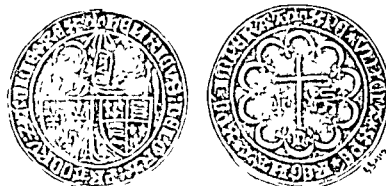
Scott, Pirate, xxxiv.

The etiquette of the sea requires that a ship of war entering a harbor, or passing by a fort or castle, should pay the first salute, except when the sovereign or his ambassador is on board, in which case the greeting ought to be made first on the shore.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law (4th ed.), § 85.

4. The position of the sword, rifle, hand, etc., in saluting; the attitude of a person saluting: as, to stand at the salute while the general is passing; specifically, in *fencing*, a formal greeting of swordsmen when about to engage. — **Salutes with cannon.** National salute (United States), 1 gun for every State in the Union; international salute, 21 guns; the President of the United States, on arrival and departure, 21 guns; a sovereign, a chief magistrate, or a member of a royal family, of any foreign country, each 21 guns; the Vice-President, or the president of the Senate, of the United States, 19 guns; a general-in-chief, the general of the army, the admiral of the navy, a member of the cabinet, the chief justice of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, governors of States and Territories within their respective jurisdictions, ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary, each 17 guns; a viceroy, a governor-general, governors of provinces, of foreign governments, each 17 guns. = **Syn. 1.** Greeting, etc. See *salutation*.

salute², *n.* [*ME. salut* (pl. *saluz*), *< OF. salut, saluts, salut*, a coin so called from the salutation of Gabriel to the Virgin Mary being represented on the obverse; lit. 'salutation,' 'salute': see *salute*¹.] A gold coin current in the French



Obverse. Reverse.
Salute of Henry VI. British Museum. (Size of the original.)

dominions of Henry V. and Henry VI. of England, weighing about 54 grains.

For the value and denombrement (number) of iij. m. salutis yearly rent, he (Pastoff) was commanded by the Kinges letters to deliver up the sayd baronies and lordships to the Kynges commissioners. *Paston Letters, I. 373.*

saluter (sə-lūt'er), *n.* One who salutes.

salutiferous (sal-ū-tif'ē-rus), *a.* [= *Sp. salutifero = Pg. It. salutifero, < L. salutifer*, health-bringing, *< salus (salut-)*, health, + *ferre = E. bear*: see *ferous*.] Health-bearing; remedial; medicinal; as, the salutiferous qualities of herbs. [Rare.]

The prodigious crops of hellebore . . . impregnated the air of the country with such sober and salutiferous steams as very much comforted the heads and refreshed the senses of all that breathed in it.

Steele, Tatler, No. 125.

Much clattering and jangling . . . there was among jars, and bottles, and vials, ere the Doctor produced the salutiferous potion which he recommended so strongly.

Scott, Abbot, xxvi.

salutiferously (sal-ū-tif'ē-rus-ly), *adv.* In a salutiferous or beneficial manner. [Rare.]

The Emperor of this invincible army, who governeth all things salutiferously.

Cutworth, Intellectual System, p. 509.

salvability (sal-vā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< salvable + -ity* (see *-ibility*).] The state of being salvable; the possibility of being saved.

He would but have taught less prominently that hateful doctrine of the salvability of the heathen Gentiles.

F. W. Robertson, Sermons, 2d ser., p. 302.

salvable (sal'vā-bl), *a.* [*< L. salvare, save* (see *save*).] *salvation*, + *-able*.] Capable of being saved; fit for salvation.

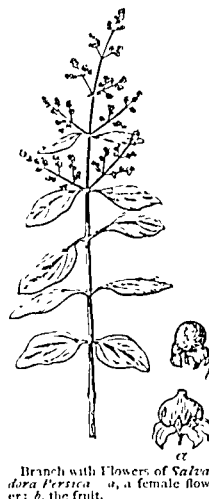
Our wild fancies about God's decrees have in event reprobated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom those left salvable.

Decay of Christian Piety.

salvableness (sal'vā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being salvable. *Barley, 1727.*

salvably (sal'vā-bl), *adv.* In a salvable manner; so as to be salvable.

Salvadora¹ (sal-vā-dō'rā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), named after J. Salvador, a Spanish botanist.*] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs or trees, type of the order *Salvadoraceae*. It is characterized by a bell-shaped calyx and corolla, four stamens fixed at the base or middle of the corolla, a one-celled ovary with one ovule, very short style, and broad peltate stigma, the ovary becoming in fruit a globose drupe with papery endocarp and



Branch with flowers of *Salvadora persica*, a female flower; b, the fruit.

single erect seed. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of India, western Asia, and northern and tropical Africa. They bear opposite entire thickish, commonly pallid leaves, and small flowers on the branches of an axillary or terminal panicle. *S. Persica*, distributed from India to Africa, has been regarded by some as the mustard of Luke xiii. 10. (See *mustard*, I.) The same in India furnishes *kukul-oil*, and from the use of its twigs is sometimes called *toothbrush-tree*.

Salvadora² (sal-vā-dō'rā), *n.* [*NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853).*] In *herpet.*, a genus of *Colubrinæ*, having the posterior maxillary teeth not abruptly longer than the preceding ones, a transversely expanded rostral plate with free lateral borders, several preocular plates, smooth scales, and double subcaudal scutes. *S. grahamiæ* is found in the United States.

Salvadoraceæ (sal'vā-dō-rā'sō-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1836), < Salvadoria + -aceæ*.] A small order of shrubs and trees of the cohort *Gentianales*, closely allied to the olive family, and distinguished from it by the uniform presence of four stamens and four petals, and often of rudimentary stipules. It includes about 9 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Salvadora* is the type. They are natives of Asia, especially the western part, and of Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They bear opposite entire leaves, and a trichotomous and panicle inflorescence, often of dense sessile clusters.

salvage¹ (sal'vāj), *n.* [*< OF. salvage*, saving (used in the phrase *droit de salvage*) (cf. *F. sauvetage*, salvage, *< sauveur*, make a salvage, *< sauver*, safety), *< salver, sauer*, save: see *save*¹.] 1. The act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from the sea, fire, or pirates. — 2. In commercial and maritime law: (a) An allowance or compensation to which those are entitled by whose voluntary exertions, when they were under no legal obligation to render assistance, a ship or goods have been saved from the dangers of the sea, fire, pirates, or enemies.

The claim for compensation is far more reasonable when the crew of one vessel have saved another and its goods from pirates, lawful enemies, or perils of the seas. This is called *salvage*, and answers to the claim for the ransom of persons which the laws of various nations have allowed.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 144.

(b) The property saved from danger or destruction by the extraordinary and voluntary exertions of the salvors. — 3. *Naut.*, same as *salvage*. — **Salvage corps**, a body of uniformed men attached to the fire department in some cities, notably in London, for the salvage of property from fire, and the care and safe-keeping of that which is salvaged. These salvage corps correspond in some respects to the fire-patrol of New York and other cities of the United States.

salvage², *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *savage*. **salvatella** (sal-vā-tel'ā), *n.*; pl. *salvatellæ* (-ē). [*It., dim., < LL. salveatus*, pp. of *salvare*, save: see *save*¹.] In *anat.*, the vena salvatella, or vein on the back of the little finger: so called because it used to be opened with supposed efficacy in melancholia and hypochondria.

salvation (sal-vā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. salvacioun, salvacion, salvacion, salvacion, < OF. (and F.) salvation = Pr. Sp. salvacion = Pg. salvacão = It. salvazione, < LL. salvatio(n-)*, deliverance, salvation, a saving, *< salvare*, pp. *salvatus*, save: see *save*¹.] 1. Preservation from destruction, danger, or calamity; deliverance.

He shude drenche

Lord and lady, grome and wenche,

at the Troyan nacloun,

Withouten any salvacioun.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 208.

2. In *theol.*, deliverance from the power and penalty of sin.

And anon the Child spak to hire and comforted hire, and seyde, Modir, ne dismay the noughte; for God hathe hild in his pretyces, for the salvacioun of the world.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 133.

For God hath not appointed us to wrath, but to obtain salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ.

1 Thes. v. 9.

I have chose

This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,

To earn salvation for the sons of men.

Milton, P. R., I. 167.

According to the Scriptures, *salvation* is to be rescued from moral evil, from error and sin, from the diseases of the mind, and to be restored to inward truth, piety, and virtue.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 277.

3. Source, cause, or means of preservation from some danger or evil.

The Lord is my light and my salvation.

Ps. xvii. 1.

Their brother's friend, declared by Hans to have been the salvation of him, a fellow like nobody else, and, in fine, a brick.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

Salvation Army, an organization formed upon a quasi-military pattern, for the revival of religion among the masses. It was founded in England by the Methodist evangelist William Booth about 1865, under the name of the *Christian Mission*; the present name and organization were adopted about 1878. It has extended to the continent of Europe, to India, Australia, and other British pos-

sessions, to the United States, South America, and elsewhere. In the United States it has about 600 stations and 27,000 soldiers and adherents. Its work is carried on by means of processions, street singing and preaching, and the like, under the direction of officers entitled generals, majors, captains, etc. Both sexes participate in the services and direction of the body on equal terms. Besides its religious work, it engages in various reformatory and philanthropic enterprises. It has no formulated creed, but its doctrines bear a general resemblance to those common to all Protestant evangelical churches, and especially to those of Methodism.

Salvationism (sal-vā'shōn-izm), *n.* [*< Salvation (Army) + -ism.*] The methods or principles of action of the Salvation Army. [Recent.]

The gentler aspects of *Salvationism* find their exponent here in the labours of a beautiful self-denying girl, who voluntarily gives herself to the service.

The Academy, No. 888, p. 319.

Salvationist (sal-vā'shōn-ist), *n.* [*< Salvation (Army) + -ist.*] A member of the Salvation Army. [Recent.]

The organisation is, however, powerful, and parades in Sydney and in Melbourne from ten to twenty thousand people upon the racing holidays, when the *Salvationists* encourage their friends to show their absence from the racecourses by attendance in other portions of the towns.

Sir C. W. Dilke, *Probs. of Greater Britain*, vi. 5.

salvatory (sal-vā-tō-ri), *n.* [= *It. salvatorio*, *< ML. "salvatorium"*, *< LL. salutare*, save; see *salv*.] A place where things are preserved; a repository; a safe.

Thou art a box of worm-seed, at best but a *salvatory* Of green mummy. *Webster*, *Duchess of Malli*, iv. 2.

In what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved. *Sir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 160.

salve (sāv), *n.* [*< ME. salve, salve, older salvi, < AS. sealf = OS. salbha = D. zalf = MLG. salve = OHG. salba, MHG. G. salbe = Sw. salva = Dan. salve = Goth. "salba" (indicated by the derived verb salbōn), salve; prob. = Skt. sarpis, clarified butter, so called from its slipperiness, < √ sarp, glide; see serpent.*] 1. An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; an ointment or cerate.

And [they] smote him so hard that thei matten that thei medd no salve, and the speeres fly in peeces.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 621.

Hence — 2. Help; remedy.

Hadde the a clerke that couthe write I wolde caste hym a balle.

That he sent me under his seel a *salve* for the pestilence

Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 247.

There is no better *salve* to part us from our sinnes than alwaies to curle the paine in memorie.

Timara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 167.

Sleep is a *salve* for misery. *Pletcher*, *Sea Voyage*, lib. I.

We have found

A *salve* for melancholy — mirth and ease.

Jord, *Love's Sacrifice*, ii. 1.

Deshler's *salve*, a *salve* composed of resin, suet, and yellow wax each twelve parts, turpentine six parts, and lincod oil seven parts by weight. Also called *compound resin cerate*.

Salve-bougle, a bougle having depressions which are filled with a *salve* or ointment.

salve (sāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salved*, ppr. *salving*. [*< ME. salven, < AS. sealfian = OS. salbhan = OFries. salva = D. zaleven = MLG. L.G. salven = OHG. salbōn, salpōn, MHG. G. salben = Sw. salva = Dan. salve = Goth. salbōn, anoint with salve; from the noun.* In the fig. uses the word seems to have been confused with *salve*², an old form of *salve*¹.] 1. To apply *salve* to; heal; cure.

And [he] souzete the syke and synful bothe, And *salved* syke and synful, bothe blynde and crokede.

Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 109.

But no outward cherishing could *salve* the inward core of her mind.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, l.

I do beseech your majesty may *salve*

The long-grown wounds of my intemperance.

Shak., I Hen. IV., iii. 2. 155.

2. To help; remedy; redeem; atone for.

But Ebrank *salved* both their infamies

With noble deeds. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 21.

When a man is whole to faine himselfe sleeke to shunne the businesse in Court, to entertaine time and ease at home, to *salve* offences without discredit.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 251.

I devised a formal tale

That *salved* your reputation

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iv. 2.

My only child

Being provided for, her honour *salved* too

Massinger, *Bartholomew*, v. 1.

They who to *salve* this would make the deluge partien lar proceed upon a principle that I can no way grant.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 22.

They [the Bishops] were all for a Regency, thereby to *salve* their oathes.

Leelyn, *Diary*, Jan. 15, 16-9.

salve², *v. t.* An obsolete form of *salve*¹.

salve³ (sāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *salved*, ppr. *salving*. [A particular use of *salve*² for *salve*¹, in part a back formation *< salvage*¹: see *salvage*¹,

*salve*², *save*¹.] I. *trans.* To save, as a ship or goods, from danger or destruction, as from shipwreck or fire: as, to *salve* a cargo. *The Scotsman*.

II. *intrans.* To save anything, as the cargo of a ship, from destruction.

The Society may from time to time do, or join in doing, all such lawful things as they may think expedient, with a view to further *salving* from the wreck of the Lutine. *Charter of Lloyd's*, quoted in F. Martin's *Hist. of Lloyd's*, p. 206.

salve⁴ (sal'vō), *interj.* [*L. salve, hail, impv. of salvere, be well, < salvus, sound, safe: see safe. Cf. salute*¹.] Hail!

salve⁴ (sal'vō), *v. t.* [*< salve*⁴, *interj.*] To salute or greet with the exclamation "Salve!"

By this the stranger knight in presence came,

And goodly *salved* them. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 23.

The knight went forth and knelt downe,

And *salved* them grete and small.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's *Ballads*, v. 62).

salve-bug (sāv'bug), *n.* A parasitic isopod crustacean, *Ega psora*, and some similar forms. One of these, parasitic on the cod, is *Caligus curtus*, sometimes used as an unguent by sailors.

salveline (sal've-lin), *n.* Belonging to the genus *Salvelinus*.

Salvelinus (sal-ve-lī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1830), said to be based on G. *salbling*, a small salmon.] A beautiful and extensive genus of *Salmonidae*; the charrs. They have the vomer toothless, the scales very small (200 or more in the course of the lateral line), and the body spotted with red or gray.

The type of this genus is *Salmo salvelinus* of Linnaeus, the charr of Europe. All the American "trout," so called, are charrs, and belong to this genus. The great lake-trout, Mackinaw trout, longe, or togue, *S. namaycush*, represents a section of the genus called *Critomeres*. (See cut under lake-trout, 2.) The common brook-trout of the United States is *S. fontinalis* (see cut under charr); the blue-back or aquasqua trout is *S. aquasqua*; the Dolly Varden trout of California is *S. malma*. There are several other species or varieties.

salvenap, *n.* Same as *sarcenape*.

salver¹ (sā'vēr), *n.* [*< ME. "salvere" (= D. MD. salver, salver = OHG. salbari, salpari, G. salber); < salve*¹ + -er¹. Cf. *quacksalver*.] One who salves or cures, or one who pretends to cure: as, a *quack-salver*.

salver² (sal'vēr), *n.* [*< salve*³ + -er¹.] One who salves or saves goods, a vessel, etc., from destruction or loss by fire, shipwreck, etc.

Salver, one that has sav'd a ship or its merchandizes.

E. Phillips, *New World of Words*.

salver³ (sal'vēr), *n.* [An altered form, with accrom. suffix -er, of "salva, < Sp. salva (= Pg. salva), a plate on which anything is presented, also the previous tasting of viands before they are served up, < *salvar* (= Pg. *salvar*), save, free from risk, taste food or drink of one's master (to save him from poison), < LL. *salvare*, save; see *salve*¹, *safe*. Cf. *It. credenza*, faith, credit, belief, also sideboard, euphoric: see *credence*.] A tray, especially a large and heavy one, upon which anything is offered to a person, as in the service of the table.

Gather the droppings and leavings out of the several cups and glasses and *salver* into one.

Swift, *Advice to Servants* (Butler).

There was a *salver* with cake and wine on the table.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xl.

Salve Regina (sal'vō rē-jī'nī), [So named from its first words, *L. salve, regina*, hail, queen! *salve*, hail, impv. of *salvere*, be well or in good health (see *salve*⁴); *regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (reg-), king; see *rex*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an antiphonal hymn to the Virgin Mary. It is contained in the breviary, is much used in private devotions, and, from Trinity Sunday to Advent, is sung after lauds and complins.

salver-shaped (sal'vēr-shāpt), *a.* In bot., of the shape of a salver or tray; hypocrateriform: noting a gamopetalous corolla with the limb spreading out flat, as in the primrose and phlox.

Salvia (sal'vi-jī), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *salvia*, sage; see *sage*².] 1. A large genus of gamopetalous plants of the order Labiate and tribe *Monardree*. It is characterized by a two-lipped calyx cleft slightly or to the middle and not

closed by hairs, and by two anthers, one erect and bearing a perfect anther-cell, the other spreading and club-shaped or bearing an empty and imperfect anther-cell. The flowers are in verticillasters of two or more, these grouped in spikes, racemes, or panicles, or rarely all axillary. There are about 450 species, widely scattered through temperate and warm regions, about 30 in the United States, chiefly southward. They are either herbs or shrubs and of great variety in habit, their leaves ranging from entire to pinnatifid, and their flowers from the spike to the panicle, from a minute to a conspicuous size, and through almost all colors except yellow. The floral leaves are generally changed into bracts, often colored like the flowers, scarlet and showy in the cultivated *S. splendens* and other species. The members of the subgenus *Salvia*, including the garden sage, are all natives of the Old World, are often shrubby, and have a sterile anther-cell on each stamen; those of the subgenus *Scalarea* (Tournefort, 1700), including the clary, also all of them Old World species, lack the imperfect anther-cell; the large subgenus *Calosphaea* includes about 250 American species, some of great beauty with corollas several inches in length. A general name of the species is *sage*, though the ornamental species are known as *salvia*. See *sage*², *chia*, *clary*², and cuts under *bilabiate*, *calyx*, and *lyrate*.

2. [*J. c.*] Any plant of this genus: applied especially to the ornamental sorts.

Salviati glass. [So called from Dr. *Salviati*, who was instrumental in the revival of this industry.] Venetian decorative glass made since about 1860.

salvific (sal-vif'ik), *a.* [*< LL. salvificus*, saving, < L. *salvus*, safe, + *facere*, make, do (see -fic).] Tending to save or secure safety. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

salvifically (sal-vif'ik-ā-lī), *adv.* As a savior; so as to procure safety or salvation. [Rare.]

There is but one who died *salvifically* for us.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, ii. 11.

Salvinia (sal-vin'ī-jī), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after Antonio Maria *Salvini*, a Greek professor at Florence.] A genus of heterosporous vascular cryptogamous plants, typical of the order *Salviniales*. They are minute fugacious annuals, with slender floating stems, which give off short-petioled or sessile fronds on the upper side, and short branches that bear the conceptacles and much-branched feathered root-fibers on the under side. The fronds are small, simple, with a distinct midrib that runs from the base to the apex. Thirteen species, widely distributed over the warm regions of the globe, have been described.

Salviniales (sal-vin'ī-jī-sā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Salvinia* + -aceae.] An order of heterosporous vascular cryptogams of the class *Rhizocarpaceae*, typified by the genus *Salvinia*. They are little, fugacious, floating annual plants, with the conceptacles usually single, always membranaceous and indehiscent, and containing only one kind of sporangium. *Azolla* is the only other genus in the order. See *Filicinae*.

Salvinia (sal-vi-nī-jī-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1844), < *Salvinia* + -ae.] Same as *Salviniales*.

Salvo gambit. See *gambit*.

salvo¹ (sal'vō), *n.* [*< L. salvo*, in the phrase *salvo jure*, the right being preserved (words used in reserving some particular right): *salvo*, abl. neut. of *salvus*, safe, preserved; *jure*, abl. of *ius*, right; see *safe*, *jus*².] An exception; a reservation; an excuse; a saving fact or clause.

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations.

Elkon Basilike.

This same *salvo* as to the power of regaining our former position contributed much, I fear, to the equality with which we bore many of the hardships and humiliations of a life of toil.

Hawthorne, *Blithedale Romance*, iv.

salvo² (sal'vō), *n.* [For "salva" = D. *salva* = G. *salva* = Sw. *salva* = F. *salve* = Sp. *salva*, < *It. salva*, a salute, salvo, < L. *salve*, hail; see *salve*⁴.] 1. A general discharge of guns intended as a salute.

Your cannons proclaimed his advent with joyous *salvos*.

Everett, *Orations*, I. 523.

2. A concentrated fire from a greater or less number of pieces of artillery, for the purpose of breaching, etc., the simultaneous concussion of a number of cannon-balls on masonry, or even earthwork, producing a very destructive effect. — 3. The combined shouts or cheers of a multitude, generally expressive of honor, esteem, admiration, etc.: as, *salvos* of applause.

salvor (sal'vōr), *n.* [*< salve*³, *v.*, + -or¹. Cf. *savior*.] One who saves a ship or goods from wreck, fire, etc. See *salvage*¹.

salvour, *n.* A Middle English form of *savior*.

salvy (sā'vi), *a.* [*< salve*¹ + -y¹.] Like *salve* or ointment.

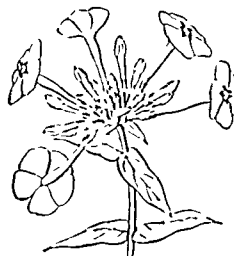
salv, *n.* A Middle English form of *sally*¹, *sal-lie*¹.

sam¹, *adv.* A variant of *same*.

sam¹ (sam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sammed*, ppr. *samming*. [*< ME. sammen, sammen, sommen, < AS. samnian, gesammian (= OS. sammōn = MD. samelen, D. zamelen = OFries. samena, somnia = MLG. samenen, samelen, sammen, samen*



Salve-bug (*Ega psora*).



Flowers of *Phlox Drummondii*, showing salver-shaped corolla.

= OHG. *samanōn*, MHG. *samenen*, *samen*, G. *sammeln* = Icel. *sanna* = Sw. *samlä* = Dan. *samlø*, collect, gather, bring together, < *samen*, together: see *same*.] 1. To bring together; collect; put in order.

But *samme* cure men and make a schowte,
So shall we beste yone foolis flaye.

York Plays, p. 468.

2. To curdle (milk). *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.] *sam*² (*sam*). *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *saml*.] Apparently, surely: used only in the following phrase. — To stand *sam* for one, to be answerable or be surety or security for one. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.] *Samadera* (*sam-a-dē-rā*), *n.* [NL. (Gaertner, 1802), from an E. Ind. name.] See *Samandura*. — *Samadera bark*. See *bark*.

saman, *n.* See *Pteronolobium*.

Samandura (*sa-man-dū-rā*), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1747), from an E. Ind. name.] A genus of polypetalous trees of the order *Simarubaceae* and tribe *Simarubae*, formerly known as *Samadera*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with a small three- to five-parted calyx, greatly exceeded by the three to five long ridged petals; by a large obconical disk, six to ten included stamens, and four to five separated ovary-lobes with their styles united into one, and with a single pendulous ovary in each cell, the fruit being a large, dry, compressed, and rigid drupe. The 2 species are natives, one of Ceylon and the Malay archipelago, the other of Molaz-sear. They are small and smooth trees, with alternate undivided leaves, which are oblong, entire, and of a shining dark green. The flowers, borne in an umbel, are rather large and showy. See *Karlinghota* and *nirpa-bark*.

samara (*sā-mar-ā* or *sām-ā-rā*), *n.* [L., also *samara*, the seed of the elm.] In bot., a dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded fruit provided with a wing.

The wing may be terminal, as in the white ash, or it may surround the entire fruit, as in the elm and birch. The maple fruit is a double samara, or pair of such fruit conspicuously winged from the apex. It is frequently called in English a *key*. Also called *key-fruit*, *pteridium*.

samare (*sa-mar-ē*), *n.* [OF. *samare*, *chamurre* (Cotgrave); see *samar*.] 1. A sort of jacket with skirts or tails extending below to the knee, worn by women in the seventeenth century. — 2. Same as *samar*, in the general sense.

samariform (*sa-mar-i-form*), *a.* [NL. *samariformis*, q. v. + *L. form*, form.] In bot., having the form of a samara.

Samaritan (*sa-mar-i-tān*), *a.* and *n.* [LL. *Samaritanus*, *Samaritan*, < *Samarites*, < Gr. *Σαμαριταί*, a Samaritan, < *Σαμαρία*, L. *Samaria*, Samaria.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Samaria, the central division of Palestine, lying north of Judea, or the city of Samaria, the capital of the kingdom of northern Israel. — 2. Used by the Samaritans: applied to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing probably in use before, and partly after, the Babylonian exile. — *Samaritan Pentateuch*. See *Bible*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Samaria; specifically, one of a race settled in the cities of Samaria by the king of Assyria after the removal of the Israelites from the country (2 Ki. xvii. 24–41). Originally idolaters, they soon began to worship Jehovah, but without abandoning their former gods. They afterward became monotheists, and observed the Mosaic law very strictly, but with peculiar variations. About 400 B. C. they built a temple on Mount Gerizim, which was destroyed 130 B. C. They began to decline toward the close of the fifth century after Christ. They still exist, but are nearly extinct.

The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans.

John iv. 9

2. The language of Samaria, a compound of Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldean. — 3. A charitable or benevolent person: in allusion to the character of the "good Samaritan" in the parable Luke x. 30–37.

Samaritanism (*sa-mar-i-tān-izm*), *n.* [< *Samaritan* + *-ism*.] 1. The claim of the Samaritans that the Jews were schismatics, the true site of God's sanctuary and worship being Mount Gerizim in Samaria (and not Mount Zion), as shown in their copy of the Pentateuch, which in Deut. xxvii. 4 reads *Gerizim* for *Ebal*.

The Samaritans must . . . have derived their Pentateuch from the Jews after Ezra's reforms, i. e. after 441 B. C. Before that time *Samaritanism* cannot have existed in a form at all similar to that which we know.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 211.

2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the Samaritans, or to their version of the Pentateuch, which they asserted to be older than the Jew-

ish. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXXIX. 582. — 3. Charitableness; philanthropy; benevolence, like that of the good Samaritan.

Mankind are getting mad with humanity and Samaritanism.

Sydney Smith, Letters, 1814.

Samaritan's balsam. A mixture of wine and oil, formerly used in treating wounds.

samarium (*sa-mā-rī-um*), *n.* [NL., as if < *samar-skite*.] The name given by Lecoq de Boisbaudran to a metal which he supposed he had discovered in the mineral samarskite by the aid of the spectroscope. Nothing further is known of it, nor has its existence been, as yet, definitely established.

samaroid (*sam-ā-roid*), *a.* [< NL. *samara* + *-oid*.] Resembling a samara. See *samara*.

samarra (*sa-mar-ā*), *n.* [ML., a garment worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition on their way to execution, a saubenito: see *samare*, *samar*.] Same as *samar*.

samar-skite (*sam-ā-rs-kit*), *n.* [So called after a Russian named *Samar-sk*.] A niobate of uranium, iron, and manganese, of a velvet-black color, submetallic luster, and conchoidal fracture. It is found in the Umen mountains, also in considerable quantity in North Carolina. It has yielded a number of new elements, belonging especially to the yttrium group (decupium, philippium, etc.), whose properties are not as yet wholly determined.

samatizet, *v. t.* [< *sem-atha* (see *quot.*) + *-ize*.] To anathematize or excommunicate in a particular way. See the quotation. [Rare.]

If they did not intend, they were excommunicated with a greater curse, or Anathema, and if they persisted obstinately they did *Samatize* them. The word Anathema is sometimes taken generally, but here for a particular kind. *Maran-atha* signifies the Lord cometh; and so doth *Sem-atha*. For by *Sem*, and more emphatically *Hassem*, they used to signify name, meaning that Tetragrammaton and ineffable name of God now commonly pronounced *Iehovah*. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 113.

Samaveda (*sā-ma-vā-dī*), *n.* [Skt. *Sāmaveda*, < *sāman*, a Vedic stanza arranged for chanting, + *Veda*, Veda.] The name of one of the four Vedas, or sacred books of India. The *Samaveda* means the Veda containing samans or hymns for chanting.

sambhur, *n.* See *sambur*.

sambo, *zambo* (*sam-bō*, *zam-bō*), *n.* [Also used as a personal name for a negro; appar. < Sp. *zambo* = Pg. *zambo*, bow-legged, < L. *scambus*, bow-legged, < Gr. *σκᾶμφο*, crooked, bent, bow-legged.] The offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

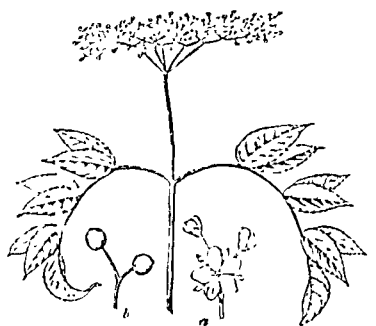
samboo (*sam-bō*), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *sambur*.

sambook (*sam-bōk*), *n.* [Ar.] A kind of small vessel formerly used in western India and still on the Arabian coast. Yule and Burnell, Anglo-Ind. Gloss.

sambuca (*sam-bū-kā*), *n.* [L.: see *sambuke*.] Same as *sambuke*.

Sambuceæ (*sam-bū-sē-ē*), *n. pl.* [NL. (Humboldt, Boupland, and Kunth, 1818), < *Sambucus* + *-æ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Caprifoliaceæ*, distinguished from the other tribe, *Lonicereæ*, by the wheel-shaped regular corolla, short and deeply two- to five-lobed style, and the uniformly one-ovuled ovary-cells. It includes 3 genera and nearly 100 species, of which *Sambucus*, the elder, is the type, natives chiefly of temperate regions.

Sambucus (*sam-bū-kus*), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sambucus*, *sabucus*, an elder-tree; cf. *sambucum*, elderberry.] A genus of gamopeta-



Branch with Inflorescence of Elder (*Sambucus canadensis*)
a, part of the inflorescence, *b*, fruit

lous trees and shrubs, the elders, type of the tribe *Sambuceæ*, order *Caprifoliaceæ*, the honeysuckle family. It is characterized by corymbose or thyrsoid flowers having wheel-shaped corollas, five entire stamens, and an ovary with three, four, or five cells, each with a single pendulous ovule, followed in fruit by

a berry-like drupe with three, four, or five small stones. It is distinguished from the related genus *Viburnum* by its more fleshy fruit, with more than one seed, and by its pinnately divided leaves. It includes 10 or 12 species, natives of temperate regions (except South Africa), also found upon mountains within the tropics. They are shrubs or trees, rarely perennial herbs, with rather thick and pithy branches, opposite pinnate leaves with toothed leaflets, and small white, yellow, or pinkish flowers in flat corymbs or in dense rounded masses. Among the large species is *S. glauca* of the western United States, a tree 25 feet high, the large blue-black fruit edible; also *S. Mexicana* of the southwest, 18 feet high. The flowers of *Sambucus Canadensis* are excitant and sudorific, the berries diaphoretic and aperient; the inspissated juice is used in rheumatism and syphilis, and as a laxative; the inner bark and juice of root is a hydragogue cathartic, emetic in large doses; the young leaf-buds are a violent purgative. For common species of the genus, see *elder*², *elderberry*, *Judas-tree*, 3, and *dane-wort*; see also *blood-wort*, *four-tree*, and *hambon*, 2.

sambuke (*sam-būk*), *n.* [< L. *sambuca*, < Gr. *σαμβύκη*, < Syrian *sabk*, Heb. *sabek*, a stringed musical instrument.] An ancient musical instrument, probably a large harp, used in Asia and introduced into Italy by the Romans. The name has been applied to various stringed instruments, such as a lyre, a dulcimer, and a triangular harp, or trigon. *Stainer and Barrett*.

And whatsoever you judge, this I am sure, that lutes, harps, all manner of pipes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instruments every one, which standeth by fine and quick fingering, be condemned of Aristotle, as not to be brought in and used among them which study for learning and virtue. *Aecham*, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1604), p. 26.

sambul (*sam-bul*), *n.* Same as *musk-root*, 1.

sambur (*sam-bēr*), *n.* [Hind. *sambre*, < Skt. *gambara*, a kind of deer.] The Indian elk, *Rusa aristoteli*, a very large rusine deer inhabiting the hill-country of India. It stands about 6 feet high at the shoulders, and has a mane. See *Rusa*. Also *sambou*, *sambhar*.

sam-cloth (*sam-klōth*), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *sampler-cloth*.] A sampler. *Dict. of Needle-work*.

same (*sām*), *adv.* [< ME. *same*, *samme*, *samen*; < (a) AS. *same*, similarly, in the same way, used only in combination with *swā*, so, as (*swā same swā*, the same as); cf. *sam*, conj., whether, or (*sam . . . sam*, whether . . . or); as a prefix *sam-*, denoting agreement or combination: = OS. *sama*, *samo*, *same* = MLG. *same*, *sam* = OHG. *sama*, MHG. *same*, *sam*, *adv.*, the same, likewise; (b) AS. *samen*, together, = OS. *saman* = OFries. *semin*, *samin*, *samen* = MLG. *samene* = OHG. *samant*, MHG. *sament*, *samt*, G. *samt*, *sammt*, *zusammen*, together, together with, = Icel. *saman* = Sw. *samma* = Dan. *sammen* = Goth. *samana*, together, = Russ. *samnu*, together; (c) as an adj. not in AS., but of Scand. origin, < Icel. *samr* = Sw. *samma*, *samme* = Dan. *samme* = OHG. *sam* = Goth. *sama*, the same; = Gr. *αἶσα*, at the same time, together, *ὅσος*, the same (> *ὅσος*, like), = Skt. *sama*, even, like, equal; cf. Skt. *sa* (in comp.), with, *sam*, with; L. *simul*, together, *similis*, similar: see *simultaneous*, *similar*, etc.] Together.

So ryde thay of by resoun bi the rygge boner,
Euenden to the haunches, that heuged alle samen,
A heuen hit vp at hole, & liven hit of there.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1345.

On foote & on faire horse fought thei same.

Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 342.

For what concord han light and darke sam?

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, May.

same (*sām*), *a.* [< ME. *same*, < Icel. *samr* = Sw. *samma*, *samme* = Dan. *samme* = OHG. *sam* = Goth. *sama*, the same: see *same*, *adv.*] 1. Identical numerically; one in substance: not other; always preceded by the definite article or other definitive word (*this* or *that*). In this sense, *same* is predicable only of substances (things or persons), or of other kinds of objects which, having individuality, are for the purposes of speech analogous to individual things, especially places and times. It is a relative term, implying that what comes to mind in one connection and what comes to mind in another connection are one individual or set of individuals in existence.

The very same man that bequilled Master Slender of his chain cozened him of it. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, iv. 5. 37.

There was another bridge . . . built by the same man at the same time. *Coryat*, *Cruities*, I. 29.

The very same dragons ran away at Falkirk that ran away at Preston Pans. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 3.

2. Of one nature or general character; of one kind, degree, or amount: as, we see in men everywhere the same passions and the same vices; two flames that are the same in temperature; two bodies of the same dimensions; boxes that occupy the same space. *Same*, used in this way, expresses less a different meaning from *def.* 1, than a different (and often loose) mode of thinking; the thought is often that of equality rather than that of identity.

Those things, says the Philosopher, are the same whose essence are one and the same. . . . Those things are said

to be the same, says the Philosopher, in number, whose matter is one and the same. . . . Those things are the same in species whose ratio of essence is one.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 20.
I rather pity than hate Turk and Infidel, for they are of the same metal and bear the same stamp as I do, though the inscriptions differ. *Howell*, Letters, i. vi. 32.

It hath bin inevitably prov'd that the natural and fundamental causes of political happiness in all governments are the same.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.
Ignatius Loyola . . . in the great Catholic reaction bore the same part which Luther bore in the great Protestant movement. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

Bigotry is the same in every faith and every age.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.
The same sentiment which fits us for freedom itself makes us free. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 467.

This ambiguity in the word *same*, whereby it means either individual identity or indistinguishable resemblance, has been often noticed, and from a logical or objective point of view justly complained of, as "engendering fallacies in otherwise enlightened understandings." *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81.

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned or denoted: often used for the sake of emphasis or to indicate contempt or vexation.

Who is the same, which at my window peepes? . . . Is it not Cynthia? *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 372.

For that same word, rebellion, did divide
The action of their bodies from their souls.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. l. 101.
Afterwards they flea him, and, observing certaine ceremonies about the flesh, eat the same.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 425.
No one was there that could compare
With this same Andrew Lamule.

Andrew Lamule (Child's Ballads, II. 191).
All the same, nevertheless: notwithstanding; in spite of all: for all that.

We see persons make good fortunes by them all the same.

At the same time. (a) At one time; not later. (b) However: nevertheless, still; yet: used to introduce a reservation, explanation, or fact not in conflict but in contrast with what has been said.

Sir Peter. We shall now be the happiest couple —

Lady T. And never differ again?

Sir Peter. No, never! though, at the same time, indeed, my dear Lady Teazle, you must watch your temper very seriously. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, III. 1.

same!-brick (sam'el-brik), *n.* Same as *place-brick*.

samey (säm'ly), *a.* [*< same + -ly*.] Monotonous; unvaried. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The earth is so samey that your eyes turn toward heaven. *Kinglake*, Eothen, xvii.

sameness (sam'nes), *n.* [*< same + -ness*.] 1. The being the same; oneness; the negation of otherness; identity: as, the sameness of an unchangeable being. — 2. Essential resemblance; oneness of nature: as, a sameness of manner.

Unaltered! Alas for the sameness
That makes the change but more!

Lowell, The Dead House.

3. Want of variety; tedious monotony: as, the sameness of objects in a landscape.

He was totally unfitted for the flat sameness of domestic life. *White Medall*, White Rose, II. xv.

It haunted me, the morning long,
With weary sameness in the rhymes,
The phantom of a silent song,
That went and came a thousand times.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Sameness*, *identity*. *Sameness* may be in *form* or *external*, *identity* is *internal* or *essential*: as, *sameness* of personal appearance; the *identity* of *Saladin* with *Ilderim* and *Adonbec*. One book may be the same as another, but cannot be *identical* with it. *Saladin* and *Ilderim* and *Adonbec* were the same man.

samester, samestre (sa-mes'ter), *n.* A variety of coral. *Sammans*.

samett, sametter, *n.* Middle English forms of *samite*.

Samia (sä'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (*Hübner*, 1816), < L. *Samia*, fem. of *Samius*, *Samian*: see *Samian*.] A notable genus of bombycid moths, confined to North America, and belonging to the family *Saturniidae*. The largest silkworm-moth native in the United States, *S. cecropia*, is an example.

Samian (sä'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Samius*, < *Samus*, *Samos*, < Gr. *Σαπός*, the island of *Samos*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Samos*, an island in the Ægean Sea, west of Asia Minor, now forming a principality tributary to Turkey.

I'll high the cup with Samian wine.

Byron, Don Juan, lili. 80 (sonz).

Samian earth, the name of an argillaceous earth found in the island of *Samos*, and formerly used in medicine as an astringent. — **Samian letter**. Same as *Pythagorean letter*. See *Pythagorean*.

When Reason doubtful, like the Samian letter,
Points him two ways.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 151.

Samian stone, a stone found in the island of *Samos*, used for polishing by goldsmiths, etc. — **Samian ware**, a name given to an ancient kind of pottery made of Samian earth

or other fine earth. The vases are of a bright-red or black color, covered with a lustrous silicious glaze, with separately molded ornaments attached to them.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of *Samos*. Also *Samiot*, *Samioté*.

Samidæ (sam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Samus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sponges, typified by the genus *Samus*, whose characteristic megascleres or skeletal spicules are trifid at both ends.

samiel (sä'mi-el), *n.* [*< Turk. samiyeli*, a poisonous wind, < *samm*, *semm* (< Ar. *samm*), poison, + *yel*, wind. Cf. *simoom*.] The simoom.

Burning and headlong as the Samiel wind.

Moore, Lalla Rookh.

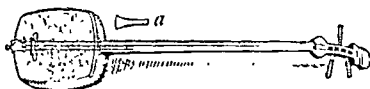
The cold wind that frequently during winter sweeps the continent of North America from north to south is more deadly than any hot wind, even than the half-fabulous *Samiel* or *Simoom*.

J. K. Laughton, in *Modern Meteorology*, p. 50.

Samiot, Samioté (sä'mi-ot, -öt), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. Σαπιώτης*, < *Σαπός*, *Samos*: see *Samian*.] Same as *Samian*.

samiri, *n.* Same as *saimiri*.

samisen (sam'i-sen), *n.* [*Japan*.] A guitar or banjo of three strings, used by the Japanese.



Samisen. *a.* plectrum.

samite (sam'it), *n.* [*< ME. samite, samyle, samit, samet, samette*, < OF. *samit, samyl, samet, sammit, samis, samt, samy* = Pr. *samit* = Sp. *sameto* = It. *sciamito* = MIG. *samit, samäl, sammet, samite*, G. *sammet, samml, samt, velvet*, < ML. *examitum, exametum*, also, after Rom., *samitum*, prop. *heramitum*, *samite*, = Russ. *ak-samita, velvet*, < MGr. *ἱσαμῖτος*, *samite*, lit. 'six-threaded,' < Gr. *ἵς*, six (= E. *six*), + *μίτος*, a thread of the wool. Cf. *dimity*, lit. 'two-threaded,' and Sp. *terciopelo*, Pg. *terciopello*, velvet, lit. 'three-piled.')] Originally, a heavy silk material each thread of which was supposed to be twisted of six fibers; later, rich heavy silk material of any kind, especially that which had a satin-like gloss.

Fat jounce he was and mery of thought,
And in samite with briddes wrought.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 836.

In widewes habit large of samyt broune.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 102.

In silken samite she was light arrayd.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xli. 13.

To say of any silken tissue that it was "examitum" or "samit" meant that it was six-threaded, and therefore costly and splendid. . . . This splendid web was often so thick and strong that each string, whether it happened to be of hemp or of silk, had in the warp six threads, while the weft was of flat gold shreds.

S. K. Handbook, Textile Fabrics, p. 25.

samlet (sam'let), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *salmout*, dim. of *salmon*.] A salmonet; a parr; a young salmon of the first year.

It is said that, after he is got into the sea, he becomes, from a *Samlet* not so big as a Gudgeon, to be a *Salmon*, in as short a time as a gosling becomes to be a goose.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, l. 7.

sammet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *samit*.

sammier (sam'i-er), *n.* In *tanning*, a machine for pressing water from skins. *E. H. Knight*.

sammy (sam'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sammied*, pp. *sammying*. In *leather-manuf.*, to damp (skins) with cold water in the process of dressing.

samnet, *v.* See *samit*.

Samnite (sam'nit), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Samnis* (*Samnus*), pl. *Samnites*, of or pertaining to *Samnium*, a native of *Samnium*, also a gladiator so called (see def.), < *Samnium*, a country of Italy whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines, as if **Sabinius*, < *Sabinus*, Sabine: see *Sabinus*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to *Samnium*, a country of ancient Italy.

II. *n.* 1. A native of *Samnium*. — 2. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of a class of gladiators, so called because they were armed like the natives of *Samnium*. They were distinguished especially by bearing the oblong shield, or scutum.

Samoan (sa-mo'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Samoa* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Samoa* (also called the *Samouan* or *Navigator Islands*), an island kingdom of the Pacific, lying about latitude 14° south, longitude 169° to 173° west. It is under the supervision of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. — **Samoan dove** or *pigeon*, the tooth-billed pigeon. See cut under *Didunculus*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of *Samoa*. **Samoleæ** (sä-mö'le-ö), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Endlicher*, 1836), < *Samolus* + *-æ*.] A tribe of gamopet-

alous plants of the order *Primulaceæ*, embracing the single genus *Samolus*.

Samolus (sam'ö-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *samolus*, a plant, supposed to be *Anemone Pulsatilla*, or *Samolus Valerandi* (the brookweed): a word of Celtic origin.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Primulaceæ*, the primrose family, constituting the tribe *Samoleæ*. It is characterized by a calyx with five-cleft persistent border, a perigynous corolla with five rounded and imbricated lobes and a short tube bearing five stamens, which are alternate with as many slender staminodes. There are about 8 species, of which one, *S. Valerandi*, the brookweed or water-pimpernel, is cosmopolitan, the others being natives mostly of the shores south of the tropics. They are smooth herbs with round stems, sometimes shrubby below, bearing alternate entire leaves, often principally in a rosette at the base. The small white flowers form terminal racemes or corymbs, and are followed by roundish five-valved capsules with many minute globose or angled seeds.

Samosatenian (sam'ö-sa-tē-ni-an), *n.* [*< LL. Samosatenus*, of *Samosata*, < *Samosata*, neut. pl. (LL. also fem. sing.), < Gr. *Σαμοσατα*, neut. pl., *Samosata*, the capital of Commagene, on the western shore of the Euphrates.] A follower of Paul of *Samosata*, Bishop of Antioch in the third century. See *Paulian*.

Samothracian (sam-ö-thrā'si-an), *a.* [*< Samothrace* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to *Samothrace*, an island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey.

samout, *n.* A Middle English form of *salmon*.

samovar (sam'ö-vär), *n.* [*< Russ. samovarä*, a tea-urn; regarded in a popular etymology as lit. 'self-boiler'

(cf. *L. autopsa*, < Gr. *αὐτοψής*, a kind of urn for cooking, lit. 'self-cooker'), as if < *samü* (in comp. *samo-*), self, + *hariti*, boil; but prob. < Tatar *sana-bar*, a tea-urn. The Calmuck *sanamur* is from the Russ. word.] A copper urn used in Russia, Siberia, Mongolia, and elsewhere, in which water is kept boiling for use when required for making tea, live charcoal being placed in a tube which passes up through the center of the urn. Similar vessels are used in winter in northern China, for keeping soups, etc., hot at table.



Antique Russian Samovar.

A huge, steaming tea-urn, called a *Samovar* — etymologically, a "self-boiler" — will be brought in, and you will make your tea according to your taste.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 12.

The *samovar*, however, is a completely new institution, and the old peasants will tell you, "Ah, Holy Russia has never been the same since we drank so much tea."

Nineteenth Century, XXI. 136.

Samoyed (sa-mö'yed), *n.* [Also *Samoied*, *Samoide*, and formerly *Samoed*, *Samoit*; < Russ. *Samoyedä*.] One of a race inhabiting the northern coast of Asia and eastern Europe, and belonging to the Ural-Altaic family.

The *Samout*, or *Samoed*, bath his name, as the Russe saith, of eating himself; as if they had sometime been Cannibals.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

Samoyedic (sam-ö-yed'ik), *a.* [*< Samoyed* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds.

samp (sämp), *n.* [*< Massachusetts Ind. saupac*, *säpae*, lit. made soft, thinned.] Indian corn coarsely ground or broken by pounding; a kind of hominy; also, a porridge made of it. [U. S.]

Nawsamp is a kind of meal pottage unparched. From this the English call their *samp*; which is the Indian corn beaten and boiled.

Roger Williams, quoted in *Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc.*, [IV. 158.]

Give us the bowl of samp and milk,
By homespun beauty poured!

Whittier, The Corn-Song.

sampan, sanpan (sam'pan, san'pan), *n.* [*< Chin. san, sam*, three, + *pan*, a board; otherwise of Malay origin.] A small boat used on the coasts of China, Japan, and



Sampan.

Samydeaceae (sam-i-dā'-sē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845). < *Samyda* + *-aceae*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the series *Calyciflorae* and cohort *Passiflorales*. It is characterized by similarity of the petals and the sepals, or by their absence, and the usually undivided style and stigma, a sessile one-celled ovary.

ovary generally free from the calyx, oblong or angled seeds always fewer than the ovules, with a hard and dark outer coat covered by a thin and fleshy or torn aril, and containing copious albumen. The stamens are in one or several rows, more often numerous, frequently alternate with staminodes, equidistant or clustered opposite the petals, their slender filaments either free or more or less united. The order differs from the *Passifloraceae* only in habit and the lack of a corona. It includes about 160 species, belonging to 25 genera, all tropical. They are smooth or hairy trees or shrubs, with alternate and two-ranked undivided leaves, and inconspicuous flowers. The typical genus is *Samyda*.

Samydeae (sā-mid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Karl Friedrich Gaertner, 1807), < *Samyda* + *-eae*.] Same as *Samydeae*.

san (san), *n.* [Gr. *σάν*.] See *sampi* and *epise-mon*, 2.

sana (sā'nij), *n.* [Peruv. (?)]. A kind of Peruvian tobacco. *Treas. of Bot.*

sanability (san-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*sanable* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] *Sanable* character or condition; curableness; sanableness. *Imp. Dict.*

sanable (san'a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *sanable* = Pg. *sanavel* = It. *sanabile*, < L. *sanabilis*, curable, remediable, < *sanare*, cure, make sound; see *sanation*.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy; curable.

Those that are *sanable* or preservable from this dreadful sin of idolatry may find the efficacy of our antidote. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, Pref. (Latham.)

sanableness (san'a-bl-nes), *n.* *Sanability*. *Imp. Dict.*

sanap, *n.* Same as *sarcenape*.

sanatorium, **sanatory** (san-a-tō'ri-um, san'a-tō'ri), *n.* Erroneous forms of *sanatorium*, *sanatory*.

sanation (sā-nā'shon), *n.* [= It. *sanazione* (< It. *sanare*), < L. *sanatio* (n-), a healing or curing, < *sanare*, heal, make sound, < *sanus*, sound, healthy; see *sanct*.] A healing or curing; cure.

But the *sanation* of this brain-sick malady is very difficult. *T. Adams*, Works, I. 473.

Consider well the member and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation* cut it off quickly. *Wescott*, Surgery. (Latham.)

sanative (san'a-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *sanativo*, < ML. *sanatus* us, serving to heal, < L. *sanare*, pp. *sanatus*, heal; see *sanation*.] Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending to heal; sanatory.

It hath been noted by the incidents that wounds which are made with brass heal more easily than wounds made with iron. The cause is for that brass hath in it self a *sanative* virtue. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 787.

The doctor declared him much better, which he imputed to that *sanative* superfluous draught. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, I. 16.

Thine be such converse strong and *sanative*,
A ladder for thy spirit to ascend
To health and joy and pure contentedness. *Warton*, Prelude, vi

sanativeness (san'a-tiv-nes), *n.* Healing property or power.

There is an obscure Village in this County, neare St. Neots, called Hailie-wiston whose very name soundeth something of *sanativeness* therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, Huntingdon, II. 98. (Dacier.)

sanatorial (san-a-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [*sanatory* + *-al*.] Same as *sanatory*. [Rare.]

sanatorium (san-a-tō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., also, erroneously, *sanatarium* (also *sanitarium*, with ref. to L. *sanitas*, health); neut. of LL. *sanatorius*, giving health; see *sanatory*.] 1. A place to which people go for the sake of health; a locality to which people resort to regain health; also, a house, hotel, or medical institution in such a locality, designed to accommodate invalids; specifically applied to military stations on the mountains or tablelands of tropical countries, with climates suited to the health of Europeans.

Simla, a British *sanatorium* in the northwest of India. *Chambers's Encyc.*

2. A hospital, usually a private hospital for the treatment of patients who are not beyond the hope of cure.

sanatory (san'a-tō'ri), *a.* [= It. *sanatorio*, < LL. *sanatorius*, giving health, < L. *sanare*, pp. *sanatus*, heal; see *sanation*.] The word is often confused with *sanitary*, q. v.] Conducive to health; healing; curing. = *Syn.* See *sanitary*.

sanbenito (san-be-nō'tō), *n.* [= F. *sanbenit* = It. *sanbenito*, < Sp. Pg. *sanbenito*, the sanbenito, so called because the garment was of the same cut as that worn by the members of the order of St. Benedict; < Sp. *San Benito*, St. Benedict, founder of the order of Benedictines; see *benedict*, *benedictine*.] The word has also been explained, absurdly, as if intended for

(Sp.) **saco benito*, 'blessed sack,' said to have been orig. a coat of sackcloth worn by penitents on their reconciliation to the church.] A garment worn by persons under trial by the Inquisition when brought into public view at an auto de fe either for recantation and subsequent pardon after penance, or for punishment by hanging, flogging, or burning alive. Some writers describe it as a hat, others as a sort of cassock or loose overgarment, and it is generally asserted to have been decorated with red flames or grotesque figures either painted or applied in thin material.

There are few who have fallen into the Gripes of the Inquisition do scape the Rack, or the *San-benito*, which is a strait yellow Coat without Sleeves, having the Pourtrait of the Devil painted up and down in black. *Honell*, Letters, I. v. 42.

What you tell us of knights-errant is all invention and lies; and, if their histories must not be burnt, at least they deserve to wear each of them a *Sanbenito*, or some badge whereby they may be known to be infamous. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. vi.

sance-bell (sans'bel), *n.* [Also *saints' bell*, *sance-bell*, *sauncing-bell*, prop. *Sanctus bell*: so called because orig. rung at the *Sanctus*. See *saints' bell*, under *bell*, *n.*] Same as *Sanctus bell*. See *bell*.

Ring out your *sance-bells*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, I. 1.

I thank God, I am neither so profoundly uncharitable as to send him to the *sance-bell*, to truss up his life with a trice. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

sancho (sang'kō), *n.* A musical instrument of the guitar class, used by negroes. The body consists of a hollowed piece of wood with a long neck, over which are stretched strings of vegetable fiber, which are tuned by means of sliding rings.

Sancho (sang'kō), *n.* In the game of *Sancho-Pedro*, the nine of trumps.

Sancho-Pedro (sang'kō-pē'drō), *n.* A game of cards in which the *Sancho* or 9-spot of trumps counts 9, the *Pedro* or 5-spot of trumps 5, and the *knave* and 10-spot (or game) of trumps and the highest and lowest trump-cards played (called *high* and *low* respectively) 1 each. In playing the value of the cards is the same as in whist. The person whose deal it is has the privilege of either selling to the highest bidder the right to make the trump, or of refusing all bids; in either case, the person who buys or the one who declines to sell must make at least as much as was bid or refused, or he is "set back" the number of points so offered or declined. The game is usually 100 points.

sancti, *n.* An obsolete variant of *saint*.

Here enter not vile bigots,
Cursed snake's, dissembling varlets, seeming *sancti*. *Upham*, tr. of *Labels*, I. 61.

sanctanimity (sangk-ti-nim'i-ti), *n.* [*sanctus*, holy, + *animus*, the mind. Cf. *longanimity*, *magnanimity*, etc.] Holiness of mind.

A bath, or a thorn, delivered with conventionalunction, now well nigh inspires a sensation of solemnity in its user, and a persuasion of the sanctanimity of its utterer. *P. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 17.

sancte-bell (sangk'te-bel), *n.* [Corruption of *Sanctus bell*.] Same as *Sanctus bell*. See *bell*.

sanctificate (sangk'ti-fi-kāt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *sanctificated*, ppr. *sanctificating*. [*sanctificatus*, pp. of *sanctificare*, sanctify; see *sanctify*.] To sanctify. [Rare.]

Wherefore likewise doth Saint Peter ascribe our election to the Father predestinating, to the Son propitiating, to the Holy Ghost *sanctificating*. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxiv.

sanctificator, *a.* [ME., < LL. *sanctificatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Sanctified; holy.

O Joseph, *sanctificator* is thy first foundation,
Thy parents' debt may be prayed of as all. *Joseph of Arimathea* (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

sanctification (sangk-ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*sanctificatio* (n-), a sanctification, < *sanctificare*, pp. *sanctificatus*, sanctify; see *sanctify*.] 1. The act of sanctifying or making holy; in *theol.*, the act of God's grace by which the affections are purified and the soul is cleansed from sin and consecrated to God. In Protestant theology, regeneration, or the awakening of spiritual life in the heart, is regarded as an instantaneous act; while sanctification, or the perfecting of that life, is generally regarded as a gradual and progressive work, never completed in this life. The doctrine of perfect sanctification, sometimes also called the *doctrine of holiness*, held by a comparatively small number, is the doctrine that men may be and sometimes are perfected in holiness in the present life, and wholly, unreservedly, and undeviatingly consecrated to do the divine will, so that they are freed from all sin, though not from all mistakes or errors in judgment.

God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through *sanctification* of the Spirit and belief of the truth. 2 *Thes.* II. 13.

2. The state of being sanctified, purified, or made holy; conformity of the heart and life to the will of God.—3. Consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it; after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillington*.

sanctified (sangk'ti-fid), *p. a.* [*sanctify* + *-ed*.] Made holy; consecrated; set apart for sacred services; hence, affecting holiness; sanctimonious: as, a *sanctified* wine.

He finds no character so *sanctified* that has not its failings. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxvii.

sanctifiedly (sangk-ti-fi'ed-li), *adv.* Sanctimoniously.

He never looks upon us but with a sigh, . . . tho' we sinper never so *sanctifiedly*. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii. (Works, ed. Pearson, III. 371).

sanctifier (sangk'ti-fi-ēr), *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy; specifically [*cap.*], in *theol.*, the Holy Spirit.

sanctify (sangk'ti-fi), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *sanctified*, ppr. *sanctifying*. [*ME.* *sanctifien*, < OF. *sanctifier*, *sanctifier*, F. *sanctifier* = Pr. *sanctificar*, *sanctifar* = Sp. Pg. *sanctificar* = It. *sanctificare*, < LL. *sanctificare*, make holy, sanctify, < L. *sanctus*, holy, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make; see *saint* and *-fy*.] 1. To make holy or clean, either ceremonially or morally and spiritually; purify or free from sin.

Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it; that he might *sanctify* and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word. Eph. v. 26.

Wherefore Jesus also, that he might *sanctify* the people with his own blood, suffered without the gate. Heb. xiii. 12.

2. To consecrate; set apart from a common to a sacred use; hallow or render sacred; invest with a sacred or elevated character: said of things or persons.

God blessed the seventh day, and *sanctified* it. Gen. II. 3.

Whether is greater, the gold or the temple that *sanctifieth* the gold? Mat. xxiii. 17.

Say ye of him, whom the Father hath *sanctified*, and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the Son of God? John x. 36.

A deep religious sentiment *sanctified* the thirst for liberty. Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

3. To make efficient as a means of holiness; render productive of spiritual blessing.

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *Eikon Basilike*.

The church is nourished and fed by the power of Christ's life, and *sanctified*, that is, perfected in her unity with him, by his truth. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 490.

4. To make free from guilt; give a religious or a legal sanction to.

That holy man, amazed at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law. *Dryden*, Sig. and Guiz., I. 161.

5. To keep pure; render inviolable.

Truth guards the poet; *sanctifies* the line. Pope, Epil. to Satires, II. 240.

6. To celebrate or confess as holy.

Sanctify the Lord of hosts himself, and let him be your fear, and let him be your dread. Isa. viii. 13.

= *Syn.* To hallow.

sanctifyingly (sangk'ti-fi-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree tending to sanctify or make holy.

sanctiloquent (sangk-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [*sanctus*, holy, + *loquens* (f-s), ppr. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. LL. *sanctiloquus*, speaking holily.] Discoursing on heavenly things. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sanctimonial (sangk-ti-mō'ni-āl), *a.* [*LL.* *sanctimonialis*, holy, pious, < L. *sanctimonia*, holiness: see *sanctimony*.] Same as *sanctimonious*.

sanctimonious (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us), *a.* [*ML.* **sanctimoniosus*, < L. *sanctimonia*, holiness: see *sanctimony*.] 1. Possessing sanctity; sacred; holy; saintly; religious.

Sanctimonious ceremonies . . .
With full and holy unction. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 16.

Sanctimonious customs, which of old
Have by grave counsels to a godlike end . . .
Been instituted. *Times Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

2. Making a show of sanctity; affecting the appearance of sanctity.

The *sanctimonious* pirate that went to sea with the ten commandments. *Shak.*, M. for M., I. 2. 7.

Sanctimonious avarice, *Milton*.

At this Walter paused, and after twice applying to the bell, a footman of a peculiarly grave and *sanctimonious* appearance opened the door. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, II. 7.

sanctimoniously (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* 1. Sacredly; religiously.

You know, dear Lady,
Since you were mine, how truly I have lov'd you,
How *sanctimoniously* observ'd your honour. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, I. 1.

2. In a sanctimonious or affectedly sacred manner.

sanctimoniousness (sang'k-ti-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* Sanctimonious character or condition.

sanctimony (sang'k-ti-mō-ni), *n.* [*< OF. sanctimonie = Sp. Pg. It. santimonia, < L. sanctimonia, holiness, sacredness, virtuousness, < sanctus, holy, + suffix -monia: see saint and -mony.*] 1. Piety; devoutness; scrupulousness; sanctity.

It came into my Mind that, to arrive at universal Holiness, all at once, I would take a Journey to the holy Land, and so would return Home with a Back-Load of Sanctimony. *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I 352.*

Her putative is a pilgrimage: . . . which holy undertakings with austere sanctimony, she accomplished. *Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 59.*

(A Miss) Caroline Berremus . . . [was] greatly revered, and in his time for the purity & sanctimony of his life. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 117.*

2. The external appearance of devoutness; labored show of goodness; affected or hypocritical devoutness.

sanction (sang'k'shon), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) sanction = Sp. sancion = Pg. sanção = It. sanzione, < L. sanctio(n-), the act of ordaining or decreeing as sacred or inviolable, a decree, ordinance, sanction, < sancire, pp. sanctus, render sacred: see saint.*] 1. The act of making sacred; the act of rendering authoritative as law; the act of decreeing or ratifying; the act of making binding, as by an oath.

Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be A sifter drink to make this sanction in. Here I begin the sacrament to all.

D. Jonson, Catilino, i. 1.

Wanting sanction and authority, it is only yet a private work. *T. Baker, On Learning.*

If they were no laws to them, nor decreed and made sacred by sanction, promulgation, and appendant penalties, they could not so oblige them as to become the rule of virtue or vice.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Pref., I. 9.

2. A decree; an ordinance; a law: as, the pragmatic sanction.

Love's power, we see, Is Nature's sanction, and her first decree.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 330.

3. The conferring of authority upon an opinion, practice, or sentiment; confirmation or support derived from public approval, from exalted testimony, or from the countenance of a person or body commanding respect.

The strictest professors of reason have added the sanction of their testimony. *Watts.*

Religion gave her sanction to that intense and unquenchable animosity. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.*

Gown and Sword

And Law their threefold sanction gave.

Whittier, Astraea at the Capitol.

4. A provision of a law which enforces obedience by the enactment of rewards or penalties, called respectively *remuneratory* and *punitive sanctions*; hence, in utilitarian ethics, the knowledge of the pleasurable or painful consequences of an act, as making it moral or immoral.

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced: that is, not enjoined by the sanction of penalties to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South.*

A Sanction then is a source of obligatory powers or motives: that is, of pains and pleasures; which, according as they are connected with such or such modes of conduct, operate, and are indeed the only things which can operate, as motives.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, iii. 9, note.

The fear of death is generally considered as one of the strongest of our feelings. It is the most formidable sanction which legislators have been able to devise.

Macaulay, Mill on Government.

The internal sanction of duty, whatever our standard of duty may be, is one and the same—a feeling in our own mind, a pain, more or less intense, attendant on a violation of duty. *J. S. Mill, Utilitarianism.*

The consequences which an action done here may have in the unseen world are the sanctions attached to it. *Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, III. xl. § 6.*

External sanction, the knowledge of a fact in the external world which will result from an act either always or in the long run, and so produce pleasure or pain, as an inducement to do or refrain from that sort of act.—Internal sanction, the knowledge of mental reflection upon an act, productive of pleasure or pain, as an inducement to do or refrain from that sort of act.—Legal sanction, the knowledge that a penalty will probably be inflicted by a court for an act, as an inducement to refrain from that act.—Moral sanction, according to Bentham, the knowledge of how one's neighbors will take a given act, as a motive for doing or not doing it. Less strict utilitarians, as Mill, admit an internal sanction as moral. Non-utilitarian moralists often use the phrase *moral sanction*, but with no determinate signification. Thus, the intuitionist Calderwood (*Handbook of Moral Philos., I. II. 4, § 7*) says: "Sanction is a confirmation of the moral character of an action, which follows it in experience."

This makes *sanction* in this phrase mean not a reward or punishment, but an attestation. On the other hand, the evolutionist Stephen (Science of Ethics, x. i. 2) says: "According to my argument, the primary and direct incidence, if I may say so, of moral sanctions is upon the social organism, whilst the individual is only indirectly and secondarily affected." That is to say, races in which certain instincts are weak are unfitted to cope with other races, and go under; so that a moral sanction is a remote consequence of a line of behavior tending by natural selection to reinforce certain instincts.—Physical sanction, the knowledge that pleasure or pain will generally result from a given line of conduct by the operation of causes purely natural.—Political sanction, the hope of favor or fear of hostility on the part of a government as the consequence of, and thus a motive for or against, certain conduct.—Popular sanction, the knowledge that the people, in their private and individual capacity, will regard with favor or disfavor a person who acts in a given way, as a motive for or against such action. Bentham regards this as the same as moral sanction.—Fragmatic sanction. See *pragmatic*.—Psychological sanction, the knowledge that certain conduct, if found out, will act upon a certain mind or certain minds to cause those persons to confer pleasure or inflict pain upon the person who pursues such conduct, this knowledge being considered as a motive for or against that conduct.—Punitive sanction, the attachment of a penalty to a legal offense.—Religious sanction, the belief that God attaches rewards and punishments to his laws as a motive for obeying him.—Remuneratory sanction, the promise, as by a government, of a reward as an incitement to attempt a certain performance.—Social sanction. Same as *popular sanction* = *Syn. I and 3*. Authorization, countenance, support, warrant.

sanction (sang'k'shon), *v. t.* [*< sanction, n.*] 1. To give authoritative permission or approval to; ratify; confirm; invest with validity or authority.

They entered into a covenant sanctioned by all the solemnities of religion usual on these occasions.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

If Spinoza and Hobbes were accused of Atheism, each of them sanctioned his speculations by the sacred name of theology. *Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 21.*

2. To give countenance or support to; approve.

To sanction Vice, and hunt Decorum down.

Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 615.

Even Plato, in his imaginary republic, the Utopia of his beautiful genius, sanctions slavery.

Sumner, Orations, I. 213.

Sanctioning right. See *right*, 4. = *Syn. Allow, Permit, etc.* See *allow*.

sanctionable (sang'k'shon-ə-bl), *a.* [*< sanction + -able.*] Worthy of sanction, or of approbation or approval.

sanctionary (sang'k'shon-ə-ri), *a.* [*< sanction + -ary.*] Relating to or implying sanction; giving sanction. *Imp. Dict.*

sanctitude (sang'k'ti-tūd), *n.* [*< L. sanctitudo, sacredness, < sanctus, holy: see sanctity.*] 1. Holiness; sacredness; sanctity.

In their looks divine

The image of their glorious Maker shone,

Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and pure.

Milton, P. L., iv. 293

2. Sanctimony; affected sanctity.

His manners ill corresponded with the austerity and sanctitude of his style.

Landor, Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, II.

sanctity (sang'k-ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *sanctities* (-tiz). [*< OF. sainteté, also sainte, sainte, sainte, F. sainteté = Pr. saintat, sanctat = Sp. santidad = Pg. santidad = It. santità, < L. sanctitas, holiness, sacredness, < sanctus, holy, sacred: see saint.*] 1. Holiness; saintliness; godliness.

Puritans, . . . by whose apparent shew

Of sanctity doo greatest evils grow.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

Then heaven and earth renew'd shall be made pure To sanctity, that shall receive no stain.

Milton, P. L., x. 639.

2. Sacred or hallowed character; hence, sacredness; solemnity; inviolability.

His affirmations have the sanctity of an oath.

Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

We have grown quite accustomed now-a-days to the invasion of what used to be called the sanctity of private life. *D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xiii.*

3. A saint or holy being; a holy object of any kind. [*Rare.*]

About him all the sanctities of heaven

Stood thick as stars. *Milton, P. L., III. 60.*

I murmur'd, as I came along,

Of comfort clasp'd in truth reveal'd;

And loiter'd in the Master's field,

And daken'd sanctities with song.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxvii.

Odor of sanctity. See *odor*. = *Syn. I. Piety, Saintliness, etc. (see religion), purity, goodness.*—2. Inviolability, sanctuarize (sang'k-tū-ə-riz), *v. t.* [*< sanctuary + -ize.*] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. [*Rare.*]

No place, indeed, should murder sanctuarize.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 128.

sanctuary (sang'k-tū-ə-ri), *n.*; pl. *sanctuaries* (-riz). [*< ME. sanctuary, seintuarie, seyntuarie,*

seintuarie, seyntuarie, < OF. saintuarie, santuarie, santuarie, F. sanctuaire = Pr. sanctuari = Sp. Pg. It. santuario, < LL. sanctuarium, a sacred place, a shrine, a private cabinet, M.L. also temple, church, churchyard, cemetery, right of asylum, < L. sanctus, holy, sacred: see saint.] 1. A sacred or consecrated place; a holy spot; a place in which sacred things are kept.

Proverbs, like the sacred books of each nation, are the sanctuary of the intuitions. *Emerson, Compensation.*

Specifically—(a) In *Scip.*, the temple at Jerusalem, particularly the most retired part of it, called the *holy of holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and that only once a year to intercede for the people. The same name was given to the corresponding part of the tabernacle in the wilderness (Ex. xxv. 8). (b) A house consecrated to the worship of God; a church.

And I saw crowds in column'd sanctuaries.

Tennyson, Fair Women.

(c) The cella or most sacred part of an Egyptian, Greek, or Roman temple. (d) In *classical antiq.*, a sacred place, a locality, whether inclosed or not, but generally inclosed, consecrated to some divinity or group of divinities, often a grove, sometimes an inclosure of notable size and importance, containing shrines, temples, a theater, arrangements for gymnastic contests, places of shelter for suppliants or for the sick, etc.: as, the *sanctuary of Asclepius* at Epidaurus.

The stele was to be set up in a sanctuary, which, it seems probable, was that of Pandion on the Acropolis.

Harrison and Verrill, Ancient Athens, p. xcvi.

(e) The part of a church where the chief altar stands; the chancel; the presbytery. See *cut* under *recedo*.

The original arcade piers of the choir and sanctuary (the semicircular part of the choir, in the Abbey of St. Denis) do not exist. *C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 37.*

(f) A portable shrine containing relics.

Than the kynge made be brought the hiest *seintwarries* that he hadde, and the besto relikes, and ther-on they dyde swere. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 75.*

(g) A churchyard.

Also wyth-ynne chyrche & seyntuarie

Do rygt thus as I the say,

Songe and cry and suche fare,

For to stynte thow schalt not spare.

Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

Seintuarie, churchyard. The name of sanctuary is now given to that part of the choir or chancel of a church where the altar stands. In mediæval documents belonging to this country, Sanctuarium and its equivalents in Latin almost always mean churchyard.

Note in *Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.*

2. A place of refuge or protection; a sacred asylum; specifically, a church or other sacred place to which is attached the privilege of affording protection from arrest and the ordinary operation of the law to criminals, debtors, etc., taking refuge within its precincts. From the time of Constantine downward certain churches have been set apart in many Catholic countries to be an asylum for fugitives from the hands of justice. In England, particularly down to the Reformation, any person who had taken refuge in such a sanctuary was secured against punishment—except when charged with treason or sacrilege. If within the space of forty days he gave signs of repentance, and subjected himself to banishment. By the act 21 James I., c. xxviii, the privilege of sanctuary for crime was finally abolished. Various sanctuaries for debtors, however, continued to exist in and about London till 1697, when they too were abolished. In Scotland the abbey of Holyrood House and its precincts still retain the privilege of giving sanctuary to debtors, and one who retires thither is protected for twenty-four hours; but to enjoy protection longer the person must enter his name in the books kept by the bailie of the abbey. Since the abolition of imprisonment for debt this sanctuary is no longer used.

That Cytee was also Sacerdotalle—that is to sayne, *seintuarie*—of the Tribe of Juda. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.*

The schoolhouse should be counted a *sanctuarie* against feare. *Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 49.*

Your son is slain, Theodoret, noble Theodoret!

Here in my arms, too weak a *sanctuary*

'Gainst treachery and murder!

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, III. 2.

Let's think this prison holy *sanctuary*,

To keep us from corruption of worse men.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, II. 1.

Whitefriars, adjacent to the Temple, then well known by the cant name of Alsatin, had at this time, and for nearly a century afterwards, the privilege of a *sanctuary*, unless against the writ of the Lord Chief Justice . . . The place abounded with desperadoes of every description—bankrupt citizens, ruined gamblers, irreclaimable prodigals. *Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xvi.*

3. Refuge; shelter; protection; specifically, the immunity from the ordinary operations of law afforded by the sacred character of a place, or by a specially privileged church, abbey, etc.

The Chapell and Refectory [were] full of the goods of such poor people as at the approach of the Army had fled with them thither for *sanctuary*.

Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 7, 1641.

At this Time, upon News of the Earl of Warwick's Approach, Queen Elizabeth forsaketh the Tower, and secretly takes *Sanctuary* at Westminster.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 209.

These laws, whoever made them, bestowed on temples the privilege of *sanctuary*. *Milton.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took sanctuary under ground, and escaped the common destiny.

Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

O peaceful Sisterhood,
Receive, and yield me sanctuary, nor ask
Her name to whom ye yield it.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

Isthmian sanctuary. See *Isthmian*.
sanctuary† (sangk'tū-ā-ri), *v. t.* [*< sanctuary, n.*] To place in safety as in a sanctuary; bestow safely.

Securely fight, thy purse is sanctuary'd,
And in this place shall hear the proudest thief.

Heywood, Four Prentices of London (Works, II. 189).

sanctum (sangk'tum), *n.* [Short for *sanctum sanctorum*, holy of holies: *sanctum*, neut. of *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, consecrate, make holy; *sanctorum*, gen. pl. of *sanctum*: see *saint*.] A sacred place; a private retreat or room: as, an editor's *sanctum*.

I had no need to make any change; I should not be called upon to quit my *sanctum* of the school-room—for a *sanctum* it was now become to me—a very pleasant refuge in time of trouble. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Sanctum sanctorum. (a) "The holy of holies": the innermost or holiest place of the Jewish tabernacle or temple. See *holy*. (b) Any specially private place or retreat, not to be entered except by special permission or favor.

His house is defiled by the unsavory visits of a troop of pup dogs, who even sometimes carry their loathsome rages into the *sanctum sanctorum*, the parlor!

Ireing, Knickerbocker, p. 197.

Sanctus (sangk'tus), *n.* [So called from the first word in the *L. version*; *< L. sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, make holy, consecrate: see *saint*.] 1. In liturgies, the ascription "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts, . . ." in which the eucharistic preface culminates, and which leads up to the canon or prayer of consecration. The *Sanctus* exists and occupies this place in all liturgies. It is probably of primitive origin, and was already, as it still is, used in the Jewish liturgy (being taken from Isa. xl. 2-3, compare Rev. iv. 8), the following "Hosanna" (Psalm cxviii. 25, "Save now") also further marking the connection. A similar ascription occurs in the *P. Decem*. Other names for the *Sanctus* are the *Trisagion* (and, improperly, the *Trisagion*), and the *Synagion* or *Trisagion Hymn* (*Epiphanius*). See *Benedictus*, *preface*.

2. A musical setting of the above ascription or hymn.—Black *Sanctus*, a profane or burlesque hymn, performed with loud and discordant notes; hence, any confused tumultuous uproar. Also *Black Sanctus*, *Santos*, *Santa*.

At the entire we heard a confused noise, like a black *sanctus*, or a house haunted with spirits, such hollowing, shouting, dancing, and clanking of pots.

Boatley, Search for Money.

Like bulls these in flow, these like asses a bay,
Some bark like hounds, some like horses neigh.

Some howl like wolves, some other like furies yell;
Scarcely that black *sanctus* could be match'd in hell.

Heywood, Mysterich of Angels, p. 670

Let's sing him a black *sanctus*, then let's all howl
In our own befitting voices. Fletcher, Mad Lover, II. 1.

Some times they whoop, some times their Stygian cries
Send their black *sanctus* to the blushing skies.

Quarles, Emblems, I. 20

Sanctus bell. See *bell*.
sand¹ (sant¹), *n.* [*< ME. sand, sand, < AS. sand = OS. sand = OFries. sand = MD. sand, D. sand = MLG. sand, LG. sand = OHG. MIH. sand, G. sand = Icel. sandr = Sw. Dan. sand* (both not recorded), sand; cf. OHG. *samat*, MIH. *sampt*, G. dial. (Bav.) *somp*, sand; the Teut. base being appar. orig. *sand-*, prob. = Gr. *ἄμμος*, *ἄμμος*, sand; et. E. dial. *samt*, gritty, sandy, and *L. sabulum* (for *sammum*), sand, gravel.] 1. Water-worn detritus, finer than that to which the name *gravel* would ordinarily be applied; but the line between sand and gravel cannot be distinctly drawn, and they frequently occur intermingled. Sand consists usually of the debris of crystalline rocks, and quartz very commonly predominates in it, since this mineral is very little liable to chemical change or decomposition. In regions of exclusively calcareous rocks there is rarely any considerable amount of what can be properly called sand, finely comminuted calcareous materials being extremely liable to become re-consolidated. Sand occurs in every stage of wear, from that in which the particles have sharp edges showing that they have been derived from the recent breaking up of granitic and other siliceous rocks, to that in which the fragments are thoroughly rounded, showing that they have been rubbed against one another during a great length of time. Sand, when consolidated by pressure or held together by some cement, becomes a sandstone, and a large part of the material forming the series of stratified rocks is sandstone.

The counter, shelves, and floor had all been scoured, and the latter was overstrewn with fresh blue sand.

Hauthorne, Seven Gables, II.

2. A tract or region composed principally of sand, like the deserts of Arabia; or a tract of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide: as, the Libyan *Sands*; the Solway *sands*.

Even as men wrecked upon a sand, that look to be washed off the next tide

Shak., Hen. V., IV. 1. 100.

The island is thirty miles long, two miles broad in most places, a mere sand, yet full of fresh water in ponds.

Wintrop, Hist. New England, I. 193.

3. Any mass of small hard particles: as, the sand of an hour-glass; sand used in blotting.—4. In founding, a mixture of sand, clay, and other materials used in making molds for casting metals. It is distinguished according to different qualities, etc., and is therefore known by specific names: as, *core-sand*, *green sand*, *old sand*, etc.

5. Sandstone: so used in the Pennsylvania petroleum region, where the various beds of petrifoliferous sandstone are called *oil-sands*, and designated as first, second, third, etc., in the order in which they are struck in the borings. Similarly, the gas-bearing sandstones are called *gas-sands*.—G. pl. The moments, minutes, or small portions of time; lifetime; allotted period of life: in allusion to the sand in the hour-glass used for measuring time.

Now our sands are almost run.

Shak., Pericles, v. 2. 1.

7. Force of character; stamina; grit; endurance; pluck. [Colloq., U. S.]

I became head superintendent, and had a couple of thousand men under me. Well, a man like that is a man that has got plenty of sand—that goes without saying.

The Century, XXXIX. 74.

Bagshot sand. Same as *Bagshot beds* (which see, under *bed*).—Blue sand. See *blue*.—Brain sand. See *brain*.—Burned sand, in molding, sand which has been heated sufficiently to destroy the tenacity given by the clayey ingredient. It is sometimes used for parings.

Dry sand, in founding, a combination of sand and loam used in making molds to be dried in an oven.—Green sand, in founding, fresh, unused, or unbaked sand suitable for molding.—Hastings sand, in geol., one of the subdivisions of the Wealden, a very distinct and peculiar assemblage of strata covering a large area in the southern counties of England. See *Wealden*.—Now sand. See *new*.—Old sand, in founding, sand which has been used for the molds of castings, and which has become, under the action of heat, friable and more porous, and is therefore used for filling the flasks over the facing sand, as it affords ready escape for gases.—Rope of sand. See *rope*.—Sand blast. See *sand-blast*.—Sharp sand, sand the particles of which present sharp crystalline fracture, not worn smooth by attrition.

sand¹ (sant¹), *v. t.* [*< sand¹, n.*] 1. To sprinkle with sand; specifically, to powder with sand, as a freshly painted surface in order to make it resemble stone, or fresh writing to keep it from blotting.—2. To add sand to: as, to sand sugar.—3. To drive upon a sand-bank.

Travellers and seamen, when they have been sand¹ed or dashed on a rock, for ever after fear not that mischance only, but all such dangers whatsoever.

Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 145.

sand², *n.* [ME., also *sande*, from AS. *sand*, sand, a sending, message, mission, an embassy, also a dish of food, a mess, lit. "a thing sent," *< sandan* (√ *sand*), send: see *sand*. Cf. *sandisman*.] A message; a mission; an embassy.

First he said he should do me sande
His sande, that we should not be like,
His lady gaste on us to lande.

York Plays, p. 163.

sandal¹ (san'dal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sandal*, *sandal*, *sandal*; *< ME. *santale*, *santale* = D. *sandall* = G. *sandale* = Sw. Dan. *sandal*, *< OF. sandale*, *endale*, F. *sandale* = Sp. Pg. *sandalia* = It. *sandalo*, *< ML. sandalium*, L. *sandalium*, *< Gr. σάνδαλον*, *din. of sanda-lon*, *ἑλὸν ἐκ τοῦ ἰσίδωρος*, a sandal; prob. *< Pers. sandal*, a sandal, slipper.] 1. A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, generally by means of straps crossed over and passed around the ankle. Originally sandals were made of leather, but they afterward became articles of

The men wear a sort of sandals made of raw hide, and tied with thongs round the foot and ankle.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 13.

The form of the episcopal sandal about half a century before St. Austin began his mission among the Anglo-Saxons may be seen from the Ravenna mosaic.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 235, note.

2. A half-boot of white kid or satin, often prettily embroidered in silver, and laced up the front with some bright-colored silk cord. They were cut low at each side to display the embroidered clock of the stocking.—3. A tie or strap for fastening a slipper or low shoe by being passed over the foot or around the ankle. Shoes with sandals were in use during the early years of the nineteenth century and until about 1840. Originally the term signified the ribbons secured to the shoe, one on each side, and crossed diagonally over the instep and ankle, later a simpler contrivance, as a single band with button and buttonhole, or even an india-rubber strap.

Open-work stockings, and shoes with sandals.

Dickens, Sketches, Tales, I. 2.

4. An india-rubber overshoe, having very low sides and consisting chiefly of a sole with a strap across the instep. Especially—(a) such a shoe with an entire sole and a counter at the heel; or (b) such a shoe with a sole for the front part of the foot only.

5. In her., a bearing representing any rough and simple shoe. Also called *brogue*.

sandal² (san'dal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sandal*, also *sandal*, usually in pl. form *sanders*, *sanders*, *< into ME. sandres*, *sawndyrs*, *< OF. sandal*, *santal*, pl. *sandauls*, F. *sandal*, *santal* = Sp. *sándalo* = Pg. *sandalo* = It. *sandalo* (*< D. G. Sw. Dan. sandel*), *< ML. (and NL.) sandalum*, *< L. Gr. σάνδαλον*, also *σάνδαρον*, sandalwood, = Ar. *ḡandal* = Hind. *sandal*, *chandana* = Pers. *sandal*, *chandāl*, *chandān* = Malay *tsendana*, sandalwood, *< Skt. chandana*, the sandal-tree, perhaps *< √ chand*, shine, = L. *candere*, shine: see *candid*.] Same as *sandalwood*.

The white sandal is wood very sweet & in great request among the Indians.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 265.

Toys in lava, fans of sandal. Tennyson, Princess, Prolog.

sandal³ (san'dal), *n.* Same as *sandal*.

sandal¹ (san'dal), *n.* [*< Ar. sandal*, a largo open boat, a wherry.] A long narrow boat with two masts, used on the Barbary coast.

We were startled by the news that the Mahal's people had arrived at Lado with three steamers and nine *sandals* and muzzars, and had established themselves on the site of the old station.

Science, XIV. 375.

sandaled, sandalled (san'dald), *p. a.* [*< sandal¹ + -ed*.] 1. Wearing sandals.

Sandal'd palmers, faring homeward,

Austrian knights from Syria came.

M. Arnold, Church of Brou, I.

2. Fastened with a sandal. See *sandal¹*, 3.—Sandaled shoes, low, light shoes or slippers worn by women, from 1800 till about 1810, in the house and in company, and often out of doors.

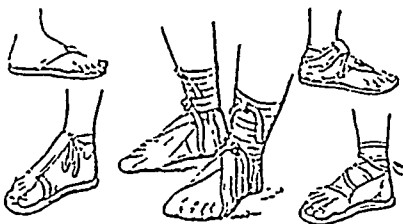
sandaliform (san'dal-i-form), *a.* [*< L. sandalium*, sandal, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

sandalin (san'dal-in), *n.* [*< sandal² + -in*.] Same as *sandalwood*.

sandal-tree (san'dal-trē), *n.* A name of one or more trees of the genus *Santoricum*.

sandalwood (san'dal-wūd), *n.* [*< sandal² + wood¹*.] The fragrant wood of the heart and roots of a tree of several species belonging to the genus *Santalum*; also, the tree itself. The most important species is *S. album*, an evergreen 20 or 30 feet high, with the aspect

of privet. It is native in dryish localities in southern India, ascending the mountains to an altitude of 3,000 feet. The heart-wood is yellowish-brown, very hard and close-grained, scented with an oil still more abundant in the root, which is distilled for perfumery purposes and is in great request. The wood is much used for carving, making ornamental boxes, etc., being valued as a protective from insects as well as for its perfume. It is also extensively used, especially in China (which is the great market for sandalwood), to burn as incense, both in temples and in dwellings. Other sandalwoods, from which for a time after their discovery large supplies were obtained, are *S. Freycinetianum* (its wood called *citron* or *yellow sandalwood*) and *S. pygmaeum* of the Hawaiian Islands, *S. Indu* of the Fiji Is., *S. Andro-calcidicum* of New Caledonia, and *Fusania (Santalum) pictum* of Australia, but these sources were soon nearly exhausted. In India and New Caledonia sandalwood is systematically cultivated. See *almy* and *Fusania*. Also called *sanderswood*.—Bastard sandalwood. See *Myoporum*.—Queensland sandalwood, the Australian *Eremophila Mitchellii* of the *Myoporaceae*, a tall shrub or small tree, viscid and strongly scented. The



The pair in the middle are Roman, those on the sides are Greek.

luxury, being sometimes made of gold, silver, and other precious materials, and beautifully ornamented. Sandals of straw or wickerwork are worn by some Oriental nations; those of the Japanese form their chief foot-covering, except the stocking; they are left at the door, and not worn within the house, the floors of which are generally covered with mats. Sandals form part of the official dress of bishops and abbots in the Roman Catholic Church; they were formerly often made of red leather, and sometimes of silk or velvet richly embroidered.

His sandals were with tulle some travell torne.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 35.



Sandalwood (*Santalum album*).

heart-wood is dark reddish-brown, faintly scented, used for cabinet-work.—**Red sandalwood.** (a) The East Indian tree *Pterocarpus santalinus*, or its dark-red wood, which is used as a dye stuff, imparting a reddish-brown color to woolsens. It is considered by Hindu physicians to be astringent and tonic. See *Pterocarpus*. Also called *rubro-wood*, and sometimes distinctively *red sanderswood*. (b) Another East Indian tree, *Adenanthera pavonina*, with red wood, used as a dyestuff and otherwise. See *Adenanthera*.—**Sandalwood bark**, a bark said to be from a species of *Myrrylon*, burnt in place of frankincense.—**Sandalwood English.** See *English*.—**Venezuela sandalwood**, a wood thought to be derived from a rutaceous tree, somewhat exported from Venezuela. The heart-wood is dark brown, the sap yellow, the scent pleasant but faint. It is the source of West Indian sandalwood oil.—**White sandalwood**, the common sandalwood.—**Yellow sandalwood**, in the West Indies, *Buchia capitata* of the *C. br. tiner*.

sandarac (san'da-rak), *n.* [Also *sandarach*, *sandaral*, and corruptly *andarac*; < OF. *sandarac*, *sandaracha*, *sandarax*, F. *sandaracque* = Sp. *lg. sandaraca* = It. *sandaraca*, *sandaracca*, < L. *sandaraca*, *sanderaca*, *sandaracha*, < Gr. *cavbapax*, red sulphuret of arsenic, realgar, a red color, also bee-bread; of Eastern origin: cf. Ar. *sandarūs* = Pers. *sandarūs* = Hind. *sandarūs*, *sandaros*, *sindrūs*, *sundras*, < Skt. *sindūra*, realgar.] 1. In mineral, red sulphuret, or protosulphuret, of arsenic; realgar.—2. A resin in white tears, more transparent than those of mastic, which exudes from the bark of the sandarac-tree, *Callitris quadrivalvis*. (See *sandarac-tree*.) It is used as pounce-powder for strewing over erasures on paper (see *pounce*), as incense, and for making a pale varnish for light-colored woods. It was formerly renowned as a medicine. Australian species of *Callitris* yield a similar resin. Also called *juniper-resin*, *gum juniper*.

sandaracin (san-dar'ā-sin), *n.* [*< sandarac* + *-in*.] A substance, containing two or three resins, which remains after treating sandarac with alcohol.

sandarac-tree (san'da-rak-trē), *n.* A tree, *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a native of the mountains of Morocco. It is a large tree with straggling branches. The wood is fragrant, hard, durable, mahogany-colored, and is largely used in the construction of mosques and similar buildings in the north of Africa. See *aloe* and *sandarac*. Also called *arar-tree*.

sand-badger (sand'bag'ēr), *n.* A Japanese badger, *Melomys sibiricus*, P. L. Selater.

sand-bag (sand'bag), *n.* A bag filled with sand. (a) A bag of sand or earth, used in a fortification for repairing breaches, etc., or as ballast in boats and balloons. (b) A leathern cushion, tightly filled with the sand, used by engravers to prop their work at a convenient angle, or to give free motion to a plate or cut in engraving curved lines, etc. (c) A bag of sand used as a weapon. Especially—(1) Such a bag fastened to the end of a staff and formerly employed in the appointed combats of yeomen, instead of the sword and lance, the weapons of knights and gentlemen. Engaged with money-bags as bold As men with sand-bags did of old. S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 80. (2) A cylindrical tube of flexible and strong material filled with sand, by which a heavy blow may be struck which leaves little or no mark on the skin: a weapon used by ruffians. (d) A bag of sand which was attached to a quincunx. (e) A long narrow bag of flannel, filled with sand, used to cover crevices between window-sashes or under doors, or laid on the stage of a theater behind flats and wings to prevent lights at the back from shining through the spaces left at junctions.

sandbag (sand'bag), *v. t.; pret. and pp. sand-bagged, ppr. sandbagging.* [*< sand-bag, n.*] To hit or beat with a sand-bag.

sandbagger (sand'bag'ēr), *n.* 1. One who uses a sand-bag; especially, a robber who uses a sand-bag to stun his victims.

And the perils that surround the belated citizen from the attacks of lurking highwaymen and sand-baggers in the darkened streets do not add to the agreeableness of the situation. Elect. Review (Amer.), XV. xix. 13.

2. A sailing boat that uses sand-bags as ballast.

sand-ball (sand'bāl), *n.* A ball of soap mixed with fine sand for the toilet: used to remove roughness and stains from the hands.

Sand-balls are made by incorporating with melted and perfumed soap certain proportions of fine river sand. Watt, Soap-making, p. 164.

sand-band (sand'band), *n.* In a vehicle, an iron guard-ring over the inside of the hub of a wheel, and projecting over its junction with the

axle, designed to keep sand and dust from working into the axle-box. E. H. Knight.

sand-bank (sand'bank), *n.* A bank of sand; especially, a bank of sand formed by tides or currents.

sand-bar (sand'bär), *n.* A bar of sand formed in the bottom or at the mouth of a river.

sand-bath (sand'bäth), *n.* 1. A vessel containing warm or hot sand, used as an equable heater for retorts, etc., in various chemical processes.—2. In med., a form of bath in which the body is covered with warm sea-sand.—3. The rolling of fowls in sand, by which they dust themselves over to cleanse the skin and feathers; the act of pulverizing; saburrating.

sand-bear (sand'bär), *n.* The Indian badger or bear-pig, *Arctonyx collaris*. See *balisaur*.

sand-bearings (sand'bär'ingz), *n. pl.* See *bear-ing*.

sand-bed (sand'bed), *n.* In metal., the bed into which the iron from the blast-furnace is run; the floor of a foundry in which large castings are made.

sand-beetle (sand'bē'tl), *n.* Any member of the *Trogidae*. Adams, Man. Nat. Hist.

sand-bellows (sand'bel'ōz), *n.* A hand-bellows for throwing sand on a newly painted surface, to give it the appearance of stone.

sandbergerite (sand'bērg-ēr-īt), *n.* [*< F. Sandberger* (b. 1826) + *-ite*.] In mineral., a variety of tennantite, or arsenical tetrahedrite, containing a considerable amount of zinc.

sand-bird (sand'bērd), *n.* A sandpiper or some similar bird; a shore-bird.

sand-blackberry (sand'blak'ber-i), *n.* See *blackberry* and *Rubus*.

sand-blast (sand'bläst), *n.* Sand driven by a blast of air or steam, used to cut, depolish, or decorate glass and other hard substances. Common hard sand and other substances are thus used as abrasives. The blast throws the particles violently against the surface, in which each particle makes a minute break, and the final result is the complete and rapid cutting of the hardest glass or stone. Paper or gelatin laid on the surface resists the sand and makes it possible to cut on glass etc., the most intricate patterns. The method is also used for ornamenting marble and stone, usually with the aid of iron patterns, and for cleaning and resharpening files. Also called *sand-jet*.

sand-blind (sand'blind), *a.* [*< late ME. sandblynde*; supposed to be a corruption, simulating sand (as if having eyes blurred by little grains or specks; cf. *sand*, *d*), of an unrecorded **samb-blind*, half-blind, < AS. *sām-* (= L. *semi-* = Gr. *hemi-*), half (see *sam-*, *semi-*, *hemi-*), + *blind*, blind: see *blind*.] Purblind; dim-sighted. [Obsolete or archaic.]

O heavens, this is my true-begotten father! who, being more than sand-blind, high gravel-blind, knows me not. Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 37.

I have been sand-blind from my infancy. Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

sand-blindness (sand'blind'nes), *n.* The state of being sand-blind.

sand-blower (sand'błō'ēr), *n.* A simple apparatus for throwing fine sand thinly and evenly upon a freshly painted surface; a sand-bellows.

sand-board (sand'bōrd), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar over the rear axle and parallel with it, resting upon the hind hounds at the point where they cross the axle.

sand-box (sand'boks), *n.* 1. A box with a perforated top or cover for sprinkling paper with sand.—2. A box filled with sand, usually placed, in American locomotives, on top of the boiler and in front of the driving-wheel, with a pipe to guide the sand to the rail when the wheels slip owing to frost, wet, etc. See cut under *passenger-engine*.—3. A tree, *Hura crepitans*. The fruits are of the shape shown in the cut, about the size of an orange, having a number of cells, each containing a seed. When ripe and dry they burst with a sharp report. See *Hura* (with cut).

sand-brake (sand'brāk), *n.* A device in which the resistance offered by sand in a box surrounding a car-axle is automatically made to stop a train when the cars accidentally separate, or if the speed reaches a dangerous point.

sand-bug (sand'bug), *n.* 1. A burrowing crustacean of the family *Hippidae*. See cut under *Hippa*.—2. Some hymenopterous insect that digs in the sand, as a digger-wasp; a sand-wasp: a loose popular use. [U. S.]—3. Any member of the *Galgulinæ*.

sand-bur (sand'bēr), *n.* A weed, *Solanum rostratum*, a native of the great plains of the

western United States, thence spreading eastward. The fruit fills closely the extremely prickly calyx.

sand-burned (sand'bērd), *a.* In *foundry*, noting the surface of a casting to which the sand of the mold has become partially fused and has united with the metal, thus forming a rough casting. This defect is due either to unsuitable sand or to the lack of proper blacking of the mold. E. H. Knight.

sand-canal (sand'ka-nal'), *n.* The madreporic canal of an echinoderm; the stone-canal. See diagram under *Echinoidea*.

sand-cherry (sand'cher'i), *n.* The dwarf cherry, *Prunus pumila*.

sand-clam (sand'klam), *n.* The common long clam, *Mya arenaria*.

sand-club (sand'klub), *n.* A sand-bag.

sand-cock (sand'kok), *n.* The redshank, *Totanus calidris*. See cut under *redshank*. [Local, British.]

sand-collar (sand'kol'ār), *n.* A sand-saucer.

sand-corn (sand'kōrn), *n.* [*< ME. *sandcorn*, < AS. *sand-corn* (= G. *sandkorn* = Icel. *sandkorn* = Sw. *sandkorn* = Dan. *sandskorn*), a grain of sand, < *sand*, *sand*, + *corn*, *corn*: see *sand* and *corn*.] A grain of sand.

sand-crab (sand'krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Ocypoda*, which lives on sandy beaches, runs very swiftly, and burrows in the sand; also, the lady-crab, *Platyonchus ocellatus*. See cut under *Platyonchus*.

sand-crack (sand'krak), *n.* 1. A fissure or crack in the hoof of a horse, extending from the coronet downward toward the sole. It occurs mostly on the inner quarters of the fore feet and on the toes of the hind feet. It is due to a diseased condition of the horn-secreting membrane at the coronet, and is liable to cause lameness. 2. A crack which forms in a molded brick prior to burning, due to imperfect mixing.

sand-cricket (sand'krīk'et), *n.* One of certain large crickets of odd form common in the western United States and belonging to the genus *Stenopelmatus*. *S. fasciatus* is an example. It is erroneously considered poisonous by the Mexicans. See cut under *Stenopelmatus*.

sand-crusher (sand'krush'ēr), *n.* A form of Chilean mill for breaking up sand to a uniform fineness, and washing it, to free it from foreign matters. It is employed especially in preparing sand for use in glass-manufacture. E. H. Knight.

sand-cusk (sand'kusk), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ophidium*. See cut under *Ophidium*.

sand-dab (sand'dab), *n.* A kind of plaice, the rusty dab, *Limanda ferruginea*, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially northward. Its colored side is brownish-olive with irregular reddish spots. See *dab*.

sand-dart (sand'därt), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Agrotis ripe*.

sand-darter (sand'där'tēr), *n.* An etheostomine fish of the genus *Ammocrypta*, several species of which occur in the United States. The most interesting of these is *A. pellucida*, about 3 inches long, abounding in clear sandy streams of the Ohio valley and northward. See *darter*.

sand-diver (sand'di'vēr), *n.* Same as *sand-darter*.

sand-dollar (sand'dol'ār), *n.* A flat sea-urchin, as *Echinarchinus parma*, or *Mellita quinquefora*; a cake-urchin. The fishermen on the coast of Maine and New Brunswick sometimes prepare a marking-ink from sand-dollars, by rubbing off the spines and skin, and after pulverizing, making the mass into a thin paste with water. See *placenta*, *Scutellaria*, *shield-urchin*, and cuts under *Eneope*, *cake-urchin*, and *sea-urchin*.

sand-drier (sand'dri'ēr), *n.* An apparatus for eliminating moisture from sand, either by conduction or by a current of hot air.

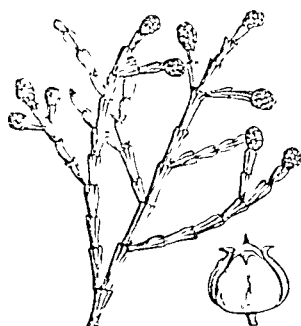
sand-drift (sand'drift), *n.* Drifting or drifted sand; a mound of drifted sand.

sand-dune (sand'dūn), *n.* A ridge of loose sand drifted by the wind: same as *dune*.

Having ridden about twenty-five miles, we came to a broad belt of sand-dunes, which stretches, as far as the eye can reach, to the east and west. Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, i. 96.

2. Covered with sand.

The roused-up River pours along: Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes, . . . Then o'er the sanded valley floating spreads. Thomson, Winter, i. 100.



Sandarac-tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*)



Fruit of the Sand-box Tree (*Hura crepitans*)

3. Of a sandy color.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, so sanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 125.

4. Short-sighted. [Prov. Eng.]

sand-eel (sand'el), *n.* [*< ME. sandel (= G. Dan. sand-aal); < sand¹ + eel. Cf. sandling.*] 1. An anacanthine fish of the genus *Ammodytes*. The body is slender and cylindrical, somewhat resembling that of an eel, and varying from 4 inches to about a foot in length, of a beautiful silvery luster, destitute of ventral fins, and the scales hardly perceptible; the head is compressed, and the upper jaw larger than the under. There are two British species, bearing the name of *lance*, namely *Ammodytes tobianus*, or wide-mouthed lance, and *A. lanceus*, or small-mouthed lance. They are of frequent occurrence on the coasts, burying themselves in the sand to the depth of 6 or 7 inches during the time it is left dry by the ebb-tide, whence the former is dug out by fishermen for bait. They are delicate food. The name extends to any member of the *Ammodytidae*. In America there are several other species, as *A. americanus* of the Atlantic coast and *A. personatus* of the Pacific coast. All are known also as *sand-lance*, and some as *lant*. See cut under *Ammodytidae*.

Yarrell suggested that the larger sand lance only should be termed *sand-eel*, and the lesser one *sand-lance*.
Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 330.

2. A fish, *Gonorhynchus greyi*, of the family *Gonorhynchidae*. [New Zealand.]

sand-ejector (sand'ej-ek'tor), *n.* See *sand-pump*, 2.

sandelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *sand-el*.

sandel-brick (san'del-brik), *n.* Same as *place-brick*.

sandeling, *n.* A Middle English form of *sandling*.

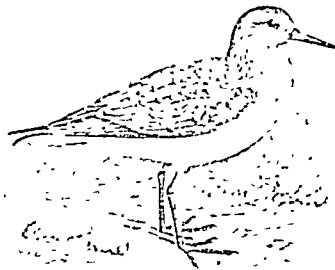
Sandemanian (san-dē-mā'ni-an), *n.* [*< Sandeman (see del.) + -ian.*] A member of a denomination, followers of Robert Sandeman (1718-1771), a native of Perth, Scotland, and a zealous follower of John Glass. Among the distinctive practices of the body are community of goods, abstinence from blood and from things strangled, love-feasts, and weekly celebration of the communion. Called *Glassite* in Scotland.

Sandemanianism (san-dē-mā'ni-an-izm), *n.* [*< Sandemanian + -ism.*] The principles of the Sandemanians.

sander, *n.* See *sandat*².

sanderboder, *n.* [ME. *< sander-* (as in *sander-man*) + *bod*, a messenger; see *bod*¹.] A messenger.

sanderling (san'der-ling), *n.* [*< sand¹ + -er + -ing.* Cf. *sandling.*] The three-toed sand-piper, or so-called ruddy plover, *Calidris arenaria* or *Arremonia calidris*, a small wading bird



Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*) in three long, plumage

of the family *Scelopacidae*, subfamily *Scelopacinae*, and section *Frangia*, found on sandy beaches of all parts of the world. It is white, much varied with black or gray on the upper parts, and in the breeding season suffused with rufous on the head, neck, and back; the bill and feet are black. It is from 7½ to 8 inches long, 1½ in extent of wing. This is the only sandpiper without a hind toe, whence it was sometimes classed as a plover.

sanderman, *n.* Same as *sandesman*.

sanders (san'ders), *n.* See *sandat*².

Under their hare they have a starry upon their forehead, which they rub every morning with a little white *sanders* tempered with water, and three or four grains of Rice among it.
Parkes, Pilgrimage, p. 181.

They have many Mines of Copper [in Loungo], and great quantity of *Sanders*, both red and gray.
S. Clark, Geographical Description (1670).

sanders blue. See *blue*.

sanderswood (san'derz-wūd), *n.* Same as *sand-dubwood*.

sandesman, *n.* [ME. also *sandesman*, and *sanderman*, *sanderman*. *< sand*¹, gen. of *sand*², a message, mission, + *man*, man; see *sand*² and *man*.] A messenger; an ambassador.

Thou sees that the Emperour es angerde a lyttill;
That semes be his *sandesman* that he es sore grevede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 266.

sandever, *n.* See *sandiver*.

sand-fence (sand'fens), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a barrier formed by driving stakes in A-shape into the bed of a stream, and lashing or wiring brush about them. *E. H. Knight.*

sand-fish (sand'fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Trichodon*, or any member of the *Trichodontidae* (which see for technical characters). *T. stelleri*,



Sand fish (*Trichodon stelleri*).

about a foot long, lives buried in the sand on the coast of Alaska and southward. It superficially resembles the weaver, but differs very much structurally, and has fifteen spines on the first dorsal fin and eighteen rays on the second.

sand-flag (sand'flag), *n.* Sandstone of a lamellar or flaggy structure.

The face of that lofty cape is composed of the soft and crumbling stone called *sand-flag*, which gradually yields to the action of the atmosphere, and is split into large masses. *Scott, Pirate, vii.*

sand-flaw (sand'flā), *n.* In *brick-making*, a defect in the surface of a brick, due to uneven coating of the mass of clay with molding-sand before molding. Also called *sand-crack*.

The brick shall contain no cracks or *sand-flaws*.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 121.

sand-flea (sand'flē), *n.* 1. The chigoe or jigger, *Sarcophylla penetrans*.—2. A sand-hopper or beach-flea; one of numerous small amphipod crustaceans which hop like fleas on the sea-shore. A common British species to which the name applies is *Talitrus locusta*. See *beach-flea*, and cut under *Amphipoda* and *Orechestia*.

sand-flood (sand'flud), *n.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along a desert, as in Arabia. *Bruce.*

sand-flounder (sand'floun'dēr), *n.* A worthless kind of flounder or flatfish, *Bothus* or *Lophopsetta maculatus*, nearly related to the European turbot, very common on the Atlantic coast of North America, and also called *windourpane*, from its translucency. The eyes and color are on the left side, the body is very flat, broadly rhomboid, of a light olive brown marbled with paler, and with many irregular blackish blotches, and the fins are spotted.

sand-fluke (sand'flūk), *n.* 1. Same as *sand-sucker*.—2. The smear-dab, *Microstomus kitt* or *microcephalus*.

sand-fly (sand'fli), *n.* 1. A small midge occurring in New England, *Simulium* (*Ceratopogon*) *nocturnum* of Harris. This is probably the punky of the Adirondack region of New York.—2. Any member of the *Bibionidae*.

sand-gall (sand'gāl), *n.* Same as *sand-pipe*, 1.

sand-gaper (sand'gā'pēr), *n.* The common clam, *Mya arenaria*.

sand-glass (sand'glās), *n.* A glass vessel consisting of two equal, nearly conical, and coaxial receptacles connected by a small opening at their vertices, one of which contains sand, which, if the glass is turned, runs through the opening into the other, the amount of sand being so regulated that a certain space of time is exactly measured by its running through. Compare *hour-glass*, *minute-glass*.

A *sand-glass* or *hour-glass*, vltima horologium.

What's Diet. (ed. 1698), p. 235. (Nares.)

sand-grass (sand'grās), *n.* 1. Grass that grows on sandy soil, as by the sea-shore. The name is peculiarly applied to those grasses which, by their wide-spreading and tufted roots, enable the sandy soil to resist the encroachments of the sea.

The *sand-grasses*, *Elymus arenarius*, *Arundo arenaria*, are valuable binding weeds on sluffy sandy shores. *Henfrey.*

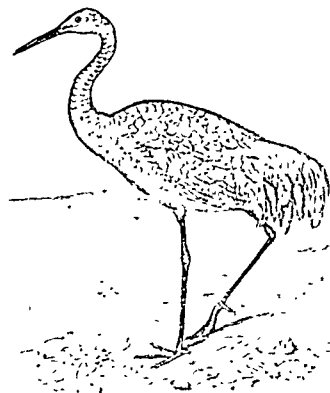
2. Specifically, in the United States, *Triodia* (*Tricuspis*) *purpurea*, an annual tufted grass of the Atlantic coast and sandy districts inland. It is of little practical worth.

sand-grouse (sand'grous), *n.* Any bird of the family *Pterocletidae*; a pigeon-grouse or rock-pigeon, inhabiting sandy deserts of the Old World. The common sand-grouse is *Pterocles arenaria*; the pin-tailed is *P. solaris*; Pallas's is *Syrhaptes paradoxus*; and there are many others. See cut under *ganga*, *Pterocles*, and *Syrhaptes*. Also *sand-pigeon*.

sand-guard (sand'gird), *n.* In vehicles, a device for preventing sand or other gritty substances from entering the boxes and abrading the bearing surfaces. A common form is a metal collar fitted within an annular flange.

sand-heat (sand'hēt), *n.* The heat of warm sand, used in some chemical operations.

sand-hill (sand'hil), *n.* [*< ME. sand-hyll, < AS. sand-hyll, sand-hyll, < sand, sand, + hyll, hill.*] A hill of sand, or a hill covered with sand.—**Sand-hill crane**, the gray or brown crane of North America, different from the white or whooping crane. There are two species or races to which the name applies, both of which have been called *Grus canadensis*, which properly applies only to the northern brown or sand-hill crane, somewhat smaller and otherwise different from the southern brown or sand-hill crane, *Grus mexicana* or *G. pratensis*. Both are leaden-gray, when younger browner, or quite reddish-brown. The larger variety is 44 inches long, extending 6 feet 8 inches; the wing, 22 inches; the tail, 9; the tarsus, 9½. The trachea of these birds is much



Sand-hill Crane (*Grus canadensis*).

less convoluted in the sternum than that of the whooping crane. They are seldom if ever found now in settled parts of eastern North America, though still abundant in the north and west.

sand-hiller (sand'hil'ēr), *n.* One of a class of "poor whites" living in the pine-woods that cover the sandy hills of Georgia and South Carolina. They are supposed by some authorities to be the descendants of poor white people who, being deprived of work by the introduction of slave-labor, took refuge in the woods. Also called *cracker*.

The *sand-hillers* are small, gaunt, and cadaverous, and their skin is just the color of the sand-hills they live on. They are incapable of applying themselves steadily to any labor, and their habits are very much like those of the old Indians. *Olsted, Slave States, p. 507. (Bartlett.)*

sand-holder (sand'hōl'dēr), *n.* In a pump-stock, a chamber in which the sand carried by the water is deposited, instead of being carried on to the plunger or pump-bucket.

sand-hopper (sand'hōp'ēr), *n.* Some animal which hops on the sand (as of the sea-shore), as a beach-flea or sand-skipper; one of the amphipods; a sand-flea. Very numerous species of different genera receive this name, which has no technical or exact meaning. The *Gammaridae* are sometimes collectively so called. See cut under *Amphipoda*.

sand-hornet (sand'hōr'net), *n.* A sand-wasp, especially of the family *Craonidae*, some of which resemble hornets. See cut under *Craonidae*.

sandie (san'di), *n.* See *sandy*¹.

San Diego palm. See *Washingtonia*.

sandiferoust (san-dif'g-rus), *a.* [Irreg. *< sand¹ + -iferous* (see *-iferous*).] Bearing or throwing up sand; areniferous. [Rare.]

The surging sulks of the *sandiferous* seas.

Sir P. Sidney, Wansted Play, p. 619. (Davies.)

sandiness (san'di-nes), *n.* [*< sandy¹ + -ness.*] 1. Sandy character: as, the *sandiness* of the soil.—2. Sandy character as regards color:

as, *sandiness* of hair, or of complexion.

sanding (san'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sand*¹, *v.*]

1. In *ceram.*, the process of testing the surface of gilding, after it has been fired, with fine sand and water, to try whether the firing has been insufficient (in which case the gold will not adhere) or excessive (in which case the gold will not be brilliant).—2. The process of burying oysters in sand, mud, etc.; also, accumulation of foreign matter on their shells, or this matter itself.

The gales also have the effect of covering the scattered oysters on the leeward sand, which process is called *sanding*, and it appears to be very injurious. *Winstone.*

3. The act of mixing with sand.

The *sanding* process consists in mixing with the sponges before packing a certain quantity of fine sand, which increases their weight from 25 to even 100 per cent.

Fisheries of U. S., v. II. 840.

sanding-plate (san'ding-plāt), *n.* A plate of cast-iron mounted on a vertical spindle, used

in grinding marble-work of small or medium size.

sandish (sán'dish), *n.* [*< sand + -ish*.] Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact.

You may plant some anemones, especially the tenacious, and ranunculus in fresh sandish earth, taken from under the turf. *Boyle, Calendar, p. 481.*

sandiver (sán'di-vér), *n.* [Also *sandover*; *< ME. sán dīver, sandovere*, *< OF. sán de verro*, later *sán de verro*, sandive; lit. 'scum or grease of verro'; *OF. sán, sūnt, F. sūnt*, grease, esp. from the wool of sheep (*< sūnter*, sweat, as *sūnter* in moist weather, *< G. schwitz-en*, sweat: see *sūnt*); *d* (*< L. de*), of (see *de*); *erre*, glass, *< L. vitrum*, glass: see *vitrous*.] (Glass-gill. See *anatron*, *l*.

The clay that clings ther-by are coarces strong, As sludg & alkalan, that angrs an boths, Sauts sour, & sandivier, & other such many *Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 1035.

sandix (sán'diks), *n.* [Also *sandys*; *< ME. sandyx* (also *sandys*, *sandres*, by confusion with like forms of *sand*); *< L. sandix, sandys*, *ML. sán dīx*, *< Gr. sándōs, sándōs*, vermilion. *OF. Hind. sandur, sandur*, red lead, minium.] Red lead prepared by calcining lead carbonate. It has a brighter red color than minium, and is used as a pigment.

sand-jack (sán'djak), *n.* Same as *willow-oak*.

sandjak, *n.* See *sanyak*.

sand-jet (sán'djet), *n.* An apparatus whereby sharp sand is fed to a jet of compressed air or a steam-jet, and driven out forcibly against a surface which it is desired to abrade. It has within a few years been extensively applied to the ornamentation of glass, and to some extent in the operations of stone-cutting and the smoothing and cleaning of cast-iron hollow ware. In the ornamentation of glass, stonells are placed upon the surface, which protect from abrasion the parts covered, and the abraded parts take the form of the pattern cut in the stencil. A very short exposure to the sand-jet produces the tracing of the pattern in a fine-frosted, well-defined figure. The effectiveness of the jet when air or steam at high pressure is used renders it competent to cut and drill even corundum. The results attained, when the simplicity of the means employed are considered, render this one of the most interesting of modern inventions. See *sand-blast*.

sand-lance (sán'dlans), *n.* A fish of the family *Ammodontidae*: same as *sand-eel*, *l*. Also *lanet*.

sand-lark (sán'dlark), *n.* 1. Some small wading bird that runs along the sand, not a lark; any sandpiper or sand-plover, as a dunlin, dotterel, ringneck, etc.

Along the river's stony marge
The snail-lark chanted a joyous song.
Wordsworth, The Idle Shepherd Boys.

(a) The common sandpiper, *Tringa hypoleucos* also *sandy lark*. (b) The sandling, *Callidris arenaria*. 2. A true lark of the genus *Ammodontes*, as *J. deserti*, having a pale sandy plumage.

sand-leek (sán'dlæk), *n.* See *leek*.

sandling, *n.* [*ME. sandelynge*; *< sand + -ling*.] Same as *sand-eel*, *l*. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 441.

sand-lizard (sán'dliz'ard), *n.* A common European lizard, *Lacerta agilis*, found in sandy places. It is about 7 inches long, variable in color, but generally sandy-brown on the upper parts, with darker blotches interspersed, and having black rounded spots with a yellow or white center on the sides.

sand-lob (sán'dlob), *n.* The common British lug or lobworm, *Lernaeola piscatorum*, about 10 inches long, much used for bait.

sand-lot (sán'dlot), *n.* Pertaining to or resembling the socialistic or communistic followers of Denis Kearney, an Irish agitator, whose principal phase of ineffecting was in the "sand-lots" or unoccupied lands of San Francisco: as, a *sand-lot* orator; the *sand-lot* constitution (the constitution of California framed in the year 1879 under the influence of the "sand-lot" agitation).

We can . . . appoint . . . a sand-lot politician to China. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 310.

sandman (sán'dman), *n.* A fabulous person who is supposed to make children sleepy: probably so called in allusion to the rubbing of their eyes when sleepy, as if to rub out particles of sand.

sand-martin (sán'dmár'tin), *n.* The sand-swallow or bank-swallow.

sand-mason (sán'dmá'son), *n.* A common British tubeworm, *Terebella littoralis*. *Dahyell*.

sand-mole (sán'dmól), *n.* A South African rodent, as *Buthyergus maritimus*, or *Georchus capensis*, which burrows in the sand. See cuts under *Buthyergus* and *Georchus*.

sand-monitor (sán'dmón'i-tór), *n.* A varanoid lizard of the genus *Pseudosaurus*, *P. aronatus*, also called *land-crocodile*.

sand-mouse (sán'dmous), *n.* The dunlin or purr, *Tringa alpina*, a sandpiper. Also *sea-mouse*. [*Westmoreland, Eng.*]

sand-myrtle (sán'dmért'l), *n.* See *Leptophyllum* and *myrtle*.

sand-natter (sán'dnat'ér), *n.* A sand-snake of the genus *Eryx*, an ammodyte. See *Ammodytes*, 2, and cut under *Eryx*.

sand-neck (sán'dnek'ér), *n.* Same as *sand-sucker*.

Sandoricum (san-dor'i-kum), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1790), *< santoor*, a Malay name.] A plant-genus of the order *Meliaceae* and tribe *Trichiliae*, consisting of 5 species of trees, found in the East Indies and Oceania. Its special characters are a tubular disk sheathing the ovary and the base of the style, a cup-shaped calyx adnate to the base of the ovary, having five short imbricated lobes, a stamens-tube bearing at the apex ten included anthers, a corolla of five fringed lobes, and a globose fleshy indehiscent fruit which is acid and edible. *S. Indicum*, native in Burma (where called *thit*) and introduced into southern India, is a lofty evergreen with a red close-grained heart-wood which takes a fine polish. It is used for making carts, boats, etc. This and perhaps other species have been called *sandal-tree*.

sand-oyster (sán'dois'tér), *n.* See *oyster*.

sandpaper (sán'dpá'pér), *n.* Stout paper coated with hot glue and then sprinkled with sharp sand of different degrees of fineness. It is used for rubbing and finishing, and is intermediate in its action between emery-paper and glass paper.

sandpaper (sán'dpá'pér), *v. t.* [*< sandpaper*, *n*.] 1. To rub, smooth, or polish with sandpaper.

After the priming has been four days drying, and has then been sand-papered off, give another coat of the same paint. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 80.

Hence, figuratively—2. To make smooth or even; polish, as a literary composition.—*Sandpapering-machine*, a machine in which sandpaper is employed as an abradant in finishing wooden spokes, handles, etc., and in buffing shoe-soles. It is made in several forms according to the character of the work, with a rotating drum or disk covered with sandpaper.

sandpaper-tree (sán'dpá'pér-tré), *n.* One of several trees of the order *Dilleniaceae*, having leaves so rough that they can be used like sandpaper. Such trees are *Curatella auricaria* of Guiana, and *Dillenia scaberrima* of the East Indies.

sand-partridge (sán'dpár'trī), *n.* A partridge of the genus *Ammodontes*: translating the generic name. There are two kinds: *J. bonhami* is widely distributed in India, Persia and some other portions of Asia, *J. heyi* occupies Arabia and Palestine, and thence extends into Egypt and Nubia. They differ little from the members of the genus *Perdix* proper. See *partridge*, 1.

sandpeep (sán'dpép), *n.* A familiar name in the United States of various small sandpipers; a peep; a peewee: so called from their notes. The birds chiefly called by this name are the American stint or least sandpiper, *Actodromas minutilla*; the semipalmated sandpiper, *Ereunetes pusillus*; and the peewee, or spotted sandpiper, *Tringoides macularius*. See cuts under *Ereunetes*, *Tringoides*, and *stint*.

sand-perch (sán'dpérch), *n.* The grass-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides*. [*Southern U. S.*]

sand-picture (sán'dpík'túr), *n.* A sheet of sandpaper upon which the sand is arranged in different colors to produce a sort of picture.

sand-pigeon (sán'dpī'gón), *n.* Same as *sand-grouse*.

These sand-grouse, better sand-pigeons, *Ereunetes*, *Coues*.

sand-pike (sán'dpik), *n.* See *pik*².

sand-pillar (sán'dpī'lár), *n.* A sandspout.

sand-pine (sán'dpīn), *n.* See *pine*¹.

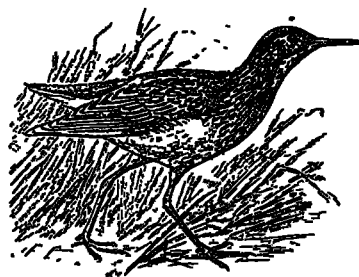
sand-pipe (sán'dpīp), *n.* 1. A deep hollow of a cylindrical form, many of which are found penetrating the white chalk in England and France, and are filled with sand and gravel. Pipes of this kind have been noticed in England penetrating to a depth of sixty feet, and having a diameter of twelve feet. Also called *sand-gall*.

2. In a locomotive, one of the pipes leading from the sand-boxes, through which sand is allowed to flow upon the rails just in advance of the treads of the driving-wheels to increase their tractive power.

Connecting, coupling, and eccentric rods are taken down, hornets, yokes, brake rods, sand-pipes, and ploughs, and any pipes that run beneath the wheels. *The Engineer*, LXX. 160.

sandpiper (sán'dpī'pér), *n.* 1. A small wading bird that runs along the sand and utters a piping note; a sand-lark, sand-plover, or sand-snipe. Technically—(a) A bird of the family *Scolopacidae*, subfamily *Scolopacinae*, and section *Tringae*, of which there are about 20 species, of all parts of the world. They have the bill like a true snipe's in its sensitiveness and constricted gape, but it is little if any longer than the head, straight or scarcely decurved, and the tail lacks the cross-bars of that of most snipes and tattlers. The toes are four in number (excepting *Callidris*), and cleft to the base (excepting *Microgallina* and *Ereunetes*). The sandpipers belong especially to the northern hemisphere, and mostly breed in high latitudes; but they perform the most ex-

tensive migrations, and in winter are generally dispersed over the world. The sexes are alike in plumage, but the seasonal changes of plumage are very great. The sandpipers are probably without exception gregarious, and often flock the beaches in flocks of hundreds or thousands. They live preferably in open wet sandy places, not in swamps and fens, and feed by probing with their sensitive bills, like snipes. Among them are the most diminutive of waders, as the tiny sandpipers of the genus *Actodromas* called *stints*. The semipalmated sandpiper is no larger, but has basal webs; it is *Ereunetes pusillus* of America. The spoon-billed sandpiper, *Euryrhynchus pygmaeus*, is another diminutive bird, of Asia and arctic America. The stiff-sandpiper, *Myiophobus*, has long legs and semipalmated feet; it is *Microgallina himantopus*. The broad-billed sandpiper is *Limicola pygmaea* or *platyrhynchos*, not found in America. The pectoral sandpiper, or grass snipe, is *Actodromas maculata*, a characteristic American species



Grass snipe, or Pectoral Sandpiper (*Tringa (Actodromas) maculata*).

of comparatively large size. Dunlins or purrs are sandpipers of the genus *Pollina*. The curlew-sandpiper is *Actochelidon subarquatus*. The purple sandpipers are several species of *Ardeotis*, as *A. maritima*. The knot, canvas, red or red-breasted, or ash-colored sandpiper, or robin-snipe, is *Tringa canutus*. (b) A bird of the same family and subfamily as the foregoing, but of the section *Totanus*, or tattlers, several but not all of which are also known as sandpipers, because they used to be put in the old genus *Tringa*. The common sandpiper of Europe, etc., is *Tringoides* or *Actitis hypoleucos*, of which the common peewee or spotted sandpiper of the United States, *T. macularius*, is a close ally. Green sandpipers belong to the genus *Myiophobus*, as *M. ochropus* of Europe and *M. solitarius* of America. The wood-sandpiper of Europe is *Totanus glaucola*. The fighting sandpiper is the ruff, *Machetes* or *Pavonella pugnax*. The buff-breasted sandpiper is a peculiar American species, *Tringoides rufescens* or *subruficollis*. The Bartramian sandpiper is *Bartramia longicauda* or *Acturus bartramius* of America. See the technical and special names, and cuts under *Bartramia*, *dunlin*, *Ereunetes*, *Euryrhynchus*, *Microgallina*, *Rhyacophilus*, *stint*, *sanderling*, *stunt*, *Tringa*, *Tringoides*, and *Tringula*.

2. A fish, the pride.—Aberdeen sandpiper. Same as *aberteen*.—Aleutian sandpiper, *Tringa (Arquatella) covei*, a conspecific or race of the purple sandpiper, of northwestern North America. *Ringsby*, 1880.—Armed sandpiper, an Australian spur-winged warbler plover, *Lobionellus miles* (Boddart), called by a geographical blunder *Parra ludoviciana* by Gmelin in 1788, and *Tringa ludoviciana* by Latham in 1790. *Pennant*.—Ash-colored sandpiper, the knot in winter plumage *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785.—Baird's sandpiper, *Tringa (Actodromas) bairdi*, an abundant stint of both Americas, intermediate in size between the pectoral and the least sandpiper, and resembling both in coloration *Coues*, 1861.—Bartramian sandpiper. See *Bartramia*.—Black-breasted sandpiper, the American dunlin in full plumage. See cut under *dunlin*.—Black sandpiper, the purple sandpiper (*Tringa maculata* of Latham, 1790). *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785. [*Lincolnshire, Eng.*].—Bonaparte's sandpiper, *Tringa (Actodromas) bonapartei* (or *fuscoline* of Vieillot), a stint of the size of Baird's sandpiper, but with white upper tail-coverts. It is widely dispersed in both Americas, and is among the peeps which abound on the Atlantic coast during the migrations.—Boreal sandpiper, the streaked sandpiper, or rust-bird, from King George's Sound. *Latham*, 1785.—Broad-billed sandpiper. See *def. 1*.—Buff-breasted sandpiper, a small tattler with a very slight bill, *Tringoides rufescens* (or *subruficollis* of Vieillot, 1819), widely dispersed but not very common in both Americas. See cut under *Tringoides*.—Cayenne sandpiper, the South American lapwing, *Vanelus (Belonopterus) cayennensis*. *Latham*, 1785.—Common sandpiper. See *def. 1*. *Ray*; *Willughby*; etc.—Cooper's sandpiper, *Tringa cooperi*, a doubtful species, of which the only known specimen was shot on May 24th, 1838, on Long Island. *S. F. Baird*, 1858.—Ourlew sandpiper. Same as *pygmy curlew* (which see, under *curlew*).—Equestrian sandpiper, the ruff.—Fighting sandpiper, the ruff.—Freckled sandpiper, the knot. Also called *grizzled sandpiper*. *Pennant*; *Latham*.—Gambetta sandpiper, the red-legged horseman of Albin; the redshank, a tattler. See cut under *redshank*. *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785.—Goa sandpiper, a spur-winged plover of India, etc., *Lobionellus indicus*, formerly *Tringa goensis*. *Latham*, 1785.—Gray sandpiper, the gray plover, *Squatarola beldieri*, formerly *Tringa squatarola*. *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785.—Green sandpiper. See *def. 1* (b). *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785.—Green-winged sandpiper, the young ruff, formerly *Tringa greenocincta*. *Latham*.—Grizzled sandpiper, the knot. Also *grizzled sandpiper*. *Latham*, 1785.—Hebrid sandpiper, the turnstone, *Streptopoda interpres*. *Pennant*.—Least sandpiper. See *stint*.—Little sandpiper, *Tringa pusilla*, terms under which the older ornithologists confounded Wilson's stint with the semipalmated sandpiper. The rectification was made by John Cassin, in 1860, when *Tringa pusilla* first became *Ereunetes pusillus*.—Louisiana sandpiper. Same as *Pennant's armed sandpiper*, by a geographical blunder. *Latham*, 1785.—Prybilof sandpiper, *Tringa (Arquatella) pylonensis* of *Coues* (1873), a kind of purple sandpiper

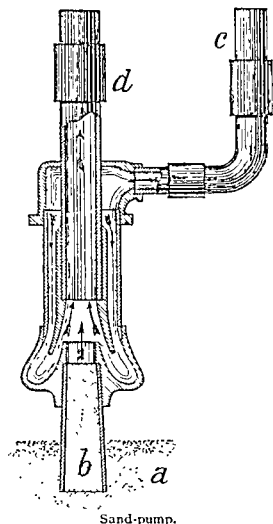
peculiar to the Pribilof (or Pribilof) Islands of Alaska.—**Red-backed sandpiper**, the American dunlin, *Tringa (Pellidna) americana* of Cassin, *pacificus* of Coues, in full plumage. See cut under *dunlin*.—**Red-necked sandpiper**, an Asiatic stint, *Tringa ruficollis* of Peter S. Pallas. *Latham*, 1785.—**Red sandpiper**, the *aberdensis*; the knot in full plumage; the robin-snipe, *Tringa islandica*, now *T. canutus*.—**Selinger sandpiper**, the purple sandpiper. *Pennant*; *Latham*.—**Semipalmated sandpiper**, *Ereunetes pusillus*, one of the commonest peeps of America. See cut under *Ereunetes*.—**Senegal sandpiper**, an African spur-winged plover (*Parra senegalla* of Linnaeus, *Tringa senegalla* of Latham, 1790). *Latham*, 1785.—**Sharp-tailed sandpiper**, *Tringa (Actodromas) acuminata* of Horsfield (1821), much like the pectoral sandpiper, and of about the same size, common in Asia, rare in Alaska.—**Shore sandpiper**. (a) The ruff. (b) Of Pennant, the green sandpiper: called *Tringa littoralis* by Linnaeus, and *Mr. Oldham's white heron* by Albin.—**Solitary sandpiper**, the green sandpiper of America. See cut under *Allycapitulus*.—**Spoon-billed sandpiper**. See def. 1.—**Spotted sandpiper**. See def. 1. This is the spotted *Tringa* of Edwards.—**Stilt-sandpiper**. See def. 1.—**Streaked sandpiper**, the surf-bird, *Aphriza virgata*, called *Tringa virgata* (and *T. borealis*) by Latham (1790). The earliest description is under this name, by Latham in 1785, from the northwest coast of North America (Sandwich Sound).—**Striated sandpiper**, the redshank. *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785.—**Swiss sandpiper**, the black-bellied plover, *Squatarola* (formerly *Tringa*) *helvetica*. Having four toes, this plover used to be classed with the sandpipers. *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785.—**Temminck's sandpiper**. See *stint*.—**Terek sandpiper**. See *Terekia*.—**Three-toed sandpiper**, the sanderling. See cut under *sanderling*.—**Uniform sandpiper**, a sandpiper so called by Pennant and Latham, from Iceland.—**Waved sandpiper**, a sandpiper supposed to be the knot in some obscure plumage (*Tringa undata* of Brunnich, 1764). *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785.—**White-winged sandpiper** of Latham, *Tringa leucophaea* of Gmelin (1788), a remarkable sandpiper of Polynesia, related to the buff-breasted sandpiper, and type of the genus *Prosbonia* of Bonaparte (1853).—**Wilson's sandpiper**, the American least sandpiper, *peep*, or *stint*. See *stint*.—**Yellow-legged sandpiper**, the ruff.

sand-pit (sand'pit), *n.* A place or pit from which sand is excavated.

sand-plover (sand'pluv'ér), *n.* A ringneck, ring-necked plover, or ring-plover; any species of the genus *Agallites*, as a ring-dotterel, which frequents sandy beaches. See cuts under *Agallites* and *pipup-plover*.

sand-prey (sand'prā), *n.* Same as *sand-pride*.
sand-pride (sand'prid), *n.* A petromyzontoid vertebrate, also known as *mud-lamprey* and *sandpiper*, in its young or larval condition, when it has a short horseshoe-shaped mouth. It is found in many rivers and streams of Europe, reaches a length of 6 or 7 inches, and is of a brown color. See *pride*.

sand-pump (sand'pump), *n.* 1. In rope-drilling, a cylinder provided with a valve at the bottom, which is lowered into the drill-hole from time to time to remove the pulverized rock, or sludge. Also called *sludger*. [Pennsylvania oil-regions.]—2. A powerful water-jet with an annular nozzle inclosing a tube which is sunk in loose sand, and operates as an injector to lift the sand with the water which discharges back through the tube. This form is used in caissons for sinking bridge-foundations, and is sometimes called a *sand-ejector*. It is a modification of the jet-pump. The water, passing upward around the upper end of the suction-pipe, produces an upward draft or suction on the mingled sand and water below, drawing it upward and discharging it through *d*.



Sand-pump.
a, sand to be removed; *b*, suction-pipe; *c*, induction-pipe; *d*, discharge-pipe.

sand-rat (sand'rat), *n.* A pocket-gopher of the genus *Thomomys*, found in sandy places in the western coast-region of North America; the *camass-rat*. The term applies to some other members of the family, as the common *Geomys burarius*. See cuts under *camass-rat* and *Geomys*.

sand-reed (sand'réd), *n.* A shore-grass, the marram or beach-grass, *Ammophila arundinacea*.

sand-reel (sand'rél), *n.* A windlass, forming part of a well-boring outfit, used for operating a sand-pump.

sand-ridge (sand'rij), *n.* [*ME. *sandrygge*, *AS. sandhrycg*, a sand-bank, < *sand*, sand, + *hrycg*, back, ridge.] A sand-bank.

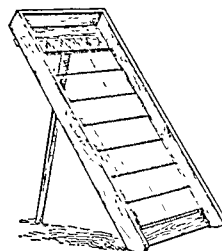
sandrock (sand'rok), *n.* Same as *sandstone*: a term occasionally used in England, but very rarely in the United States. *The Great Sandrock* is the local name of a member of one of the lower divisions of the Inferior Oolite series in England. It is from 50 to 100 feet thick, and is extensively quarried for building purposes.

sand-roll (sand'röl), *n.* A metal roll cast in sand: in contradistinction to a *chilled roll*, which is cast in a chill.

sandranner (sand'rún'ér), *n.* A sandpiper.
sand-saucer (sand'sá'sér), *n.* A popular name for the egg-mass of a naticoid gastropod, as *Lunatia heros*, commonly found on beaches, resembling the rim of a saucer or lamp-shade broken at one place and covered with sand. See cut under *Natica*.

sand-scoop (sand'skóp), *n.* A form of dredge used for scooping up sand from a river-bed.

sand-screen (sand'skrén), *n.* A large sieve consisting of a frame fitted with a wire grating or netting of the desired fineness, propped up by a support at a convenient angle, and used to sift out pebbles and stones from sand which is thrown against it with a shovel. The fine sand passes through the screen, while stones and gravel fall down in front. Also called *sand-sifter*.



Sand-screen.

sandscrew (sand'skrö), *n.* An amphipod, *Lepidactylis arenaria*, which burrows in the sand of the sea-shores in Europe and America.

sand-shark (sand'shirk), *n.* A small voracious shark, *Odontaspis* or *Carcharias littoralis*, also called *shovelnose*. The name extends to all the *Carchariidae* as restricted by Jordan, by most writers called *Odontaspidae*.

sand-shot (sand'shot), *n.* Small cast-iron balls, such as grape, canister, or case, cast in sand, larger balls being cast in iron molds.

sand-shrimp (sand'shrimp), *n.* A shrimp: an indefinite term. In Europe *Crangon vulgaris* is sometimes so called.

sand-sifter (sand'sif'tér), *n.* Same as *sand-screen*.

sand-skink (sand'skingk), *n.* A skink found in sandy places, as *Seps ocellatus* of southern Europe.

sand-skipper (sand'skip'ér), *n.* A sand-hopper or beach-flea.

sand-smelt (sand'smelt), *n.* An atherine or silversides; any fish of the family *Atherinidae*. A common British sand-smelt is *Atherina presbyter*. See cut under *silversides*.

sand-snake (sand'snāk), *n.* 1. A colubrine serpent of the family *Psammophidae*, as *Psammophis sibilans*. Also called *desert-snake*.—2. A boa-like Old World serpent of the family *Erycidae*, quite different from the foregoing, as *Eryx jaculus* of India, and others. See cut under *Eryx*.

sand-snipe (sand'snip), *n.* A general or occasional name of any sandpiper; especially, the common spotted sandpiper or summer-piper of Europe, *Tringoides hypoleucus*.

sand-sole (sand'söl), *n.* A sole, *Solea lascaris*. See *borhame*.

sandspout (sand'spout), *n.* A pillar of sand, similar in appearance to a waterspout, raised by the strong inflowing and ascending currents of a whirlwind of small radius. The height of the column depends on the strength of the ascending currents and the altitude at which they are turned outward from the vortex. Sandspouts are frequently observed in Arabia, India, Australia, Arizona, and other hot countries and tracts having desert sands.

sand-spurry (sand'spur'i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Spergularia*.

sand-star (sand'stär), *n.* 1. Any starfish or five-fingers.—2. An ophiuran; a brittle-star, having long slender fragile arms attached to a small circular body.

sandstay (sand'stä), *n.* An Australian shrub or small tree, *Leptospermum laevigatum*, a specially effective plant for staying drift-sands in warm climates.

sandstone (sand'stön), *n.* [= *D. zandsteen* = *G. sandstein* = *Sw. Dan. sandsten*; as *sand* + *stone*.] A rock formed by the consolidation of sand. The grains composing sandstone are almost ex-

clusively quartz, this mineral resisting decomposition, and only becoming worn into finer particles as abrasion continues, while almost all other minerals entering into the composition of ordinary rocks are liable to dissolve and be carried away in solution, or be worn down into an impalpable powder, so as to be deposited as mud. Sandstones may contain also clayey or calcareous particles, or be cemented by so large a quantity of ferruginous or calcareous matter as to have their original character quite obscured. Hence varieties of sandstones are qualified by the epithets *argillaceous*, *calcareous*, *ferruginous*, etc.—**Berea sandstone**, a sandstone or grit belonging to the Carboniferous series, extensively quarried as a building-stone and for grindstones in Ohio and especially in the vicinity of Berea (whence the name).—**Caradoc sandstone**, a sandstone of Lower Silurian age, very nearly the geological equivalent of the Bala group in Merionethshire, Wales, and of the Trenton limestone of the New York geologists. The name was given by Murchison, from the locality of Caer Caradoc, in Shropshire, England.—**Flexible sandstone**. See *itacolumite*.—**Medina sandstone**, a red or mottled and somewhat argillaceous sandstone forming, according to the classification of the New York Survey, the base of the Upper Silurian series. It corresponds nearly to the Upper Llandovery of the English geologists. It is the "Levant" or No. IV. of the Pennsylvania Survey.

"A mountain of IV." is perhaps the commonest expression in American geology. These mountains are very numerous, being reiterated outcrops or reappearances and disappearances of the *Medina sandstone* as it rises and sinks in the Appalachian waves.

J. P. Lesley, Coal and its Topography, p. 59.

New Red Sandstone, a name formerly given in England to a great mass of strata consisting largely of red shales and sandstones and overlying rocks, belonging to the Carboniferous series. A part of the New Red Sandstone is now considered to belong to the Permian series, since the organic remains which it contains are decidedly Paleozoic in character. The upper division of these red rocks, although retaining to a very considerable extent the same lithological characters as the lower division, differs much from it in respect to the fossils it contains, which are decidedly of a Mesozoic type, and form a portion of the so-called Triassic series. The term *New Red Sandstone* is still used to some extent in England, and has been applied in the United States to the red sandstones of the Connecticut river valley, which are generally considered to be of Triassic age. See *Triassic*.—**Old Red Sandstone**, a name given in England, early in the history of geology, to a group of marls, sandstones, tilestones, and conglomerates seen over an extensive area, and especially in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, and South Wales, cropping out from under the coal-measures and resting on the Silurian. These rocks were called *Old Red*, to distinguish them from a somewhat similar series overlying the Carboniferous, and designated as the *New Red Sandstone*. The name *Devonian* was given later by Sedgwick and Murchison to rocks occurring in Devon and Cornwall and occupying a stratigraphical position similar to that of the Old Red, and the name *Devonian* is now in general use throughout the world as designating that part of the geological series which lies between the Silurian and the Carboniferous. The name *Old Red Sandstone* has, however, been retained by English geologists to designate that peculiar type of the Devonian which is less distinctively marine than the Devonian proper, and which is characterized by the presence of numerous land-plants and ganoid fishes, as well as by the absence of unequivocally marine organisms. The areas in which these deposits were laid down are generally considered to have been lakes or inland seas. The Old Red Sandstone, as thus limited, seems to have been almost exclusively confined to the British Isles; and it is particularly well developed in Scotland, and also is of considerable importance in Ireland.—**Oriskany sandstone**, the name given by the New York Geological Survey to a group of strata lying between the Lower Helderberg group and the Cauda-galli grit, and considered by James Hall as forming the uppermost division of the Upper Silurian. In central New York it is chiefly a siliceous sandstone, but is sometimes argillaceous; it extends west as far as Missouri, becoming more calcareous. *Spirifer arenosus* is a very characteristic fossil of this group over a wide area. It is No. VII. of the numerical designation of the Pennsylvania Survey, and the "Meridian" of H. D. Rogers's nomenclature.—**Pocono sandstone**, a very thick and persistent mass of sandstones and conglomerates underlying the Mauch Chunk Red Shale, and forming the base of the Carboniferous in Pennsylvania. It is No. X. of the numerical notation of the First Pennsylvania Survey, and the same as the "Vespertine" of H. D. Rogers.

The Pottsville conglomerate forms a rim around the coal basins, and the *Pocono sandstone* and conglomerate an outer rim, with a valley included between them eroded out of the Mauch Chunk red shale.

C. A. Ashburner, Anthracite Coal-fields of Penn., p. 13.

Potsdam sandstone, in *geol.*, the lowest division of the Lower Silurian, and the lowest zone in which distinct traces of life have been found in the United States: so named by the geologists of the New York Survey from a town of that name in that State. The formation is a conspicuous and important one further west through the region of the Great Lakes. It is the equivalent of the Primordial of Barrande, and of the Cambrian or Cambro-Silurian of some geologists. Among the fossils which characterize this formation are certain genera of brachiopods (*Langudella*, *Obolella*, *Orthis*, *Discina*) and trilobites of the genera *Conocoecyphus* and *Paradozites*. The Potsdam, Primordial, or Cambrian rocks have been variously subdivided in Europe and America within the past few years. Thus the Canadian geologists call the lower section, as developed in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, *Acadian*, and the overlying beds *Georgian*. In Nevada five divisions have been made out. The rocks thus designated, however, are paleontologically closely related; neither is there, in the opinion of most Continental geologists, any sufficient reason for separating the Cambrian, as a system, from the Silurian.—**St. Peter's sandstone**, a sandstone, from 60 to 100 feet in thickness, consisting of almost chemically pure siliceous material, which lies next above the so-called Lower Magnesian limestone in the upper Mississippi lead region,

and extends further to the north into Minnesota. It is almost entirely destitute of fossils, but from its stratigraphical position it is considered to be nearly of the same age as the Chazy limestone of the New York Survey.

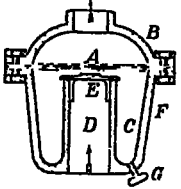
sand-storm (sand'stôrm), *n.* A storm of wind that bears along clouds of sand.

sand-sucker (sand'suk'er), *n.* 1. The rough skin, *Hippoglossoides limandoides*, also called *cod-fuke* and *sandneck*. The name is due to the curious idea that it feeds on nothing but sand. *Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland*, II, 10.

2. In the United States, a general popular name for soft-bodied animals which hide in the sand, sometimes exposing their suckers, tentacles, or other parts, as ascidians, holothurians, or nudibranchs.

sand-swallow (sand'swol'ô), *n.* Same as *bank-swallow*.

sand-thrower (sand'thrô'er), *n.* A tool for throwing sand on sized or painted surfaces. It consists of a hollow handle in which a supply of sand is contained and from which it passes into a conical or Y-shaped box. The two ends in a narrow slit from which the sand issues, distributed by a projecting lip.



Sand-trap (in section). *F.* cast iron body; *A.* cover; *B.* float valve; *C.* discharge pipe; *D.* induction port for water; *E.* valve (water enters through *A.* and is collected in *C.*); *G.* plug for clearing out sand.

sand-trap (sand'trap), *n.* 1. *Hydraulic trap*, a device for separating sand and other heavy particles from running water. It consists substantially of a pocket or chamber in which the sand is collected by a sudden change in the direction of the flow, which causes the momentum of the particles to carry them out of the stream into the collecting chamber or by a sudden reduction of velocity through an abrupt enlargement in the pipe or channel which conducts the stream, whereby the heavy particles are permitted to gravitate into the receiving pocket, or by the use of a strainer which intercepts the particles and retains them, or by a combination of these principles.

sand-tube (sand'tûb), *n.* In *zool.*: (a) A sand-canal. (b) A tubular structure formed of agglutinated sand, as the tubes of various annelids, of the peduncles of *Lingulidæ*, etc.

sand-viper (sand'vî'pér), *n.* A hog-nosed snake. See *Heterodon*. [Local, U. S.]

sand-washer (sand'wôsh'er), *n.* An apparatus for separating sand from earthy substances. It usually consists of a wire screen for the sand. The screen is either shaken or rotated in a constant flow of water, which carries off soluble substances.

sand-wasp (sand'wôsp), *n.* A fossorial hymenopterous insect which digs in the sand; a digger-wasp. *n.* of either of the families *Pompilidæ* and *Sphecidae*, and especially of the genus *Amphipila*. There are many species, and the name is a loose one. Some of these wasps belong to the *Scelidæ*; others, as of the family *Crabronidæ*, are also known as *sand-hornets*, and many are popularly called *sand-bugs*. The general distinction of these wasps is from any of those which build their nests of papery tissue, or which make their cells above ground. See cuts under *Amphipila*, *Crabro*, *Uls*, and *digger-wasp*, and compare *potter-wasp*.

sandweed (sand'wêd), *n.* 1. Same as *sandwort*. — 2. The spurry, *Spergula arvensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

sandweld (sand'weld), *r. t.* To weld with sand (silica), which forms a fluid slag on the welding-surface: a common method of welding iron. When the pieces to be welded are put together and hammered, the slag is forced out and the metallic surfaces left bright and free to unite.

sand-whirl (sand'hwêrl), *n.* A whirlwind whose vortex is filled with dust and sand. See *sand-spout*.

sandwich (sand'wich), *n.* [Named after John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich (died 1792), who used to have slices of bread with ham between brought to him at the gaming-table, to enable him to go on playing without intermission. The title is derived from *Sandwich*, < ME. *Sandwiche*, AS. *Sandwic*, a town in Kent, < sand, sand, + *wic*, town.] 1. Two thin slices of bread, plain or buttered, with some savory article of food, as sliced or potted meat, fish, or fowl, placed between: as, a ham sandwich; a cheese sandwich.

[Met. *sandwich*, and an appetite.

Are things which make an English evening pass.

Byron, Don Juan, v. 68.

But seventy-two chickens do not give a very large meal for a thousand people, even when backed up by *sandwiches*. *Saturday Rev.*, April, 1874, p. 402.

Hence—2. Anything resembling or suggesting a sandwich; something placed between two other like things, as a man carrying two advertising-boards, one before and one behind. [Colloq.]

A pale young man with feeble whiskers and a stiff white neckcloth came walking down the lane on *sandwich*—having a lady, that is, on each arm.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, livii.

He stopped the unstamped advertisement—an animated *sandwich* composed of a boy between two boards.

Dickens, Sketches, Characters, ix.

sandwich (sand'wich), *v. t.* [*< sandwich, n.*] To make into a sandwich or something of like arrangement; insert between two other things: as, to *sandwich* a slice of ham between two slices of bread; to *sandwich* a picture between two pieces of pasteboard. [Colloq.]

sandwich-man (sand'wich-man), *n.* 1. A seller of sandwiches.—2. A man carrying two advertising-boards, one slung before and one behind him. [Slang.]

Sandwich tern. See *tern*.

sand-wind (sand'wind), *n.* A wind that raises and carries along clouds of dust and sand.

sandworm (sand'wôrm), *n.* 1. A worm that lives in the sand: applied to various arenicolous or limicolous annelids, found especially in the sand of the sea-shore, and quite different from ordinary earthworms. They are much used for bait.—2. A worm that constructs a sand-tube, as a species of *Sabellaria*.

sandwort (sand'wôrt), *n.* [*< sand + wort*.] A plant of the genus *Arenaria*. They are low, chiefly tufted herbs, with small white flowers, the leaves most often awl-shaped or filiform, many species growing in sand. The mountain-sandwort, *A. montana*, a densely tufted plant with flowers larger than usual, is a noticeable alpine or subalpine plant of the eastern United States and northward, found also very locally on low ground. The sea sandwort is *A. peploides*, found in the coast-sands of Europe and North America. Also *sandweed*.

sandy (san'di), *a.* [*< ME. sandy, sandi, < AS. sandig (= D. sandig = MHG. sandig = G. Dan. Sw. sandig = Icel. sandugr), sandy, < sand, sand; see sand*.] 1. Consisting of or containing sand; abounding in sand; covered or sprinkled with sand: as, a *sandy* desert or plain; a *sandy* road or soil.

I should not see the *sandy* hour-glass run

But I should think of shallows and of flats.

Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 25.

2. Resembling sand; hence, unstable; shifting; not firm or solid.

Favour . . . built but upon the *sandy* foundation of personal aspects only . . . cannot be long lived.

Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

3. Dry; arid; uninteresting. [Rare.]

It were no service to you to send you my notes upon the book, because they are *sandy*, incoherent rags, for my memory, not for your judgment. *Donne, Letters*, xxi.

4. Of the color of sand; of a yellowish-red color: as, *sandy* hair.

A huge Briton, with *sandy* whiskers and a double chin, was swallowing patties and cherry-brandy.

Thackeray, Men and Pictures.

Sandy laverock. See *laverock*.

Have nothing but wind-astres and *sandy-laverocks*.

Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

Sandy mocking-bird, the brown thrush, or thrasher, *Harporhynchus rufus*. See cut under *thrasher*. [Local, U. S.]—**Sandy ray**. See *ray*.

sandy (san'di), *n.*; pl. *sandies* (-dis). [Also *sandle*, *sanny*; abbr. of *sandy laverock*.] Same as *sandy laverock* (which see under *laverock*).—**Cuckoo's sandy**, the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*, also called *cuckoo's tilting*. [Prov. Eng.]

Sandy (san'di), *n.* [Also *Sawney*; familiar in Scotland as a man's name; a var., with dim. term., of *Saunders*, < ME. *Saunders*, *Saunders*, an abbr. of *Alexander*.] A Scotsman, especially a Lowlander. [Colloq.]

"Standards on the Braes of Mar," shouted by a party of Lowland *Sandies* who filled the other seats [of the coach]. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII, 408.

sandy-carpet (san'di-kâr'pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Emmelenia decolorata*.

sandy-glass, *n.* Same as *sand-glass*.

O God, O God, that it were possible
To undo things done; to call back yesterday:
That time could turn up his swift *sandy-glass*,
To untell the days, and to redeem these hours!

Dequod, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II, 138).

sandyset, sandysy, *n.* See *sandis*.

sane (sân), *a.* [= F. *sain* = Pr. *san* = Sp. *sano* = Pg. *são* = It. *sano*, < L. *sanus*, whole, of sound mind, akin to Gr. *saos*, *saô*, whole, sound. From the same source are ult. E. *insane*, *sanity*, *sanitary*, *sanation*, *sanatory*, etc.] 1. Of sound mind; mentally sound: as, a *sane* person.

I woke *sane*, but well-nigh close to death.

Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. Sound; free from disorder; healthy: as, a *sane* mind; a *sane* project; *sane* memory (law). *sane*², *v. t.* See *sain*.

sanelly (sân'li), *adv.* In a *sane* manner; as one in possession of a sound mind; naturally.

saneness (sân'nes), *n.* *Sane* character, condition, or state; soundness of mind; sanity. *Butley*.

sanfall, *adv.* [ME., < OF. *sans faille*: see *sans* and *fail*, *n.*] Without fail.

That both his penon and baner *sanfall*

Put within the town, so making conqueste.

Rom. of Partenay (E. B. T. S.), I, 1502.

sang¹ (sang), *Preterit of sing.*

sang² (sang), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scottish) form of *song*.

sang³ (sôh), *n.* [*< ME. sang, sank, < OF. sang, sangre, F. sang = Sp. sangre = Pg. sangue, sangre = It. sangue, < L. sanguis, blood*.] Blood: used in heraldry, in different combinations.—*Gutts de sang*, in *her.*, having the field occupied with drops of blood.

sang (sung), *n.* [Chin.; also *shêng*.] A Chinese musical instrument, consisting of a set of graduated bamboo tubes, which contain free reeds, inserted on a gourd with a mouthpiece, so that the reeds may be sounded by the breath. It is supposed that this instrument suggested the invention of the accordion and reed-organ. The French spelling *cheng* is sometimes used.

sanga (sang'gâ), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The Galla ox of Abyssinia. Also *sangu*.

sangaree (sang-gâ-rê'), *n.* [*< Sp. sangria, a drink made of red wine with lemon-juice, lit. bleeding, incision (= Pg. sangria, blood-letting, sangria do vinho, negus, lit. 'a bleeding of wine'), < sangrar, bleed, < sangre, blood, < L. sanguis, blood; see sang*.] Wine, more especially red wine diluted with water, sweetened, and flavored with nutmeg, used as a cold drink. Varieties of it are named from the wine employed: as, port-wine *sangaree*.

Vulgar, kind, good-humoured Mrs. Colonel Grogwater, as she would be called, with a yellow little husband from Madras, who first taught me to drink *sangaree*.

Thackeray, Fitz-Boobles's Confessions.

One little negro was . . . handing him a glass of ice-cold *sangaree*. *The Century*, XXXV, 946.

sangaree (sang-gâ-rê'), *v. t.* [*< sangaree, n.*] To mix with water and sweeten; make *sangaree* of: as, to *sangaree* port-wine.

sang-de-bœuf (sôh'dâ-bêf'), *n.* [F., ox-blood: *sang*, blood (see *sang*); *do*, of (see *dâ*); *bœuf*, ox (see *bœuf*).] A deep-red color peculiar to ancient Chinese porcelain, and much imitated by modern manufacturers in the East and in Europe. The glaze is often cracked, and the color more or less modulated or graded.

sang-froid (sôh-frwô'), *n.* [F., < *sang* (< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *froid*, cold, cool, < L. *frigidus*, cold: see *sang* and *frigid*.] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; indifference; calmness in trying circumstances.

They [the players] consisted of a Russian princess looking heavily behind a broad green fan; an English peer throwing the second fortune he had inherited after the first with perfect good-humour and *sang-froid*; two or three swindlers on a grand scale, not yet found out.

Watts, Melville, White Rose, I, xxi.

General Lee, after the first shock of the breaking of his lines, soon recovered his usual *sang-froid*, and bent all his energies to saving his army. *The Century*, XXXIX, 146.

sangiac, *n.* See *sanjak*.

sangiagate, *n.* See *sanjakate*.

sanglant (sang'glant), *a.* [*< F. sanglant, blood, < L. sanguinolentus for L. sanguinolentus, bloody, < sanguineus, bloody; see sanguis, sanguinolent*.] In *her.*, bloody, or dropping blood: used especially in connection with *erased*: thus, *erased* and *sanglant* signifies torn off, as the head or paw of a beast, and dropping blood.

sangler (sang'li-ér), *n.* [*< F. sanglier, OF. sanglor, sanglier, sanglier (orig. poro sanglier) = Pr. singlar = It. cinghiale, < ML. singularis, i. e. porcus singularis, the wild (solitary) boar (cf. Gr. *porcus*, a boar, lit. 'solitary'): see singular*.] In *her.*, a wild boar used as a bearing.

sangreal, sangraal (sang'grê-âl, sang'grâl'), *n.* [See *saint*¹ and *grail*.] In medieval legends, the holy vessel supposed to have been the "cup" used at the Last Supper. See *grail*².

sang-school (sang'skôl), *n.* A singing-school. Schools thus named were common in Scotland from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century, various other subjects besides singing being often taught in them. [Scottish.]

sangsue (sang'sû), *n.* [*< F. sangsue, OF. sangsue, sangue = Pr. sanguisuga = Pg. sanguisuga, sanguisuga, sanguichuga, sanguisuga = It. san-*



Sang. (From Carl Engel's "Musical Instruments.")

gutsuga, a leech, < *L. sanguisuga* (NL. *Sanguisuga*), a blood-sucker, leech, < *L. sanguis*, blood, + *sugere*, suck: see *succulent* and *suck*.] A leech. Also called *sanguisue*.

The poisonous *sangsue* of Charlottesville may always be distinguished from the medicinal leech by its blackness, and especially by its writhing or vermicular motions, which very nearly resemble those of a snake.

Poe, A Tale of the Ragged Mountains.

sanguicolous (sang-gwīk'ō-lus), *a.* [*< L. sanguis*, blood (see *sang*³, *sanguine*), + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in the blood, as a parasite; hematobitic. Also *sanguicolous*.

sanguiferous (sang-gwīf'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. *sanguifer*, blood-conveying, < *L. sanguis*, blood, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] Receiving and conveying blood; circulatory, as a blood-vessel. The sanguiferous system of the higher animals consists of the heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins. Also *sanguiferous*.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched . . . to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels twist about.

Derham, Physico-Theology, v. 8.

sanguification (sang-gwī-fi-ka'shōn), *n.* [= *F. sanguification* = *Sp. sangüificación* = *Pg. sangüificação* = *It. sanguificazione*, < NL. **sanguificatio(n)*, < **sanguificare*, produce blood: see *sanguify*.] The production of blood.

The lungs are the first and chief instrument of *sanguification*.
Arbuthnot, *Aliments*, ii. 2.

sanguifier (sang-gwī-fi-ēr), *n.* A producer of blood.

Bitters, like cholera, are the best *sanguifiers* and also the best febrifuges.
Sir J. Floyer, On the Humours.

sanguifluous (sang-gwīf'lo-us), *a.* [*< L. sanguis*, blood, + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing or running with blood. *Bailey*.

sanguify (sang-gwī-fi), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *sanguified*, ppr. *sanguifying*. [*< NL. *sanguificare*, produce blood, < *L. sanguis*, blood, + *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] I. *trans.* To make blood.

At the same time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I command, in inferior faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I *sanguify*, I carnify.
Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 31.

II. trans. To convert into blood; make blood of. [Rare.]

It is but the first digestion, as it were, that is there [in the undigested] performed, as of meat in the stomach, but in the will they are more perfectly concocted, as the chyle is *sanguified* in the liver, spleen, and veins.
Baxter, *Saints Rest* iii. 11.

sanguigenous (sang-gwīj'e-nus), *a.* [*< L. sanguis*, blood, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing blood: as, *sanguigenous* food. *Gregory*.

sanguine (sang-gwīn), *a.* An obsolete form of *sanguina*.

Sanguinaria¹ (sang-gwī-nā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the blood-like juice, < *L. sanguinaria*, a plant (*Polygonum aviculare*) so called because reputed to stanch blood, fem. (sc. *herba*) of *sanguinari*, pertaining to blood: see *sanguinary*.] In bot., a genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Papaveraceæ*, the poppy family, and tribe *Eupapaveræ*. It is characterized by one-flowered scapes from a creeping rootstock, an oblong and stalked capsule with two valves which open to its base, and a flower with two sepals, eight to twelve petals in two or three rows, numerous stamens, and a short style club-shaped at the summit. The only species, *S. Canadensis*, the bloodroot, is common throughout eastern North America. Its conspicuous pure white flower appears before the leaf. The latter is developed single from a terminal bud, is roundish or reniform with deep palmate lobes of a pale bluish-green color, and enlarges throughout the season until often 6 inches across. Also called *red puccoon*, and from its use by the Indians for staining *red Indian paint*. See *Bloodroot*, 2.

Sanguinaria² (sang-gwī-nā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. sanguinarius*, pertaining to blood: see *sanguinary*.] In zool., in Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Falcinellata*, or mammals with claws, corresponding to the modern *Felidae*, *Canidae*, *Hyænidæ*, and part of the *Viverridæ*.

sanguinarily (sang-gwī-nā'ri-li), *adv.* In a sanguinary manner; bloodthirstily. *Bailey*.

sanguinarin, sanguinarine (sang-gwīn'a-rin), *n.* [*< Sanguinaria* + *-in*², *-ine*².] An alkaloid found in *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

sanguinariness (sang-gwī-nā'ri-ne-s), *n.* Sanguinary, bloody, or bloodthirsty disposition or condition. *Bailey*.

sanguinary (sang-gwī-nā'ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. sanguinare* = *Sp. Pg. It. sanguinario*, < *L. sanguinarius*, *sanguinarius*, pertaining to blood, < *sanguis* (*sanguis*), blood: see *sang*³.] I. *a.* 1. Consisting of blood; formed of blood: as, a *sanguinary* stream.—2. Bloody; attended with

much bloodshed or carnage: as, a *sanguinary* encounter.

We may not . . . propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences.

Dacon, *Unity in Religion*.

As we find the ruffling Winds to be commonly in Cemeteries and about Churches, so the eagerest and most *sanguinary* Wars are about Religion. *Howell*, *Letters*, iv. 29.

On this day one of the most *sanguinary* conflicts of the war, the second battle of Bull Run, was fought.

The Century, XXXVII. 429.

3. Bloodthirsty; eager to shed blood; characterized by cruelty.

If you make the criminal code *sanguinary*, juries will not convict.

Emerson, *Compensation*.

The *sanguinary* and ferocious conversation of his captor—the list of slain that his arm had sent to their long account— . . . made him tremble.

G. P. R. James, *Arrah Neil*, xlv.

= *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Sanguinary, Bloody.* *Sanguinary* refers to the shedding of blood, or pleasure in the shedding of blood; *bloody* refers to the presence or, by extension, the shedding of blood: as, a *sanguinary* battle; the *sanguinary* spirit of Jenghiz Khan; a *bloody* knife or battle.

One shelter'd hare

Has never heard the *sanguinary* yell

Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.

Cowper, *Task*, iii. 335.

Like the slain in *bloody* fight,

That in the grave lie deep.

Milton, *Ps. lxxxviii*, l. 19.

Slain by the *bloody* Piemontese that roll'd

Mother with infant down the rocks.

Milton, *Sonnets*, xlii.

II. n. 1. The yarrow or milfoil: probably so called from its fabled use in stanching blood.—2. The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

sanguine (sang-gwīn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *sanguin*; < ME. *sanguin*, *sanguine*, *sanguyne*, *sanguem*, < OF. (and *F.*) *sanguin* = *Pr. sanguin* = *Occit. sangui* = *Sp. sanguino*, *sanguico* = *Pg. sanguino*, *sanguinho* = *It. sanguigno*, *sanguino* (cf. D. G. *sanguinis* = *Dan. sangrinsk* = *Sw. sangrinsk*). < *L. sanguineus*, of blood, consisting of blood, bloody, bloodthirsty, blood-colored, red, < *sanguis* (*sanguis*), blood: see *sang*³.] I. *a.* 1. Of blood; bloody.

The *sanguine* stream proceeded from the arm of the body, which was now manifesting signs of returning life.
Barham, *Ingoldshy Legends*, l. 188.

2. Bloodthirsty; bloody; sanguinary. [Rare.]

All gaunt

And *sanguine* beasts her gentle looks made tame.

Shelley, *Witch of Atlas*, vi.

3. Of the color of blood; red; ruddy: as, a *sanguine* complexion; the *sanguine* francolin, *Ithaginis creunatus*; specifically, in *her.*, same as *murrey*.

She was som what brown of visage and *sanguine* colour, and nother to fatte ne to lene, but was full a pett aunaunt and comely, streight and right pleasant, and well synzyng.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 507.

This face had bene more cunlike if that the redde in the cheekes were somewhat more pure *sanguine* than it is.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 114.

4. Abounding with blood; plethoric; characterized by fullness of habit: as, a *sanguine* habit of body.

The air of this place [Angora] is esteemed to be very dry, and good for asthmatick constitutions, but pernicious to the *sanguine*.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 87.

5. Characterized by an active and energetic circulation of the blood; having vitality; hence, vivacious; cheerful; hopeful; confident; ardent; hopefully inclined; habitually confiding: as, a *sanguine* temperament; to be *sanguine* of success. See *temperament*.

Of all men who form gay illusions of distant happiness, perhaps a poet is the most *sanguine*.

Goldsmith, *Tenants of the Leasowes*.

The phlegm of my cousin's doctrine is invariably at war with his temperament, which is high *sanguine*.

Lamb, *My Relations*.

We have made the experiment; and it has succeeded far beyond our most *sanguine* expectations.

Macaulay, *Utilitarian Theory of Government*.

= *Syn.* 5. Lively, animated, enthusiastic.

II. n. 1. The color of blood; red; specifically, in *her.*, same as *murrey*.

Observe that she [the nurse] be of mature . . . age, . . . having her complexion most of the right and pure *sanguine*.

Sir T. Lyot, *The Governour*, l. 4.

A lively *sanguine* it seemd to the eye.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. viii. 6.

2t. Bloodstone, with which cutlers stained the hilts of swords, etc.—3t. Anything of a blood-red color, as a garment.

In *sanguine* and in pers he clad was al.

Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 439.

4. A drawing executed with red chalks.

Examples of fine *sanguines* are so extremely frequent in every large collection of drawings by the old masters that it is unnecessary to particularize them.

P. G. Hamerton, *Graphic Arts*, p. 163.

sanguine (sang-gwīn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanguined*, ppr. *sanguining*. [*< ML. sanguinare*, tr., stain with blood, bleed, *L. sanguis*, intr., be bloody, bleed, < *sanguis* (*sanguis*), blood: see *sang*³, *sanguine*, *a.*] 1. To stain with blood; ensanguine.

III *sanguined* with an innocent's blood.

Fanshawe, tr. of Guarini's *Pastor Fido*, p. 149. (*Latham*.)

2. To stain or varnish with a color like that of blood; redden.

What rapier? gilt, silvered, or *sanguined*?

Minshew, *Spanish Dict.* (1599), p. 3. (*Latham*.)

Piso. He looks

Of a more rusty, swarth complexion

Than an old arming-doublet.

Lod. I would send

His face to the cutler's, then, and have it *sanguin'd*.

Beau. and Fl., *Captain*, ii. 2.

sanguineless (sang-gwīn-less), *a.* [*< sanguis* + *-less*.] Destitute of blood; pale. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sanguinely (sang-gwīn-li), *adv.* In a sanguine manner; with confidence of success; hopefully.

Too *sanguinely* hoping to shine on in their meridian.

Chesterfield.

sanguineness (sang-gwīn-ness), *n.* Sanguine character or condition. (a) Redness; ruddiness: as, *sanguineness* of complexion. (b) Fullness of blood; plethora: as, *sanguineness* of habit. (c) Ardor; heat of temper; confidence; hopefulness.

sanguineous (sang-gwīn'ē-us), *a.* [*< L. sanguineus*, of blood, bloody: see *sanguine*.] 1. Of or pertaining to blood; bloody.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

2. Of a deep-red or crimson color; specifically, in zool. and bot., of a deep, somewhat brownish, red color, like the color of clotted blood.

His passion, cruel grown, took on a hue

Piercing and *sanguineous*.

Keats, *Lamia*, ii.

3. Possessing a circulatory system; having blood.

I shall not mention what with warm applications we have done to revive the expired motion of the parts even of perfect and *sanguineous* animals, when they seem to have been killed.

Boyle, *Works*, III. 124.

4. Abounding with blood; having a full habit; plethoric.

A plethoric constitution in which true blood abounds is call'd *sanguineous*.

Arbuthnot, *Aliments*, vi. l. 3 l.

5. Having a sanguine temperament; ardent; hopeful; confident.—**Sanguineous creeper.** See *Mycetozoa*.

sanguinicolous (sang-gwī-nīk'ō-lus), *a.* [*< L. sanguis* (*sanguis*), blood, + *colere*, inhabit.] Same as *sanguicolous*.

sanguiference (sang-gwī-nīf'e-rēns), *n.* [*< L. sanguis* (*sanguis*), blood, + *-ferentia*, < *ferre* (t)-s, ppr. of *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] The conveying of blood in the vessels. [Rare.]

It would appear highly probable that the face and neck sympathize with the internal condition of the skull as regards *sanguiference*. *E. C. Mann*, *Psychol. Med.*, p. 427.

sanguiferous (sang-gwī-nīf'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. sanguis* (*sanguis*), blood, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] Same as *sanguiferous*.

sanguinity (sang-gwīn'ē-ti), *n.* [*< sanguis* + *-ity*. Cf. OF. *sanguinité* = *It. sanguinità*, < *ML. sanguinitas* (t)-s, blood-relation, consanguinity: see *consanguinity*.] Sanguineness; ardor.

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*.

Swift.

sanguinivorous (sang-gwī-nīv'ō-rus), *a.* [*< L. sanguis* (*sanguis*), blood, + *vorare*, devour.] Same as *sanguivorous*.

sanguinolence (sang-gwīn'ō-lēns), *n.* [*< LL. sanguinolentia*, a congestion, < *L. sanguinolentus*, bloody: see *sanguinolent*.] The state of being sanguinolent.

sanguinolency (sang-gwīn'ō-lēn-si), *n.* [As *sanguinolence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *sanguinolence*.

That great red dragon with seven heads, so called from his *sanguinolency*.

Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Iniquity*, I. viii. § 4.

sanguinolent (sang-gwīn'ō-lēnt), *a.* [= *F. sanguinolent* (vernacularly *sanglant*: see *sanglant*) = *Sp. Pg. It. sanguinolento*, < *L. sanguinolentus*, *sanguilentus*, full of blood, bloody, < *sanguis* (*sanguis*), blood: see *sang*³, *sanguine*.] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody; full of blood; sanguine.

Although . . . the waves of all the Northern Sea Should flow for ever through these guilty lands, Yet the *sanguinolent* stains would extant be!

Marston and Darksted, *Insatiate Countess*, v.

sanguinous

sanguinous (sang'gwí-nus), *a.* [= *It. sanguinoso*, < *ML. sanguinosus*, full of blood, < *L. sanguis* (sanguin-), blood: see *sanguis*. Cf. *sanguineous*.] Same as *sanguinary*.

It is no desertless office to discover that subtle and insatiable beast [the wolf]; to pull the sheepskin of hypocrisy over his ears; and to expose his forming malice and sanguinous cruelty to men's censure and detestation.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. xiii.

Sanguisorba (sang-gwi-sôr'bî), *n.* [*NL. (Ruprecht, 1718)*, so called as being used to staunch the flow of blood (a use perhaps suggested by the blood-red flower); < *L. sanguis*, blood, + *sorbere*, absorb: see *absorb*.] A former genus of rosaceous plants, now included as a subgenus in the genus *Poterium*, distinguished from others of the genus by its single carpel, smooth hard fruit, and stamens not more than twelve.

Sanguisuga (sang-gwi-sû'gâ), *n.* [*NL. (Savigny)*, < *L. sanguisuga*, a blood-sucker, leech: see *sanguis*.] A genus of leeches: synonymous with *Hirudo*. The official or Hungarian leech is often called *S. officinalis*. See cut under *leech*.

sanguisuge (sang'gwi-sûj), *n.* [*< NL. Sanguisuga*.] A sanguis; a leech; a member of the old genus *Sanguisuga*.

sanguisugent (sang-gwi-sû'jant), *a.* [*< L. sanguis*, blood, + *sugent* (t-s), ppr. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*. Cf. *sanguisuga*.] 1. Blood-sucking, as a leech; pertaining to a sanguisuge.—2. Sanguivorous, as a blood-sucking bat or vampire.

sanguisugous (sang-gwi-sû'gus), *a.* [*< L. sanguisuga*, a blood-sucker (see *sanguisuge*), + *-ous*.] Blood-sucking. [Rare.]

These were the sanguisugous wolves, Papists.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 120.

sanguivolent (sang-gwi-vô'lant), *a.* [*< L. sanguis*, blood, + *volens* (t-s), ppr. of *volere*, wish, want.] Bloodthirsty; bloody.

Marion. Oh, I am slain! . . . Can soldiers labour such damn'd treachery?

Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, III. 3

sanguivorous (sang-gwi-vô'rus), *a.* [*< L. sanguis*, blood, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding on blood; sanguisugent, as a bat: specifically noting the true vampires or blood-sucking bats. Also *sangviorous*.

Vampyrus spectrum, L., a large bat inhabiting Brazil, of sufficiently forbidding aspect, which was long considered by naturalists to be thoroughly sanguivorous in its habits.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 62.

sangwinet, *u.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sanguine*.

sanhedrin, sanhedrin (san'hê-drim, -drin), *n.* [= *F. sanhedrin* = *Sp. sanedrín* = *Pg. sanedrím*, *synedrím* = *It. sanedrín* = *G. sanhedrín*, < *late Heb. sanhedrîn*, < *Gr. συνέδριον*, a council, lit. 'a sitting together,' < *syn*, together, + *edra*, a seat, = *E. sculler*.] 1. The supreme council and highest ecclesiastical and judicial tribunal of the Jewish nation. It consisted of 71 members, composed of the chief priests, elders, and scribes, and held daily sessions, except on sabbaths and festivals: specifically styled the *great sanhedrin*, to distinguish it from the *less* or *provincial sanhedrin* of 23 members appointed by the great sanhedrin, and having jurisdiction over minor civil and criminal cases. Such lesser tribunals were set up in towns and villages having not fewer than 120 representatives, men, including a physician, a scribe, and a schoolmaster. The *great sanhedrin* is said in the Talmud to have had its origin in the appointment by Moses of 70 elders to assist him as magistrates and judges (Num. xi. 10). The Greek origin of the name, however, seems to indicate that the thing originated during the Macedonian supremacy in Palestine. The name was dropped under the presidency of Gamaliel IV. (A. D. 270-300), while the institution itself became extinct on the death of its last president, Gamaliel VI. (423).

Christian parliament must exceed its religion and government of the *sanhedrin*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 11.

2. By extension, some similar assembly; a parliament.

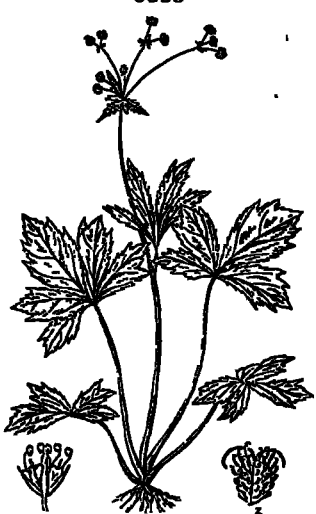
Let him give on till he can give no more,
The thrifty *Sanhedrin* shall keep him poor;
And every shakel which he can receive
Shall cost a limb of his prerogative.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., 1. 360.

sanhedrist (san'hê-drist), *n.* [*< sanhedrín* (im) + *-ist*.] A member of the sanhedrin. [Rare.]

sanicle (san'í-kl), *n.* [*< ME. sanicle* = *D. sanikel* = *MLG. sannekele* = *MHG. G. Sw. Dan. sankel*, < *OF. (and F.) sanicle* = *Sp. santoula* = *Pg. sanicula* = *It. sanicola*, < *ML. (and NL.) sanicula*, f., also *saniculum*, n., sanicle, so called from its healing wounds, in form dim. of *L. sanus*, sound, healthy, > *savare*, heal: see *sane*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Sanicula*. The common sanicle, called *wood-sanicle*, is *S. europæa*, of Europe and

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Flowering Plant of Sanicle (*Sanicula Marilandica*)

a, a male flower, *b*, the fruit

central Asia, a plant once credited with great remedial virtues. There are several American species, of which *S. Marilandica*, called *black snakeroot*, is said to possess some medicinal properties.

Sanicle, with its tenacious burra, in the woods.

The Century, XXXVIII. 647.

2. A plant of some other genus. See the phrases.—*Alpine sanicle*, a plant of the genus *Cortusa* (which see).—*American sanicle*. See *Heuchera*.—*Bear's-ear sanicle*. See *Cortusa*.—*Great sanicle*, an old name of *Achillea vulgaris*, the lady's-mantle, probably from a resemblance of its leaves to those of the true sanicle.—*Indian or white sanicle*, the white snakeroot, *Eupatorium ageroides*.—*Wood-sanicle*. See *def. 1*.

Sanicula (sâ-ník'û-lî), *n.* [*NL. (Rivinus, 1690)*: see *sanicle*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Saniculeæ*. It is characterized by a two-celled ovary; by fruit forming a small bur usually covered with hooked bristles; and by flowers in small and commonly panicled umbels, with small bracts, most of the flowers unisexual, the staminate all pedicelled. There are about 12 species, chiefly North American, some South American, either in the Andes or beyond the tropics, a few existing elsewhere, particularly *S. europæa*, widely distributed over the Old World. They are herbs with leaves palmately divided into three or five toothed or dissected segments, and irregularly compound umbels of small and usually greenish flowers. The name *sanicle* applies to the species in general; *S. Marilandica* of the eastern United States is also called *black snakeroot*. See *sanicle*.

Saniculeæ (san'í-kû'î-ê), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Koch, 1824)*, < *Sanicula* + *-æ*.] A tribe of umbelliferous plants, typified by the genus *Sanicula*. It is characterized by commonly conspicuous calyx-teeth, irregularly compound inflorescence, and a fruit somewhat transversely cylindrical or compressed, its furrows without off-tubes. It includes 10 genera, of which *Eryngium* and *Sanicula* (the type) are the chief.

sanidaster (san'í-das'ter), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. σάνιδας* (sâníd-), a board, tablet, + *αστήρ*, a star.] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a kind of microscelore or flesh-spicule, consisting of a straight axis spinose throughout its length.

This (sphaister), by losing its curvature, becomes the *sanidaster*, and by simultaneous concentration of its spines into a whorl at each end, the *amphistaster*.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

sanidine (san'í-din), *n.* [*< Gr. σάνιδας* (sâníd-), a board, tablet covered with gypsum, + *-ine*.] A variety of orthoclase feldspar, occurring in glassy transparent crystals in lava, trachyte, and other volcanic rocks, chiefly those of comparatively recent age. It usually contains more or less soda.

sanidine-trachyte (san'í-din-trâ'chít), *n.* A variety of trachyte, the ground-mass of which consists almost wholly of minute crystals of sanidine.

sanidineic (san'í-din'ik), *a.* [*< sanidine* + *-ic*.] Containing or resembling sanidine. *Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 748.*

sanies (sâ-ni-êz), *n.* [= *F. sanie* = *Pg. sanie*, < *NL. sanies*, < *L. sanies*, diseased blood, bloody matter; perhaps connected with *sanguis*, blood: see *sang*.] A thin greenish or reddish discharge from wounds or sores, less thick and white than laudable pus.

sanify (san'í-fî), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanified*, ppr. *sanifying*. [*< L. sanus*, sound (see *sane*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To make healthy; improve in sanitary conditions. [Rare.]

Where this [simplicity and frugality of living] is achieved, voluntary celibacy will become discreditable, . . . and the

sanjakate

premature deaths of the bread-winners disappear before sanctified cities and vanishing intemperance.

W. R. Greg, Enigmas of Life, p. 51, note.

sanious (sâ-ni-us), *a.* [= *F. sanious* = *Fr. sanios* = *Sp. Pg. It. sanioso*, < *L. saniosus*, full of bloody matter, < *sanies*, corrupted blood, bloody matter: see *sanies*.] 1. Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance.—2. Excreting or effusing: as, a *sanious* ulcer.

sanitarian (san'í-tâ-ri-an), *n.* [*< sanitary* + *-an*.] A promoter of, or one versed in, sanitary measures or reforms.

According as one is a *sanitarian*, a chemist, or a materialist.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 441.

sanitarily (san'í-tâ-ri-lî), *adv.* As regards health or its preservation.

sanitarist (san'í-tâ-rîst), *n.* [*Irreg. < sanitary* + *-ist*.] One who advocates sanitary measures; one especially interested in sanitary measures or reforms.

sanitarium (san'í-tâ-ri-um), *n.* [*NL.*, neut. of **sanitarius*: see *sanitary*. Cf. *sanatorium*.] An improper form for *sanatorium*.

sanitary (san'í-tâ-ri), *a.* [= *F. sanitaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. sanitario*, < *NL.* as if **sanitarius*, irreg. < *L. sanita* (t-s), health: see *santy*.] Pertaining to health or hygiene or the preservation of health; hygienic; healthy.

These great and blessed plans for what is called *sanitary* reform.

Kingsley.

Solitary communion with Nature does not seem to have been *sanitary* or sweetening in its influence on Thoreau's character.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 206.

Sanitary cordon. See *cordon*.—**Sanitary science**, such science as conduces to the preservation of health by showing how the parasitic and other causes of disease may be avoided.—**Sanitary ware**, coarse glazed earthenware used for drainage and for sewer-pipes.—**United States Sanitary Commission**, a body created by the Secretary of War in 1861, and charged with the distribution of "relief" to the soldiers during the civil war. The relief included food, clothing, medical stores, hospital supplies, etc. In addition the commission provided for the lodging of many soldiers, the preparation of hospital directories, the collection of vital statistics, the inspection of hospitals, and the adoption of various preventive measures. Its members were appointed by the Secretary of War and the United States Medical Bureau.—*Syn. Sanitary, Sanatory*. These two words are often confounded. *Sanitary* means "pertaining to health, hygienic": as, *sanitary science*; *sanitary conditions* (which may be good or bad). *Sanatory* means "serving to heal, therapeutic": as, *sanatory medicines* or *agencies*.

sanitate (san'í-tâ-tî), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanitated*, ppr. *sanitating*. [*< L. sanita* (t-s), health (see *santy*), + *-ate*.] To render healthy; provide with sanitary appliances: as, to *sanitate* a camp. [Rare.]

sanitation (san'í-tâ-shon), *n.* [*< sanitate* + *-ion*.] The practical application of knowledge and science to the preservation of health; the putting and keeping in a sanitary condition.

Charles Kingsley, whose object in his novels was to preach sanitation, should be placed at the head of the list of those who have vividly depicted well-known diseases.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 582.

Later legislation (in England) has charged the Board of Guardians with the care of the sanitation of all parts of the Union which lie outside urban limits.

Woodrow Wilson, State, § 780.

sanitory (san'í-tô-ri), *a.* An erroneous form for *sanitary*. [Rare.]

Estimating in a *sanitory* point of view the value of any health station.

Str. J. D. Hooker. (Imp. Dict.)

sanity (san'í-tî), *n.* [= *F. sanité*, *sanity*, vernacularly *sanité*, health, *OF. sanie*, *sanie*, *sanit*, *sanité*, health, = *Sp. sanidad* = *Pg. sanidade* = *It. sanità*, health, < *L. sanita* (t-s), soundness of body, health, also soundness of mind, reason, good sense, *sanity*, also correctness and propriety of speech, < *sanus*, sound, healthy, *sane*: see *sane*.] The state or character of being sane; soundness of mind; saneness. See *insanity*.

sanjak (san'jak), *n.* [Also *sanjac*, *sandjak*, *sanjiao* (< *F.*), formerly also *sanjack*; = *F. sangiao* = *Sp. Pg. sanjaco* = *Ar. sanjak*, < *Turk. sanjak*, a minor province or district (so called because the governor is entitled to carry in war a standard of one horse-tail), < *sanjak*, flag, banner, a standard.] 1. A Turkish administrative district of the second grade; a subdivision of a vilayet or eyalet, governed by an officer formerly styled *sanjak-bey* (or *-beg*): now often styled *mutassariflik*, the governor being styled *mutassarif* or *kaimakam*.—2. A *sanjak-bey*.

Which me as Vice-royes, and have their Begs or *Sanjacks* under them.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 201.

This country is called Carponsey; it has in it five or six villages, and is governed by an aga under the *sanjak* of Smyrna.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 67.

sanjakate (san'jak-it), *n.* [Also *sanjacate*, *sanjicate*, *sanguakato*; = *F. sangiacat* = *Sp. sanja-*

cado, sanjacato = Pg. *sanjacado*; as *sanjak* + *-ate*.] Same as *sanjak*, 1.

sanjak-bey (san'jak-bā), *n.* [*<* Turk. *sanjak-beg*, *<* *sanjak*, a minor province, + *beg*, bey; see *sanjak* and *bey*.] The governor of a sanjak.

Fortie miles further is Rossetto, which is a little town without walls, . . . for government whereof is appointed a *Saniacbey*, without any other guard.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 199.

sank¹ (sang). Preterit of *sink*.

sank², *n.* A Middle English form of *sang*³.

Sankhya (säng'khyä), *n.* [*<* Skt. *sāṅkhya*, *<* *samkhya*, number.] One of the six leading systems of Hindu philosophy. It is attributed to the sage Kapila, and is generally regarded as the system most akin to Buddhism, or out of which Buddhism originally developed. It postulates the existence of matter and of individual spiritual beings, subject to transmigration, and acknowledges no deity. It aims at the emancipation of spirit from the bonds of matter by means of the spirit's recognition of its complete diversity from matter.

sannup (san'up), *n.* [Also *sannop*; Amer. Ind.] Among the American Indians, a married male member of the community; the husband of a squaw.

Chickatabot came with his *sannops* and squaws, and presented the governor with a hogshid of Indian corn.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 28.

Our Indian rivulet

Winds mindful still of *sannup* and of squaw.

Emerson, *Muskeget*

sanny (san'ny), *n.* Same as *sandy*¹. [*Scotch.*]

sanpan, *n.* See *sampun*.

San Paolo balsam. Same as *copaiba*.

sans (sanz', prep. [Early mod. E. also *sause*; *<* ME. *sans*, also *sau*, *sam*, *<* OF. *sans*, *sains*, *sanz*, *sanz*, F. *sans*, *sans*, *sans*, *sans*, *sans* = Cat. *sans* = OSP. *sans*, *sans*, Sp. *sans* = Pg. *sans* = It. *sanza* = Wall. *sanz*, *<* L. *sine* (LL. **sans* (?) (also sometimes *nisi*, and without the negative *se*, *sed*), *<* O. *se*, *if*, + *ne*, not; see *ne*.] Without, a French word which has existed long in English without becoming naturalized; now archaic or affected, except as used in heraldry; as, a dragon *sans* wings; an ear of corn *sans* stalk.

Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything

Shak, As you like it, II. 7. 166.

I am blest in a wife (He even make me thankful)

Inferior to none *sans* pride I speak it.

Pletcher and Maringer, *Lovers' Progress*, I. 1.

sansa (san'sa), *n.* A musical instrument of percussion, resembling a tambourine.

San Salvador balsam. Commercial balsam of Peru. See *balsam*.

sans-appel (sanz'a-pel'), *n.* [*<* F. *sans appel*, without appeal; *sans*, without; *appel*, appeal; see *sans* and *appel*.] A person from whose decision there is no appeal; one whose opinion is decisive; an infallible person. [Rare.]

He had followed in full faith such a *sans-appel* as he held Frank to be.

Kingley, *Westward Ho*, etc.

Sanskrit, Sanscrit, etc. See *Sanskrit*, etc.

sansculotte (sanz-kulot'), *n.* [*<* F. *sansculotte* (see def.); *<* *sans*, without, + *culotte*, breeches,

< *cul*, breech, *<* L. *culus*, breech; see *cul*.] 1. Literally, one who is without breeches; a name given to the poorer men of Paris who were prominent in the first French Revolution and took part in the attacks upon the court, the Bastille, etc. Its precise origin has been much disputed. It appears as a designation willingly assumed from the very beginning of its use.

Hence — 2. An advanced Republican; a revolutionist; by extension, a communist or anarchist.

sansculotterie (sanz-kulot'rē), *n.* [*<* F. *sansculotterie*, *<* *sansculotte*, *q. v.*] Same as *sansculottism*.

sansculottic (sanz-kulot'ik), *a.* [*<* *sansculotte* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or involving sansculottism; revolutionary.

Those *sansculottic* violent Guards Françaises or Centre Grenadiers shall have their mittens.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, II. 3. 1.

sansculottide (sanz-kulot'id), *n.* [*<* F. *sansculottide*, *<* *sansculotte*; see *sansculotte*.] One of the five (in leap-years six) complementary days resulting from the division of the year by the French revolutionists of 1789 into twelve months of thirty days each. They were added at the end of the month Fructidor.

sansculottism (sanz-kulot'izm), *n.* [F. *sansculottisme*; as *sansculotte* + *-ism*.] The opinions and principles of the sansculottes in any sense. *Carlyle*.

sansculottist (sanz-kulot'ist), *n.* [*<* *sansculotte* + *-ist*.] 1. A sansculotte. — 2. A person

who approves in an abstract way of the doctrines of the sansculottes, without taking active part in revolutionary measures.

Sanseveria (san'sev-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1794), from the Prince of *Sansevero* (1710-1771), a learned Neapolitan.] A

genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Hamodoraceae* and tribe *Ophiopogoneae*. It is characterized by a long and slender perianth-tube, six filiform filaments, and a free ovary, fixed by a broad base, containing three cells and three erect ovules. There are about 10 species, natives of tropical and southern Africa and of the East Indies. They are plants of singular aspect, the true stem reduced to a short and thick rootstock from which spring long, thick, and sometimes cylindrical leaves, which are erect or spreading, resemble stems, and are filled with tough fibers. The flowers are of moderate size or sometimes very long, and are clustered among dry bracts in a dense raceme on a tall and stout unbranched leafless flower-stalk. This genus is the source of the fiber known as *baustring* hemp, so named from a native use in India. (See *mooria*.) African bow-string hemp is the similar product of *S. Guineensis*.

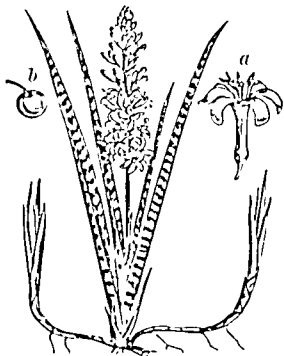
Sanskrit (san'skrit), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Sanscrit*, formerly also *Samskrit*, *Samkrit*; = F. *sanskrit*, *sanskrit*, *sanskrit* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanscrito* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *sanskrit*, *<* Skt. *Samskrīta*, Sanskrit, so called as being the cultivated or literary language, distinguished from the vulgar dialects, or, some say, because regarded as a perfect language, the speech of the gods, formed by inflexible rules, *<* *samskrīta*, prepared, formed, wrought, adorned, perfect, *<* *sam*, together (= F. *sans*), + *-s* (euphonic) + *kṛita*, made, formed, *<* *√ kar*, make, akin to L. *creare*, create; see *creat*.] The name *Sanskrit* is opposed to *Prakrit*, Skt. *prākṛita*, lit. 'common, vulgar,' the name given to the vulgar dialects which gradually developed from the original Sanskrit, and from which most of the languages now spoken in Upper India are derived, as the Romance languages developed out of the vulgar Latin.] 1. *n.* The ancient and sacred language of India, being that in which most of the vast literature of that country is written, from the oldest parts of the Vedas (supposed to date from about 2000-1500 B.C.) downward. It is one of the Indo-European or Aryan family of tongues, a sister of the Persian, Greek, Latin, Germanic, Slavonic, and Celtic tongues. The earliest Sanskrit of the Vedas differs considerably from that of the later literature. Though Sanskrit has long ceased to be a vernacular language, it continues to be employed, in its literate form, for literary purposes, much as Latin continued and continues to be used as a learned tongue. Abbreviated SK.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Sanskrit; as, early *Sanskrit* idioms. — **Sanskrit (or Indo-Aryan) architecture**, the ancient architecture of the northern plain of India, and notably of the Ganges valley. A leading characteristic of the style is its predilection for tower-like temples of square plan with a vertical base and an upper part of convexly curved outline. From this style as an origin was developed the Jain architecture. See *Jain*.

Sanskritic (san'skrit'ik), *a.* [Also *Sanscritic* (NL. *Sanscriticus*); as *Sanskrit* + *-ic*.] Relating to or derived from Sanskrit.

The languages of the south (of India) are Dravidian, not Sanskritic.

Encyc. Brit., II. 697.



Sanseveria Zeylanica. a, flower; b, fruit.

Sanskritist (san'skrit-ist), *n.* [Also *Sanscritist*; *<* *Sanskrit* + *-ist*.] A person distinguished for attainments in Sanskrit.

sans nombre (soñ nôm'br). [F.: *sans*, without; *nombre*, number.] In *her.*, repeated often, and covering the field: said of any small bearing: as, a field or mullets *sans nombre* gules. The small bearings are generally arranged in a formal manner. By some writers it is held that the figures in sans nombre must not be cut off at the edges of the escutcheon. Compare *semit*.

Sanson's images. The reflections from the anterior surface of the cornea and the anterior and posterior surfaces of the lens of the eye.

Sanson's map-projection. See *projection*.

sans-serif (sanz'ser'if), *n.* [*<* F. *sans*, without, + E. *serif*.] A printing-type without serifs, or finishing cross-lines at the ends of main strokes. See *serif*, and *Gothic*, *n.*, 3. [Eng.]

sans souci (soñ sô-sô'). [F.: *sans*, without; *souci*, care.] Without care; free from care: used specifically as the name (*Sans Souci*) of a royal palace at Potsdam in Prussia, built by Frederick the Great.

santi, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *saint*.

Santa Ana bark. See *bark*².

Santa Fé nutmeg. See *nutmeg*, 2.

santal (san'tal), *n.* [*<* ML. *santalum*, sandalwood; see *sandal*².] In *phar.*, sandalwood. — *oil of santal*. See *oil*.

Santalaceae (san-tā-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), *<* *Santalum* + *-aceae*.] An order of apetalous plants of the series *Achlamydo-sporae*.

It is characterized by a one-celled inferior ovary with one, two, or three ovules, pendulous from the summit of a slender erect stalk or funiculus, and by a green or colored perianth of one row, commonly of four or five valvate lobes with as many stamens, and a flat, ring like, or sheathing disk. The fruit is a nut or more often a drupe, the exocarp either thin and dry or fleshy, or sometimes thick, the nut or stone containing a roundish smooth, wrinkled, or deeply furrowed seed. The species are either trees, shrubs, or low herbs, a few parasitic on branches or on roots. They are distinguished from the allied *Loranthaceae* by the structure of the ovary, as well as their habit, which is still more strikingly separated them from the *Balanophoraceae*. There are about 20 species, distributed in 25 genera and 4 tribes, widely dispersed in tropical and temperate regions throughout the world. The leaves are alternate or opposite, smooth and entire, with the veins obscure, or sometimes all reduced to mere scales. The flowers are small or rarely conspicuous, green or yellowish, less often orange. Three genera extend into the United States — *Comandra*, *Pyrolaria*, and *Eucleya*. For illustrative genera, see *Santalum* (the type), *Osyris*, and *Pyrolaria*.

santalaceous (san-tā-lā'shius), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the order *Santalaceae*.

santalic (san-tal'ik), *a.* [*<* *santal* + *-ic*.] Derived from sandalwood.

santalín (san'tā-lin), *n.* [= F. *santaline*; as *santal* + *-in*.] The coloring matter of red sandalwood, which may be obtained by evaporating the alcoholic infusion to dryness. It is a red resin, fusible at 212° F., and is very soluble in acetic acid, as well as in alcohol, essential oils, and alkalies.

Santalum (san'tā-lum), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), *<* ML. *santalum*, sandal; see *sandal*².] 1.

A genus of apetalous trees and shrubs, the sandalwoods, type of the order *Santalaceae*, belonging to the tribe *Osyrideae*. The flowers are perfect, marked by parallel anther-cells which open lengthwise, by a sheathing disk produced into distinct fleshy scales, and by a bell-shaped or oval perianth, its tube adherent to the base of the ovary, the limb deeply divided into usually four valvate lobes, the stamens, together with clusters of hairs, borne on their base. The species are native from the East Indies to Australia and the Pacific Islands. They are smooth plants, bearing opposite or rarely alternate petioled coriaceous leaves, which are feather veined, but with the midrib alone conspicuous. The flowers are borne in the upper axils or in short loose terminal panicles trichotomously branching, and are followed by roundish drupes crowned by the ring-like scar of the fallen perianth. For species, see *sandalwood* (with cut).

2. [*l. c.*] The wood of *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, often called *red sanders*.

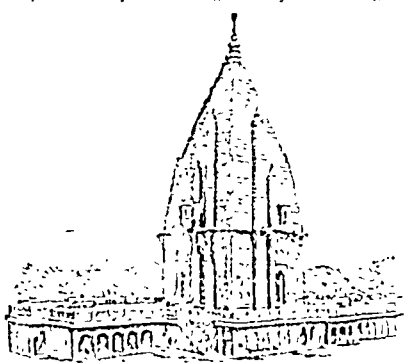
Santa Maria tree. See *tree*.

Santa Martha bark. See *bark*².

Santa Martha wood. Same as *peach-wood*.

santee (san'tē), *n.* [Guzerathi *sānti*, a measure of land, equal to either 60 or 90 bighas (see *bega*).] An East Indian land-measure, equal in some districts to as much as can be plowed by two bullocks in a season, and in others to what three or even four bullocks can plow.

Santee beds (san-tē'bedz). [So called from the *Santee* river, South Carolina.] A division of the Lower Eocene, consisting, near Charleston in South Carolina, where it is well displayed, of a white limestone with marly strata. The burstone of Georgia and Alabama is of the same geological age.



Sanskrit Architecture — Sunaree Temple, Benares, India.

acteristic of the style is its predilection for tower-like temples of square plan with a vertical base and an upper part of convexly curved outline. From this style as an origin was developed the Jain architecture. See *Jain*.

Sanskritic (san'skrit'ik), *a.* [Also *Sanscritic* (NL. *Sanscriticus*); as *Sanskrit* + *-ic*.] Relating to or derived from Sanskrit.

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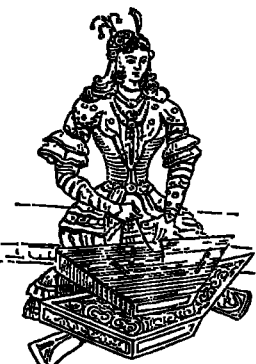
Santenot (sən-tē-nō'), *n.* An excellent white wine of Burgundy, produced in the Côte d'Or. It resembles Meurault, the wine of that name being produced in the same climate.

santer (sän'tēr), *n.* A dialectal spelling of *saunter*.

santer, *santer*, *n.* A variety of dulcener used in the East.

The variety of dulcener is usually the dulcener, known as the *santer* in the East. It is called *santer* in the East, and is a variety of two slightly curved sticks.

S. K. Art Hand.
Book, No. v.,
p. 6.



Saunter, after a Persian painting.
(From "South Kensington Museum Art Handbook.")

Santist, Santost, n. Same as *Sanctus*.

Santoline (san-tō-lī-nē), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), said to be named from its reputed medicinal value and its flax-like leaves; < L. *sanctus* (> It. *santo*), holy, + *linum*, flax: see *sanit* and *linet*.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Antennariaceae*. It is characterized by a chafy receptacle, long-stalked roundish heads of flowers without rays, corolla with a hooded appendage at the base, smooth arches which are three or four-angled, and an involucre of many rows of dry and closely appressed bracts. The species are all natives of the Mediterranean region. They are shrubby and remarkably odorous plants. (1) much branched at the base, bearing yellow flowers in small heads, and alternate leaves which are finely dissected. *S. Chamaejasme*, the common lavender-cotton, so called from being used like lavender and from its dense, hoary pubescence, is a neat bedding-plant contrasting well with darker foliage. Its name is extended to the other species, some of them also cultivated.

santon (san'ton), *n.* [Earlier also *santon*; = F. *santon*, *santon* (also *santon*, *sanctoron*, forms due to L. *sanctorum*, gen. pl. of *sanctus*, holy) = D. *sancton*, < Sp. *santon*, a Turkish monk or friar (also Sp. *santon* = Pg. *santão*, a hypocrite), < *sanctus*, sacred, holy (see *sanct*), or else (in the Turkish sense) < Hind. *sant*, a devotee, a saint, a good simple man.] In Eastern countries, a kind of dervish or recluse, popularly regarded as a saint.

There go in this forward 6 *Santones* with red turbans upon their heads, & these eat and ride at the cost of the Captains of the Caravan. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II, 204.

Adjoining unto them are lodgings for *santons*, which are for fools and mad-men. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 63.

He was (say the Arabian historians) one of those holy men termed *santons*, who pass their lives in hermitages, in fasting, meditation, and prayer, until they attain to the purity of saints and the foresight of prophets.

Irving, Granada, p. 23.

All the foregleams of wisdom in *santon* and *sage*, in prophet and priest, are our true heritage.

Whittier, Quaker Alumni.

Santonian (san-tō-nī-an), *n.* [< L. *Santon*, *Santon*, a people of Aquitania (see *santon*), + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, the lower subdivision of the Senonian, which in England forms the uppermost division of the Cretaceous, but in France and Belgium is overlain by the Danian, a group wanting to the north of the Channel. The Santonian of France is divided into three subgroups, each characterized by a peculiar species of *Alicaster*.

santonica (san-ton'ik), *a.* [< NL. *santonica*, the specific name of *Artemisia santonica*, fem. of L. *Santonicus* (Gr. *Σαντονικός*), pertaining to the Santoni (*Santonium absinthium* (Gr. *σαντονίου*, *σαντονίου*), also *Santonica herba*, a kind of wormwood found in their country), < *Santoni*, *Santon*, a people of Aquitania, whose name survives in that of the place called *Saintes* in France.] Derived from the plant *santonica*.

santonica (san-ton'ī-kī), *n.* [NL.: see *santonica*.] 1. The Tartarian southernwood, *Artemisia Gallica*, var. *pauciflora*, by some considered a distinct species. It was formerly confounded with *A. santonica*.—2. An anthelmintic drug consisting of the flower-heads of this plant; Levant wormseed. The extract *santonin*, now produced mainly in Turkestan, is chiefly in use.

santonin (san-tō-nin), *n.* [< F. *santonine*; as *santon* (see *santon*) + *-in*.] A bitter substance (C₁₅H₁₈O₃), the active principle of *santonica*, or wormseed. It is a crystalline, odorless, and neutral principle, insoluble in cold water, and an active

poison. It is one of the most efficacious vermifuges for roundworms.

santoon, n. See *santon*.

Santorinian (san-tō-rin'ī-an), *a.* [< *Santorini* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to or named after the Venetian anatomist Santorini (1681-1787): as, the *Santorinian* plexus (which see, under *plexus*).

Santorini's canal. See *canal*.

Santorini's cartilage. See *cartilages of Santorini*, under *cartilage*.

Santorini's fissures. Irregular fissures in the fibrocartilage of the pinna.

Santorini's muscle. The risorius.

Santorini's tubercles. Same as *cornicula laryngis* (which see, under *corniculum*).

sanur, n. See *santer*.

Sanvitalia (san-vi-tā-li-yē), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1792), named after the *Sanvitali* family of Parma.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoidae* and subtribe *Zinnæae*. It is characterized by a flattened and chafy receptacle, solitary heads with fertile disk-flowers and spreading pistillate rays, and achenes bare or tipped with nine short awns. The 3 or 4 species are annual or perennial branching herbs, natives of Mexico and Texas, bearing opposite entire leaves, and small heads with yellow or white rays and purple centers suggesting *Rudbeckia*. *S. procumbens* is often cultivated for ornamental edgings.

sanzi, prep. See *sanz*.

saonari (sou-nā-rī), *n.* See *souari*.

sap¹ (sap), *n.* [< ME. *sap* = MD. *D. sap* = MLG. *sap*, LG. *sapp* = OHG. *saph*, *saf*, MHG. *saf*, also, with excrement *t. saf*, G. *saf*, *sap*; cf. Lecl. *safi* = Sw. *Dan. saf* (conformed to G.): (a) Teut. root appar. **sap*, or according to the Lecl. form **sod*, perhaps connected with OS. *sobijan* = OHG. *sevon*, *seppon*, MHG. *soben*, perceive, = L. *sapere*, taste, perceive, know: see *sapid*, *sapient*.] (b) But perhaps the Teut. words are of L. origin, = F. *sève*, dial. *sève*, *sivo* = Pr. *saba* = Sp. *saba*, *sabia* = Pg. *seiva*, juice, sap (cf. F. *saber*, yield sap), < L. *sapa*, must, new wine boiled. Cf. AS. *sæppa*, spruce-fir, < L. *sapinus*, *sappinus*, a kind of fir. (c) Not connected, as some suppose, with Gr. *σάκς*, juice, *sap*, = L. *sucus*, *succus*, juice, *sap*, = Ir. *sug* = Russ. *sokā*, *sap*, = Lith. *sakas*, tree-gum: see *opium*, *succulent*.] 1. The juice or fluid which circulates in all plants, being as indispensable to vegetable life as is the blood to animal life. It is the first product of the digestion of plant-food, and contains the elements of vegetable growth in a dissolved condition. The absorption of nutriment from the soil is effected by the minute root-hairs and papillae, the absorbed nutriment being mainly composed of carbonic acid and nitrogenous compounds dissolved in water. This ascending sap, or as it is termed *crude sap*, is apparently transmitted through the long cells in the vascular tissue of the stem and branches to the leaves, passing from cell to cell by the process known as *endosmosis*. In the leaves is effected the process of digestion or assimilation, with the following result: (1) the chemical decomposition of the oxygenated matter of the sap, the absorption of carbon dioxide (carbonic acid), and the liberation of pure oxygen at the ordinary atmospheric temperature; (2) a counter-operation by which oxygen is absorbed from the air and carbon dioxide exhaled; (3) the transformation of the remaining crude sap into organic substances which enter into the composition of the plant: this change is effected in the chlorophyll-cells of the leaves under the influence of light, and the assimilated sap, or as it is termed *elaborated sap*, descends through the branches and stem to the growing parts of the plant requiring the same, there to be used up, after undergoing a series of changes included under the name *metabolism*, or to form deposits of reserve material lodged in various parts for future use. The ascent of the sap is one of the most wonderful phenomena of spring, and apparently depends not so much on the state of the weather—for it begins in the depth of winter—as on the plant having had its sufficient term of rest, and being, therefore, constrained by its very nature to renewed activity. Hence—2. The juice or fluid the presence of which in anything is characteristic of a healthy, fresh, or vigorous condition; blood.

sap² (sap), *n.* [Abbr. of *sappy* or *saphead*.] Same as *saphad*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch, and slang, especially in schools.]

He maun be a *saf sap*, wi' a head no better than a foxy frosted turnip.

When I once attempted to read Pope's poems out of school hours, I was laughed at and called a *sap*.

If you are patient because you think it a duty to meet insult with submission, you are an essential *sap*, and in no shape the man for my money.

Charlotte Brontë, Professor, IV.

sap³ (sap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sapped*, ppr. *sapping*. [< *sap²*, *n.*] To act like a sap; play the part of a nimby or a soft fellow. [Scotch, and slang, especially in schools.]

They say he is the cleverest boy in the school. But then he *saps*.—"In other words," said Mr. Dale, with proper parsonic gravity, "he understands he was sent to school to learn his lessons, and he learns them. You call that *sapping*. I call it doing his duty."

Bulwer, My Novel, I, 12. (*Davies*.)

A pretty sportsman you are. . . . What's that book on the ground? *Sapping* and studying still?

Kingsley, Yeast, I.

sap⁴ (sap), *n.* [< OF. *sappe*, F. *sape*, a hoe, = Sp. *sapa* = Pg. *sapa*, a spade, = It. *sappa*, a mattock, < ML. *sappa*, *sapa*, a hoe, mattock, perhaps corrupted < Gr. *σάπων*, a hoe, digging-tool, < *σάπτειν*, dig: see *shave*.] 1. A tool for digging; a mattock.

Zappa, a mattocke to dig and delue with, a *sappe*.

Florio.

2. [< *sap³*, *v.*] *Mitt*, a narrow ditch or trench by which approach is made to a fortress or besieged place when within range of fire. The trench is formed by trained men (*sappers*), who place gabions as a cover (filled with the earth taken from the trench) along the intended line of parapet—the earth excavated after the gabions have been filled, being thrown toward the fortress, to form a parapet capable of resisting artillery. The single sap has only a single parapet; the double has one on each side. A sap is usually made by four men working together.

At three points on the Jackson road, in front of Leggett's brigade, a sap was run up to the enemy's parapet, and by the 25th of June we had it undermined and the mine charged.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I, 549.

Flying sap (*mīt*), the rapid excavation of the trenches of an attack, when each man advances under cover of two gabions.

sap⁵ (sap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sapped*, ppr. *sapping*. [< OF. *sapper*, F. *saper* (= Sp. *sapar* = Pg. *sapar* = It. *sappare*), *sap*, undermine; from the noun: see *sap²*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To undermine; render unstable by digging into or eating away the foundations, or, figuratively, by some analogous insidious or invisible process; impair the stability of, by insidious means: as, to *sap* a wall; to *sap* a person's constitution, or the morals of a community.

Nor safe their dwellings were, for, *sap'd* by floods, Their houses fell upon their household gods.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, I, 387.

Sapping a solemn creed with solemn sneer.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, III, 107.

At the same time the insidious art of a Dominican friar . . . had been surely *sapping* the fidelity of the garrison from within.

Molloy, Dutch Republic, III, 520.

2. *Mitt*, to approach or pierce with saps or trenches.

II. *intrans.* To dig or use saps or trenches; hence, to impair stability by insidious means.

Zappars, to digge, or delue, or grubbe the ground; to *sap*.

Florio.

Both assaults are carried on by *sapping*.

Tatler.

sapadillo (sap-a-dil'ō), *n.* Same as *sapodilla*.

sapajou (sap-a-jō), *n.* [= F. *sapaju*, < F. *sapajou*, *sajou*.] 1. A sajou, or sai with a prehensile tail; some species of *Ateles* or *Cebus*; especially, a spider-monkey or a capuchin. See *cut* under *spider-monkey*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (*Lacépède*).] The genus of spider-monkeys: same as *Ateles*.—Syn. 1. See *sagui*.

sapan-wood, **sappan-wood** (sa-pan'wūd), *n.* [= F. *sapan*, *sappan* = Sp. *sapan* = Pg. *sapão* (NL. *sappan*), < Malay *sapan*.] A dyewood produced by a small East Indian tree, *Oesalpinia Sappan*. It yields a good red color, which, however, is not easily fixed. Also *sampfen-wood*, *bulckum-wood*.

sap-ball (sap'bāl), *n.* A local name for those species of *Polyporus* that grow on trees, but more specifically applied to *Polyporus squamosus*, abounding on decayed trunks, especially of ash-trees, the stems of which sometimes form a foundation for tennis-balls. It is sometimes used for razor-strops. See *cut* under *Polyporus*.

sap-beetle (sap'bē'tl), *n.* A beetle which feeds on sap; specifically, any beetle of the family *Nitidulidae*.

sap-boiler (sap'boi'lēr), *n.* A special form of portable furnace with kettle or pans, used for evaporating the sap of which maple-sugar is made.

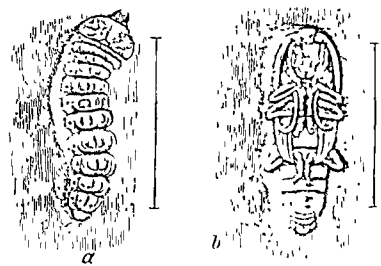
sap-bucket (sap'buk'et), *n.* In *maple-sugar* manuf., a bucket into which the sap flows from the tree when it has been tapped.

sap-cavity (sap'kav'ē-tī), *n.* In *bot.*, one of certain sacs or cavities in the leaves of officinal and other species of aloe, filled with a colorless or variously colored sap. They are thin-walled and semicircular in transverse section.

sap-color (sap'kui'or), *n.* An expressed vegetable juice impregnated by slow evaporation, for the use of printers, as sap-green, etc.

sape, saip (sāp), *n.* Scotch forms of *soap*.

Saperda (sā-pēr'dā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *sapēdōs*, a kind of fish.] A notable genus of long-horn beetles of the family *Cerambycidae*, having moderately short antennae which are finely pubescent and mounted upon well-sepa-



Round-headed Apple tree Borer (*Saperda candida*). *a*, larva, full grown; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle. (Hair-lines at *a* and *b* indicate natural sizes.)

rated tubercles, and legs rather stout and somewhat swollen. It is distributed throughout the north temperate zone. The larva are mainly wood-borers. That of *S. candida* of the United States is known as the round-headed apple-tree borer, and often damages orchards to a serious extent by boring the cambium layer under the bark. **sap-fagot** (sap'fag'ot), *n.* *Milit.*, a fascine about 3 feet long, used in sapping to close the crevices between the gabions before the parapet is made.

sap-fork (sap'fōrk), *n.* *Milit.*, a fork-shaped lever employed for moving the sap-roller forward and holding it in position when exposed to the fire of field-guns.

sapful (sap'fūl), *a.* [*< sap + -ful*.] Full of sap; containing sap; sappy. *Coleridge*, (*Imp. Duct*.)

sap-green (sap'grēn), *n.* A green coloring matter extracted from the juice of buckthorn-berries. The ripe berries are submitted to pressure, when a purple red juice is obtained which becomes green on the addition of an alkali. The liquid is then concentrated and filled into bladders, where it becomes hard and brittle. It is sometimes used as a water-color, but is not durable. It is also used by paper stainers and leather dyers. Sometimes called *bladder-green* and *tax green*. See *Blattman*.

sapharensian (saf-a-ren'si-an), *a.* [*< Ar. tarich al-safar*, perhaps from *sifr*, zero.] Of or pertaining to the Spanish era, dates expressed in which are to be reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 38 from them. This era was prevalent in Spain from the fifth to the twelfth century.

saphead (sap'hed), *n.* [So called in allusion to his freshness and greenness; < *sap* + *head*. Cf. *sap²*, *sapph*.] A silly fellow; a ninny. Also *sap*. [*Colloq.*]

sap-headed (sap'hed'ed), *a.* [*< sap + head + -ed*.] Silly; foolish. [*Colloq.*]

saphena (sa-fē'nā), *n.*; pl. *saphena* (-nē). [= *OF. saphena*, *saphene*, *F. saphen* = *Sp. safena* = *It. safena*, < *NL. saphena*, se. *vena*, a prominent vein, < *Gr. σαφήνεια*, plain, visible, < *σαφ*, an intensive prefix, + *φαντα*, show, *οὐραίνω*, appear. The *Ar. safin* or *safin*, the name of two veins in the leg, supposed to be the source of the *NL.* and *Rom.* word, is from the same *Gr.* source.] A saphenous vein or nerve.

saphenal (sa-fē'nal), *a.* and *n.* [*< saphena + -al*.] *I. a.* Same as *saphenous*.

II. n. The saphenous vein.

saphenous (sa-fē'nus), *a.* and *n.* [*< saphena + -ous*.] *I. a.* 1. Prominent, as a vein of the leg — 2. Of or pertaining to a saphenous nerve or vein. — **External saphenous nerve**, a branch of the internal popliteal supplying the skin on the outer side of the foot. Also called *short saphenous nerve*. — **Great saphenous artery**, in man, an occasional branch of the femoral artery arising either above or below the origin of the profound *L.* The vessel is normal in the rabbit and other mammals. — **Internal saphenous nerve**, the largest cutaneous branch of the anterior crural. It passes down on the inner side of the knee, leg, and foot, as far as the great toe. Also called *long saphenous nerve*. — **Saphenous opening**, the aperture in the fascia lata through which the saphenous vein passes to join the femoral vein; the largest opening in the cribriform fascia (which see, under *fascia*). It is also the place of exit of femoral hernia. — **Saphenous veins**, two superficial veins of the leg, the internal or long and the external or short. The former takes its origin from the dorsum of the foot and passes up along the inner side of the limb to empty into the femoral vein about an inch and a half below Poupart's ligament. The latter arises from the outer side of the foot, and terminates in the popliteal. — **Small saphenous**

artery, an anomalous artery, rarely met with, formed by the enlargement of the median superficial sural artery.

II. n. A saphenous vein or nerve; a saphena: as, the long saphenous; the short saphenous.

sapho, *n.* See *sappho*.

sapid (sap'id), *a.* [= *F. sapide*, *OF. sade* = *Sp. sapido*, < *L. sapidus*, having a taste, savory, < *sapere*, have a taste, taste of, etc.; of persons, have taste or discernment, be wise: see *sapient*. Cf. *sap¹*. Hence the negative *insipid*.] Having the power of affecting the organs of taste; possessing savor or relish; tasteful; savory.

Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

Very many bodies have no taste whatever; and the *sapid* qualities of others vary according as they are hot or cold. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 318.

sapidity (sā-pid'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. sapidité* = *Pr. sapiditas*; as *sapid + -ity*.] *Sapid* character or property; the property of stimulating or pleasing the palate; tastefulness; savor; relish.

As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is ingustible, void of all *sapidity*. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, lib. 21. (*Richardson*.)

sapidless (sap'id-less), *a.* [*< sapid + -less*.] Without taste, savor, or relish; insipid. [*Rare and erroneously formed.*]

I am impatient and querulous under culinary disappointments, as to come home at the dinner hour, for instance, expecting some savoury mess, and to find one quite tasteless and *sapidless*. *Lamb*, *Grace before Meat*.

sapiness (sap'id-nes), *n.* *Sapidity*.

When the Israelites fancied the *sapiness* and relish of the flesh-pots, they longed to taste and to return. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 851.

sapience (sā-pi-ens), *n.* [*< ME. sapience*, < *OF. (and F.) sapience* = *Pr. sapiens* = *Sp. Pg. sapiencia* = *It. sapienza*, < *L. sapientia*, wisdom, < *sapient* (t-), wise, discerning: see *sapient*.] 1. The character of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; profound knowledge; also, practical wisdom; common prudence: often used ironically. [In early writers the meaning is influenced by the shift book of Aristotle's "Nicomachean Ethics," where this word was used to translate *σοφία*, defined by Aristotle as the union of science, or demonstrative knowledge, with moral, or cognition of principles. Aristotle also applies it to the knowledge of a master of any art. But in scholastic writings it usually means knowledge of the most difficult subjects, metaphysics, theology, thus again translating *σοφία*.]

That thou hast in thy heart holy conyng Of *sapience*, this sawle ful sothes to schawe. *Alfred rathie Poems* (ed. Morris), II, 1628.

Ther goth he That is the man of so grete *sapience*, And held us lovers best in reverence. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, I, 515.

Sapience and love Immense, and all his Father in him shone. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii, 105.

A thous and names are toss'd into the crowd, Some whisper'd softly, and some twang'd aloud, Just as the *sapience* of an author's brain Suggests it safe or dangerous to be plain. *Corper*, *Charity*, I, 519.

2. The reasonable soul; the intellectual faculty; that which distinguishes men from brutes; reason.

Byght as a man has *sapience* three, Memorie, enzyne, and Intellect also. *Chaucer*, *Second Nun's Tale*, I, 333.

Many a wretch in Bedlam . . . Still has gratitude and *sapience* To spare the folks that give him hapience. *Swift*, (*Johnson*.)

3. The sense of taste, or intelligence compared to taste.

Ere, now I see thou art exact of taste, And elegant, of *sapience* no small part, Shew to each meaning savour we apply, And palate call judicious. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix, 1013.

4. The apocryphal Book of Wisdom.

Ich wrot hure a byble, And sette hure to *Sapience* and to the suter gloshed. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii, 117.

sapient (sā-pi-ent), *a.* [*< L. sapient* (t-), knowing, discerning, wise, discreet, ppr. of *sapere*, of things, taste, smell of, etc.; of persons, have taste or discernment, etc. Cf. *sapid*, and see *sap¹*. From the same source are *ult. insipient*, *insipid*, *sage*, etc.] Wise; sage; discerning: now generally used ironically.

Now tell me, dignified and *sapient* sir, My man of morals, nurtured in the shades Of Academicus, is this false or true? *Corper*, *Task*, II, 531.

Temples served by *sapient* priests, and choirs Of virgins crowned with roses. *Wordsworth*, *Prelude*, xl.

Another way my *sapient* guide conducts me. *Longfellow*, tr. of *Dante's Inferno*, iv, 149.

sapiential (sā-pi-on'shl), *a.* [*< LL. sapientialis*, < *L. sapientia*, wisdom (see *sapience*), +

-*al*.] Containing, exhibiting, or affording wisdom; characterized by wisdom.

God will work on man by moral means, . . . and his work of grace is *sapiential*, magnifying the contrivance and conduct of his wisdom, as well as his power. *Baxter*, *Divine Life*, i, 11.

Sapiential Books (of the Bible and Apocrypha), *Proverbs*, *Ecclesiastes*, *Wisdom* (The Wisdom of Solomon), and *Ecclesiastical* (The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach).

Open your bibles, where you will, in all the *sapiential* or prophetic books. *Ep. Hall*, *Remains*, p. 66.

sapientially (sā-pi-en'shl-i), *adv.* In a sapiential or wise manner. *Barter*.

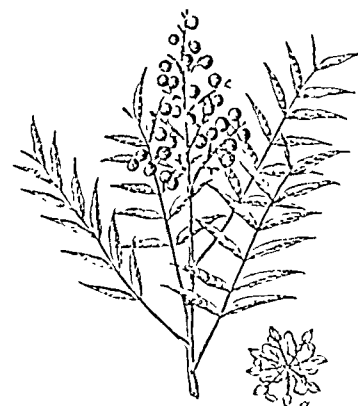
sapiently (sā-pi-ent-li), *adv.* In a sapient manner; wisely; sagaciously; sagely.

Sapindaceæ (sap-in-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1811), < *Sapindus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of trees and shrubs of the cohort *Sapindales*, characterized by usually compound leaves, a single style, and ovary-cells with the ovules one or two in number and ascending, or numerous and horizontal. The flowers have usually four or five imbricated and unequal sepals, three, four, or five imbricated petals, eight stamens inserted within the disk, and a three-celled ovary, becoming in fruit capsular or indehiscent, a drupe, berry, or nut, or composed of two or three wing-fruits. As recently revised by Radlkofe, the order includes about 950 species, and is most abundant in the tropics, with only a few genera in temperate regions. The 122 genera are included in 14 tribes. The species are usually tall trees, with a watery juice, and in the tropics bear evergreen alternate abruptly pinnate leaves, generally with small flowers without odor and with inconspicuous colors. For prominent genera, see *Sapindus* (the type), *Paullinia*, *Kolreuteria*, and *Nephelium*. The well-known genera *Acer*, *Azalea*, and *Staphylea* now pass respectively into the orders *Aceraceæ*, *Uppocastanaceæ*, and *Staphyleaceæ*. See *Sapindales*, and cuts under *Kolreuteria*, *Negundo*, and *Sapindus*.

sapindaceous (sap-in-dā'shi-us), *a.* [*< NL. Sapindaceæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the order *Sapindaceæ*; of the nature of *Sapindaceæ*.

Sapindales (sap-in-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Sapindus*, q. v.] A cohort of polypetalous plants of the series *Discifloræ*, characterized by stamens inserted on a disk, ovules commonly one or two in a cell, ascending and with a ventral raphe, or solitary and pendulous from an ascending funiculus. The leaves are usually compound, and the flowers polygamously dioecious. According to the latest revisions, it includes 7 orders — the *Aceraceæ*, *Uppocastanaceæ*, *Alnaceæ*, and *Staphyleaceæ*, formerly regarded as suborders of the *Sapindaceæ*, being now erected into independent orders.

Sapindeæ (sā-pin'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1821), < *Sapindus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous trees and shrubs, of the order *Sapindaceæ*, characterized by alternate leaves, seeds without albumen, and stamens inserted in a circle or unilaterally within the disk at the base of the ovary. It includes 7 genera, of which *Sapindus* is the type. **Sapindus** (sā-pin'dus), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the saponaceous fruit, < *L. sap(o)* *Ind(ic)-us*, Indian soap: see *soap* and *Indic*.] A genus of polypetalous trees, type of the order *Sapindaceæ* and of the tribe *Sapindeæ*. It is characterized by regular and polygamous flowers with four or five sepals and as many petals, twice as many stamens, filaments bearded or hairy, versatile anthers, a complete and regu-



Branch with Fruits of *Sapindus marginatus*. *a*, a flower.

lar disk, solitary ovules, and a fruit of one or two oblong or globose nutlets, each containing a single globose seed without an aril. There are about 40 species, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres, mostly trees, sometimes climbing shrubs. They bear alternate leaves, which are undivided, or are abruptly pinnate with several entire leaflets, or are reduced to a single leaflet. The flowers form terminal or axillary racemes or panicles. All the species, and several specifically, are known as *soapberry*. See *soapberry*; also *wild china-tree*, under *china-tree*.

sapi-utan, *n.* See *sapi-utan*.

Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 6.
In her., a tincture. the color blue, in blazon-
by means of precious stones. Compare



blazon, *n.*, 2.—4. In *ornith.*, a sapphirowing.—*Asteriated sapphire*, a sapphire which exhibits by reflected light a star of bright rays, resulting from its crystalline structure.—*Chatoyant sapphire*, a variety of sapphire, sometimes translucent and nearly limpid, reflecting slight tints of blue and red, and sometimes showing pearly reflections.—*Girasol sapphire*, a beautiful variety of sapphire with a pinkish or bluish opalescence and a peculiar play of light.—*Green sapphire*, the Oriental emerald.—*Red sapphire*, the Oriental ruby.—*Sapphire cat's-eye*, an imperfect star-sapphire cut in such a way that only one band of light is visible.—*Star sapphire*. Same as *asteriated sapphire*.—*Violet sapphire*, the Oriental amethyst.—*White or limpid sapphire*, a colorless or grayish and transparent or translucent variety of sapphire.—*Yellow sapphire*, the Oriental topaz. See *corundum*.

II. *a.* Resembling sapphire; of a deep brilliant blue.

The living throne, the sapphire-blaze,
Where angels tremble while they gaze,
He saw. Gray, Progress of Poesy.

sapphirowing (saf'ir-wing), *n.* A hummingbird of the genus *Pterophanes*.

sapphirine¹ (saf'ir-in), *a.* [*L. sapphirinus*, < Gr. *σαπφεινός*, of the sapphire or lapis lazuli, < *σαπφειρος*, sapphire or lapis lazuli: see *sapphire* and *-in*.] 1. Made of sapphire.—2. Having the qualities of sapphire, especially the color. Compare *sapphire, a.*

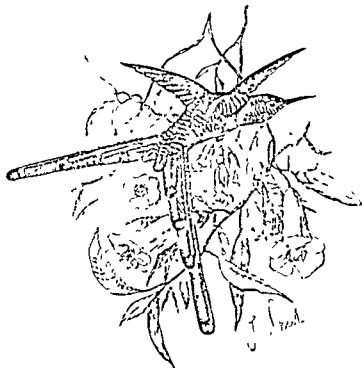
I found the collimated mass, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely sapphirine blue. Boyle.

Sapphirine gurnard, a fish, *Trigla hirundo*.

sapphirine² (saf'ir-in), *n.* [*L. sapphirine* + *-ine*.] 1. A blue variety of spinel.—2. A pale-blue or greenish mineral occurring in disseminated grains with mica and anthophyllite in Greenland: it is a highly basic silicate of aluminium and magnesium.

sapphism (saf'izm), *n.* [*Sappho*, *Sappho*: see *Sapphic*.] Unnatural sexual relations between women.

sappho (saf'ō), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *Σαπφώ*, *Sappho*: see *Sapphic*.] 1. A humming-bird with a long



S. appho (Sappho sparganura).

forked tail, *Sappho sparganura*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of such *Trachilidae*; the comets. See *comet*, 3. Reichenbach, 1849.

sap-pine (sap'pīn), *n.* See *pīn* 1.

sappiness (sap'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being sappy, or full of sap; succulence; juiciness.—2. The state of being sappy or foolish; the character of a saphead; foolishness. [*Colloq.*]

sapping (sap'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of sap*, *v.*] The art of excavating trenches of approach under the musketry-fire of the besieged.

sapping-machine (sap'ing-mā-shōn'), *n.* A circular saw and saw-bench for sawing bolts for shingle-stuff. *E. II. Knight*.

sapples (sap'ls), *n. pl.* [*Also serpius*; origin obscure; by some taken to be a dim. of **sap*, *sap*, *Sc. form of soap*.] Soapsuds. [*Scotch.*]

Judge of my feelings, when I saw them—rubbin' the clothes to jugsbells between their hands, above the sapples. Galt, Ayrshire Legates, p. 265. (Jamieson.)

sappy (sap'i), *a.* [*ME. sapy*, < *AS. sapyg*, *sappy*, < *sap*, *sap*: see *sap*.] 1. Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent.

The sappy branches of the Thespian vine
Ne'er cling their less beloved elm so fast. Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

2. Not firm; weak; foolish; silly; sap-headed. [*Colloq.*]

This young prince was brought up among nurses till he arrived to the age of six years; when he had passed this weak and sappy age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. Sir J. Hayward.

3†. Softened by putrefaction. [*Rare.*]

Sappie or unsavoury flesh. Barlet, Alvearic, 1580. (Latham.)

sapremia, *sapramia* (sap-rē'mi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A condition of blood-poisoning due to the absorption of toxins produced by saprophytes.

sapremic, **sapramic** (sap-rē'mik), *a.* [*sapremia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with sapremia.

saprogenic (sap-rō-jen'ik), *a.* Producing decay or putrefaction.

saprogenous (sap-rō-jen'ē-nus), *a.* [*Gr. σαπρός*, rotten, + *γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Engendered in putridity; produced in decaying or decomposing animal or vegetable substances.

Saprophages (sap-rō-fāj'p-jēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *φαγέω* (*apay-*), a robber: see *Harpax*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a group of birds of prey consisting of the Old World vultures, divided into the two groups of *Gypætinæ* and *Vulturinæ*.

Saprolegnia (sap-rō-leg'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Nees von Esenbeck), < Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *λέγω*, a hem, an edge.] A genus of fungi, of the class *Phycomycetaceæ*, giving name to the order *Saprolegniaceæ*. The filaments are branching, the zoospores clavate, the oogonia usually polysporous, and the antheridia small, ovate or clavate. There are about 25 species, of which *S. ferax* is well known, as it causes a very destructive disease in salmon and other kinds of fish. See *salmon-disease*.

Saprolegniaceæ (sap-rō-leg'ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (De Bary), < *Saprolegnia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of phycomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Saprolegnia*. The plants of this group are saprophytes or parasites, and grow quickly upon dead fishes, insects, etc., being found either in water or in connection with moist tissues. The vegetative portion is unicellular, though greatly elongated and branched; the reproductive portions only are separated from the rest of the plant-body by partitions. Reproduction is both asexual and sexual, the hyphae producing zoospores which are either terminal or serial; zoospores usually biciliate; oogonia one to many-spored. There are about 15 genera.

Saprolegniæ (sap-rō-leg'ni-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saprolegnia* + *-æ*.] Same as *Saprolegniaceæ*.

sap-roller (sap-rō'ler), *n.* A gabion of peculiar form, cylindrical and carefully made, solid and stiff, so as to roll evenly. It is pushed before the first workmen in a besiegers' trench at what is called the head of the sap to protect them while at work.

Sapromyza (sap-rō-mi'zā), *n.* [*NL.* (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *μύζω*, suck.] The typical genus of *Sapromyzidæ*. It is a large and wide-spread group of reddish-yellow or dull-black flies, found commonly about outhouses, whose larvæ live in decaying vegetable and animal matter.

Sapromyzidæ (sap-rō-mi'zā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sapromyza* + *-idæ*.] A family of two-winged flies, belonging to the *Muscidæ acalyptatæ*, having a complete neurulation, the front with a single row of bristles on each side, and a small erect bristle on the outer side before the end of the tibia. *Lonchæa* and *Sapromyza* are the principal genera.

Saprophagæ (sap-rof'ā-gā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *saprophagus*: see *saprophagous*.] In *entom.*, a group of lamellicorn beetles which feed on decomposing animal and vegetable substances; the saprophagans.

saprophagan (sap-rof'ā-gan), *n.* [*L. Saprophaga* + *-an*.] A member of the *Saprophaga*.

saprophagous (sap-rof'ā-gus), *a.* [*Gr. σαπρός*, rotten, + *φαγέω*, eat.] Feeding on putrid matter; habitually eating decaying substances; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saprophaga*.

saprophilous (sap-rof'ā-lus), *a.* [*Gr. σαπρός*, rotten, + *φίλος*, loving.] Same as *saprophytic*: as, a *saprophilous* organism.

saprophyte (sap-rō-fit'), *n.* [*Gr. σαπρός*, rotten, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In *bot.*, a plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter, as many species of fungi, the Indian-pipe, etc. Also called *humus-plant*. See *hysterophyte* and *Fungi*.

In parasites and plants growing on decaying vegetable matter (*saprophytes*) which are destitute of chlorophyll, the scales are the only foliar structures of the vegetative parts. Sachs.

Facultative saprophyte. See *facultative*.

saprophytic (sap-rō-fit'ik), *a.* [*saprophyte* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of saprophytes; growing on decaying vegetable matter. See *Perisporiaceæ*.—2. In *zool.*, engendered or growing in putrid infusions, as one of numberless infusorial animalcules; saprogenous: opposed to *holophytic*.

saprophytically (sap-rō-fit'ik-ā-lī), *adv.* As or in the manner of a saprophyte.

Ilyphonaceous fungi have been found occasionally to occur saprophytically in the intestinal canal. Nature, XXXV. 344.

saprophytism (sap-rō-fi-tizm), *n.* [*saprophyte* + *-ism*.] The state of being saprophytic;

the state of living on decaying vegetable matter.

saprostomous (sap-rost'ō-mus), *a.* [*Gr. σαπρός*, rotten, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having a foul breath.

sap-rot (sap'rot), *n.* Dry-rot in timber.

sapsago (sap'sā-gō), *n.* [*A corruption, simulating a compound of sap + sago, of G. schabzieger* (also called *zieger-käse*), Swiss green cheese partly prepared from vegetables, < *schaben*, shave, scrape, pare (= *E. share*), + *zieger*, whey, posset.] A kind of hard cheese, made in Switzerland, having a greenish color, and flavored with mellilot.

sap-shield (sap'shēld), *n.* A steel plate mounted on wheels, designed to give cover to the sapper in a single sap, where the earth thrown up by him is insufficient for shelter.

sap-skull (sap'skul), *n.* Same as *sap-head*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

sapsucker (sap'suk'ēr), *n.* The popular name in the United States of all the small spotted woodpeckers: so called from being supposed to suck the sap of trees.

The commonest species to which the name applies are the hairy or greater spotted woodpecker, *Picus villosus*; the downy or lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus pubescens*; the red-bellied woodpecker, *Centurus carolinus*; and the yellow-bellied. But the name properly applies only to the yellow-bellied or sap-sucking woodpeckers of the genus *Sphyrapicus*, which have the tongue non-extensible, brushy instead of barbed, and do much damage by denuding fruit-trees of their bark to get at the alburnum or sapwood, upon which they largely feed. See also cut under *Centurus*.

Of the several small species commonly called sapsuckers, they alone deserve the name.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 485.

sap-sucking (sap'suk'ing), *a.* Feeding on alburnum or sapwood, as a woodpecker; belonging to the genus *Sphyrapicus*. Coues.

sap-tube (sap'tūb), *n.* A vessel that conveys sap. **sapucaia** (sap-ō-kī'ā), *n.* [*NL. zabucajo*; < *Braz. sapucaia* (?).] The tree that yields the sapucaia-nut.

sapucaia-nut (sap-ō-kī'ā-nut), *n.* The edible seed of *Lecythis zabucajo* and *L. ollaria* of South America. The seed of the latter species yields an oil analogous to that of the Brazil-nut, serving for food-use and soap-making, but soon becoming rancid. See *Lecythis*. **sapucaia-oil** (sap-ō-kī'ā-oil), *n.* See *sapucaia-nut*.

sap-wood (sap'wūd), *n.* Alburnum.

Sapyga (sā-pi'gī), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1796); formation obscure.] A genus of digger-wasps, typical of the family *Sapygidae*, having distinct ocelli and the male antennæ thickened at the tip. Eight European and twice as many North American species have been described. They are inquilinious in the nests of wild bees. *S. punctata* and *S. clavicornis* are two European species.

Sapygidæ (sā-pij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1819), < *Sapyga* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, named from the genus *Sapyga*, comprising rather small, smooth, slender forms, often ornamented with yellow. It is a small group, and all the forms are supposed, like *Sapyga*, to be inquilinious.

Sapygites (sap-i-jī'tēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sapyga* + *-ites*.] In Latreille's classification, a division of fossorial hymenopterous insects, consisting of the genus *Sapyga* and its allies, and including, besides, certain forms now placed in the families *Scolitidæ* and *Mutillidæ*.

saque, *n.* A variant of *sack*.

sar¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *sore*.

sar² (sär), *n.* [*Appar. a dial. abbr. of Sp. sargo*, < *L. sargus*, a sea-fish: see *Sargus*.] Same as *sargo*.

Several of them occur in the Mediterranean and the neighboring parts of the Atlantic, and are popularly called *Sargo*, *Sar*, and *Saragu*, names derived from the word *Sargus*, by which name these fishes were well known to the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Günther, Study of Fishes, p. 465.

Sarabaitæ (sar-ā-bū'i-tō), *n. pl.* [*LL. Sarabaitæ*, also *Sarabotæ* (?); appar. of Egyptian origin.] See *Remoboth*.



Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*).

Sarabaitte

Sarabaitte (sar-g-bā'tt), *n.* [= *F. sarabaitte*: see *Sarabaitte*.] One of the Sarabaites.
saraband (sar-g-band), *n.* [= *G. sarabanda*, < *F. sarabande* = *It. sarabanda*, < *Sp. sarabanda* = *Pg. sarabanda*, a dance of Moorish origin; perhaps ult. < *Pers. sarband*, a fillet for fastening a woman's head-dress, < *sar*, head (= *Ar. sapa*, head: see *choer*), + *band*, a band: see *band*.] 1. A slow and stately dance of Spanish origin, primarily for a single dancer, but later used as a contra-dance. It was originally accompanied by singing, and at one time was severely censured for its immoral character.

A saraband once by a Moor constantly formed part of the entertainment at a puppet-show; and this dance was "in vogue" in the East with the castanets.

Strut, Sports and Pastimes, p. 310.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow, usually with a decided emphasis upon the second beat of the measure. In the old suite, the saraband was the distinctly slow movement, and was usually placed before the gigue.

How they are tickled
With a light air, the bawdy saraband!
D. Johnson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

The canticles are changed to sarabands.

Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 3.

Saracen (sar-g-sen), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *saracin*; also dial. *sarsen* (see below); < *ML. saraceni*, *saracyn*, *sareyn*, *sarysine*, < *OF. *saracyn*, *sarracin*, *sarracin*, *sarracen*, *F. sarrasin* = *Sp. saraceno* = *Pg. saraceno* = *It. saracino* (< *G. saraceni*), < *LL. Saraceni*, pl. *Saraceni*, a people of Arabia Felix, *ML. Arabians*, *Arabs*, *Moors*, < *LGr. Σαρακηνός*, *Saraceni*, < *Ar. sharqīn*, pl. of *sharqī*, eastern, sunny, Oriental, < *sharq*, east, rising sun, < *sharaga*, rise. Cf. *sarsen*, *sarasin*, *suoca*, from the same *Ar. source*.] 1. A name given by the later Romans and Greeks to the nomadic tribes on the Syrian borders of the Roman empire; after the introduction of Mohammedanism, an Arab; by extension applied to Turks and other Mohammedans, and even to all non-Christian peoples against whom a crusade was preached.

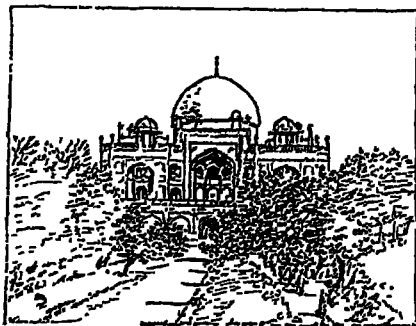
Less worth am I than any Saracynne,
Whom he is in beleue of sory Mahound!
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 300.

2. One who continued to use the old low-framed Saracenic loom in the production of arras or Saracenic tapestry, as distinguished from those who adopted the high frame.—*Saracen's* conney, consoad, and woundwort, old names of a species of rugwort, *Senecio saracenicus*, said to have been extracted by the Saracens for healing wounds.—*Saracen's* corn or wheat, the common buckwheat: a name alluding to its Asiatic origin.—*Saracen's* stone, a name given in various parts of southern and southwestern England to blocks of sandstone which lie scattered over the surface, and which are of Eocene Tertiary age, being the relics of what was once a continuous covering of this rock extending over the chalk-downs of that region. It is of the-e blocks that Stonehenge and other so-called "druidical circles" were built. Also called *Saracen's* stone, *sarsen*, and *graywether*.

Saracenic (sar-g-sen'ik), *a.* [= *F. saracénique* (cf. *G. Saracénisch*), < *ML. Saracenicus*, *Saraceni*, < *LL. Saraceni*, *Saraceni*: see *Saracen*.] Of or pertaining to the Saracens.

The Saracenic music of the challengers concluded one of those long and high flourishes with which they had broken the silence of the lists. *Scott, Ivanhoe*, vii.

Saracenic architecture, a general name covering all the various styles of Mohammedan architecture, wherever found, as the Arabic, Moorish, Alhambra, and Indian-Saracenic styles. Despite local and race differences, all these styles bear a family resemblance to one another; in



Indian Saracenic Architecture.—Tomb of Sultan Humayun, Delhi.

all occur, as features of construction, the pointed (often horseshoe) arch, the pointed (often bulbous) dome, and the rich surface-decoration in arabesque, with frequent use of mosaic, or of geometrical design in pigments. See *Alhambra*, *Arabic*, *Moorish*, *Moorish*.—*Saracenic* work, *Saracenic* fabric, an early name for tapestry.

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Saracenic (sar-g-sen'ik), *a.* [*< Saraceni* + *-al*.] Same as *Saracenic*. See the quotation from *Purchas under hatch*, v. i, 2.
saracenicum (sar-g-sen'ik-um), *n.* [*ML.*, neut. of *Saracenus*, *Saracenic*: see *Saraceni* and *sarsenet*.] *Sarsenet*.
Saracenis (sar-g-sen'izn), *n.* [*< Saracen* + *-ism*.] Mohammedanism.

All Foreigners, Christian, Mahometan, or Heathen, who come into this Island, . . . may easily see such sights as rather proclaim *Saracenis*, Barbarism, and Atheism than such a sense of Christianity as possessed our noble Progenitors.

By. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 556. (*Davies*.)

saragu (sar-g-gö), *n.* Same as *sargo*.
sarangusty (sar-an-gös'ti), *n.* A material obtained from a mixture of stucco with some water-proof substance, and used, either in a continuous sheet or in square tiles, as a preservative of walls, etc., from damp.

Sarapis, *n.* See *Sarapis*.
sarasin, *n.* See *sarasin*.
Saraswati (sa-ras'wa-tē), *n.* [*Hind.*] In *Hind. myth.*, the goddess of speech, music, arts, and letters.

sarau (sar'ā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A kind of goat-antelope of India, *Nemorhedus rubidus*. *Encyc. Brit.*, xii. 742.

sarawakite (sar-g-wak'it), *n.* [*< Sarawak* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] In *mineral*, a compound of antimony occurring in minute colorless or pale-yellow octahedrons with the native antimony of Sarawak in Borneo: the exact composition is unknown.

sarbacand (sār'bp-kand), *n.* Same as *sarbacano*.

These (the first tools) were invented, not by one man, nor at one spot upon the earth, but by many, and at points very distant from one another. Thus originated levers, rollers, wedges, and axes; clubs and spears; slings, *sarbacands*, lassos; bows and arrows, etc.

Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1878, p. 258.

sarbacane (sār'bp-kān), *n.* [*OF. sarbacano*, also *sarbatana* (Cotgrave).] A blow-gun. Compare *sumpitan*.

sarbiti, *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow. [*Scotch*.]

"O sarbit!" says the Ladie Malsery,
"That ever the like betide."

Lord Wylde and Auld Ingram (Child's Ballads, II. 331).

sarcasm (sar'kazm), *n.* [*< F. sarcasme* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. sarcasmo*, < *L. sarcasmus*, *sarcasmos*, < *Gr. σαρκασμός*, a sneer, < *σαρκάζω*, tear flesh like dogs, bite the lips in rage, sneer, < *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh.] A biting taunt or gibe, or the use of such a taunt; a bitter, cutting expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with scorn or contempt; in rhetoric, a form of irony.

When we deride with a certain saucritie, we may call it the bitter taunt [*Sarcasme*].

Pullenham, Ato of Eng. Poets (Arber reprint), p. 200.

It was the sarcasm of Montaigne, "It would not do to suppose that negroes were men, lest it should turn out that whites were not." *Emerson, West Indian Emancipation* = *Syn. Irony*, etc. (see *satire*), taunt, sting.

sarcasmous (sār-kaz'mus), *a.* [*< sarcasm* + *-ous*.] Sarcastic.

When he gets a sarcasmous paper against the Crown, well backed with authority or quality, then he pours it out at full length. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 58. (*Davies*.)

Like th' Hebrew calf, and down before it
The saints fell prostrate, to adore it;
So say the wicked—and will you
Make that sarcasmous scandal true,
By running after dogs and bears?
Deals more unclean than calves or steers.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 570.

sarcastic (sār-kas'tik), *a.* [*< F. sarcastique* = *Sp. sarcástico* = *Pg. It. sarcástico* (f), < *Gr. σαρκαστικός*, *sarcastic*, < *σαρκάζω*, sneer: see *sarcasm*.] Characterized by sarcasm; bitterly cutting; scornfully severe; taunting.

What a fierce and sarcastic reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world! *South*.

The sarcastic bitterness of his conversation disgusted those who were more inclined to receive his licentiousness than their own degeneracy. *Macaulay, Macbride*.

sarcastical (sār-kas'ti-kəl), *a.* [*< sarcastic* + *-al*.] Sarcastic.

He sets it down after this sarcastical manner.

Stowe, Memorial, Edw. VI. 15.

sarcastically (sār-kas'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In a sarcastic manner; with bitter taunt.

The deist Collins said, *sarcastically*, that nobody doubted the existence of the Deity until the Boyle lecturers had undertaken to prove it.

Leite Stephen, Eng. Thought, II. § 6.

sarcel, *n.* and *v.* See *sarcel*.

sarcel (sār'sol), *n.* [*Also sarcel*; < *OF. cercel*, a circle, hoop, band, the pinion or outer joint of a hawk's wing, < *L. circulus*, dim. of *circulus*, a ring, circle: see *circel*.] In *falconry*, the pinion or outer joint of a hawk's wing.

Sarciophorus

lus, a ring, circle: see *circel*.] In *falconry*, the pinion or outer joint of a hawk's wing.

Shaking on their sinewy side
Their long strong sarcel, richly triple-died
Gold-Azure-Grimin, th' one aloft doth soar
To Palestine, th' other to Nilus shore.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Magnificence.

sarcelé, **sarcellée** (sār-se-lē'), *a.* [*< OF. cercel*, pp. of *cerceler*, < *cercel*, a circle, hoop: see *sarcel*.] Same as *sarcelod*.—*Cross sarcelé*. See *cross*.

sarcelled, **sarcelled** (sār'seld), *a.* [*< sarcel* + *-ed*.] In *her.*, out through the middle: especially noting a beast or bird represented as so divided, and used as a bearing, the halves placed saltierwise or in some other way. Also *cloven*.—*Cross sarcelled* resarcelled. See *cross*.—*Demi-sarcelled*, in *her.*, partly out through, or having a deep notch or several notches cut in it: an epithet loosely used to denote various methods of notching or voiding: thus, a cross *demi-sarcelled* has a square notch cut in each of its four extremities.

sarcelle (sār-sel'), *n.* [*F.*, also *corcelle*, a teal: see *cercel*.] A kind of duck; especially, a teal, as the garganey, *Querquedula circa*. Also *sarcel*.
sarconchymatous (sār-seng-kim'g-tus), *a.* [*< sarconchyme* (NL. **sarconchyma* (f)) + *-ous*.] Soft or fleshy, as a certain connective tissue of sponges; of or pertaining to sarconchyme.
sarconchyme (sār-seng'kim), *n.* [*< NL. *sarconchyma*, < *Gr. σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *σύνχυμα*, an infusion: see *enchymatus*.] One of the soft fleshy connective tissues of sponges, considered to be a modification of collenchyme, consisting of small polygonal granular cells either closely contiguous or separated by a very small quantity of structureless gelatinous matrix.

Sarconchyme would appear to originate from a densely granular collenchyme. *Sollas, Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 419.

sarsenet, *n.* See *sarsenet*.

Sarcicobrachia (sār'si-kō-brak-i-ā'tē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr. σαρκίς*, fleshy (< *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh), + *L. brachium*, arm: see *brachiate*.] In some systems, an order of brachiopods whose fleshy arms have no shelly support, composed of the families *Discinidae*, *Craniidae*, and *Lingulidae*; the inarticulate or lypomatous brachiopods. See *Lypomata*. Also *Sarcobrachia*.

Sarcidionis (sār-sid-i-ō'nis), *n.* [*NL.* (Eyton, 1838, in form *Sarkidionis*), < *Gr. σαρκίδιον*, a bit of flesh (dim. of *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh), + *δίων*, bird.] A genus of Indian and African spur-winged geese of the subfamily *Plectropterinae*, the type of which is *S. melanotos*.

Sarcina (sār-sin'g), *n.* [*NL.* (Goodsir, 1842), < *L. sarcina*, a bundle, < *sarcire*, patch, mend.]

1. A genus of schizomycetous fungi or bacteria, closely allied to the genus *Bacterium*. It is characterized by having the cells united in small but fixed numbers in regular families; the cells are globular, dividing in two or three planes; daughter-cells a long time united, forming little solid or tubular families, which are often again united into larger colonies; the families usually consist of four or some multiple of four cells. They are found in various organic fluids, especially those of the stomach, occurring in both health and disease. There are about 15 species or forms recognized, of which *S. ventriculi* occurs in the stomach of healthy and diseased man and the higher animals; *S. urinae* occurs in the bladder; *S. littoralis* in putrid sea-water; *S. hyalina* in swamps; *S. Vrethowii* in the lungs, etc.

2. [*L. c.*] Pl. *sarcinae* (-nē). A fungus of the genus *Sarcina*.

sarciniform (sār-si'no-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Sarcina* + *L. forma*, form.] In bot., having the form or shape of plants of the genus *Sarcina*.

sarcine (sār'sin), *n.* [*Also sarkin*; < *Gr. σάρκινος*, of flesh, < *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh.] A weak organic base (C₇H₄N₄O) existing in the juice of muscular flesh: same as *hypoazanthine*.

sarcinic (sār-sin'ik), *a.* [*< sarcina* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or caused by, sarcine: as, *sarcinic* fermentation.

sarcinula (sār-sin'ik-lā), *n.*; pl. *sarcinulae* (-lā). [*NL.*, < *L. sarcinula*, dim. of *sarcina*, a bundle: see *sarcina*.] Same as *sarcina*, 2.

Sarciophorus (sār-si-ō'fō-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Strickland, 1841), < *Gr. σαρκίον*, a bit of flesh, + *φῆρ* (*phēr*) = *E. bear*.] A genus of spur-winged plovers, or wattled lapwings, of the family *Charadriidae*, without any hind toe, with the wattles small, and the spur almost or quite obsolete. The type of the genus is the created wattled lapwing, *S. tectus*, of Arabia and some parts of Africa, having a long pointed black crest when adult, and a band of black feathers from the neck along the breast; the primary coverts and the bases of all the primaries white, and the terminal half of the outermost secondaries black. The black-breasted wattled lapwing is *S. pectoralis*, of Australia and Tasmania; *S. malabaricus* is the Indian representative, and type of a subgenus *Lobiphius*. The African *S. albigus*, the black-shouldered or white-crowned wattled lapwing, is more abundant, with better-developed wattles and spur, and gives rise to the generic name *Xiphiolaptes* (which see).

sarcitis (sär-si'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *-itis*.] Same as *myositis*.

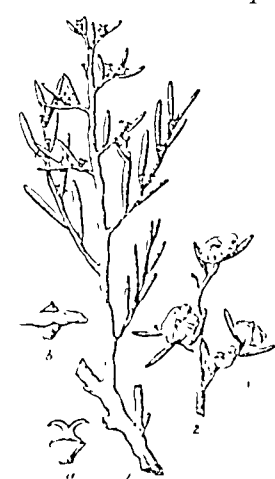
sarcler (sär'kl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *sarkle*; < OF. (and F.) *sarcler*, F. dial. (Norm.) *jercir*, *sercler* = Pr. *sacler*, *sercler* = Pg. *sachar* = It. *sarchiare*, < LL. *sarculare*, hoc, < L. *sarculus*, *sarculum*, a hoe, < *sarrire* (*sarire*), weed, hoe.] To weed with a hoe or some similar tool.

To *sarkle*, to harrow, or rake over again.

sarcobasis (sär-kob'ä-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *basis*, a step, foot, base: see *basis*, base².] In bot., an indehiscent, many-celled superior fruit, containing but few seeds; a sarcocolla. The cells cohere to a common style, as about a common axis.

Sarcobatus (sär-kob'ä-tus), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Sarcobatus* + *-ides*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceae*, consisting of the monotypic genus *Sarcobatus*.

Sarcobatus (sär-kob'ä-tus), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1817), so called from its habit and resemblance, < Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *sarx*, samphire.] An anomalous genus of apetalous plants, constituting the tribe *Sarcobateae* in the order *Chenopodiaceae*. It is characterized by its monocious bractless flowers, the staminate in catkins and without any floral envelopes, the pistillate solitary in the axils, and having their top-shaped perianth wholly confluent with the ovary, which is transversely thickened above and terminated by two fleshy recurving stigmas, and which contains a single pear-shaped ovule. The fruit is rigid membranaceous utricle surrounded by a thin and very horizontal wing and containing an erect orbiculate seed with germinative embryo and micropylar hilum. The only species, *S. vermiculatus*, is a native of the western United States, and is an erect much-branched spinous shrub with numerous alternate leaves, which are linear, sessile, and somewhat fleshy and cylindrical with persistent scales. It is known as *greasewood*, and is the principal shrub called by that name.



Greasewood, *Sarcobatus vermiculatus*. 1. A branch with female flowers. 2. A branch with fruit. 3. A single fruit. 4. The fruit.

sarcoblast (sär'kō-bläst), *n.* [< Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *blastē*, a germ.] The germ of sarcocolla; a germinating particle of sarcocolla, or sarcocollous blastema.

sarcoblastic (sär-kō-bläs'tik), *a.* [< *sarcoblast* + *-ic*.] Germinating or budding, as sarcocolla; pertaining to a sarcoblast.

Sarcoborinae (sär-kō-bō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (McClelland, 1838), < Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *borinē*, devouring.] A subfamily of eysinoid fishes, distinguished by a short intestinal canal and adaptation for a carnivorous diet. It includes the *Tenebrinae*, and numerous other representatives of the family *Cyprinidae*.

Sarcobrachiata (sär-kō-brāk-i-ä'ti), *n. pl.* Same as *Sarcobrachiata*.

sarcocarp (sär'kō-karp), *n.* [< Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *karpos*, fruit.] In bot., the fleshy part of certain fruits, placed between the epicarp and the endocarp; the mesocarp. It is that part of fleshy fruits which is usually eaten, as in the peach, plum, etc. See *mesocarp*, and *cutis* under *drupe* and *endocarp*.

sarcocoele (sär'kō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *koēlē*, a tumor.] A fleshy tumor of the testis, as a carcinoma or sarcoma.

Sarcocephaleae (sär'kō-sē-fā'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Sarcocephalus* + *-ae*.] A subtribe of plants of the order *Rubiacae*, typified by the genus *Sarcocephalus*.

Sarcocephalus (sär-kō-sēf'ä-lus), *n.* [NL. (A. Afzelius, 1824), so called in allusion to the fleshy mass formed by both flowers and fruit; < Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *kephalē*, head.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiacae* and tribe *Nauclaeae*, type of the subtribe *Sarcocephaleae*. It is characterized by a somewhat funnel-shaped corolla with five or six rounded lobes above, and below a very smooth throat bearing five or six stamens, and by a two-celled ovary with numerous ovules imbricated over placentae which are pendulous from the summit of

each cell. There are about 8 species, natives of the tropics in Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are shrubs and trees, or sometimes climbers, with opposite rigid leaves, conspicuous triangular or obovate stipules between the petioles, and white or yellow terminal and axillary or sometimes panicled flower-heads. The fruit is a fleshy syncarp containing thin membranous partitions, with a few minute seeds in each carpel. (For *S. esculentus*, also known as *country fig*, see *Guinea peach*, under *peach*.) Several species produce a medicinal bark. See *African cinchona* (under *cinchona*) and *douglaké bark* (under *bark*).

sarcocol (sär'kō-kol), *n.* [< NL. *sarcocolla*, < L. *sarcocolla*, < Gr. *sarkokollā*, a Persian gum, < *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *kollā*, glue.] A semi-transparent solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia in grains of a light-yellow or red color.

sarcocolla (sär'kō-kol'ä), *n.* [< L. *sarcocolla*, < Gr. *sarkokollā*, a Persian gum: see *sarcocol*.] 1. Same as *sarcocol*.—2. [cap.] [NL. (Kunth, 1830).] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Penaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with a long cylindrical perianth-tube which bears four valvate and strongly recurved lobes, and incloses four stamens, a cylindrical style with a terminal four-lobed stigma, and an ovary of four cells each with either two or four erect ovules. There are 9 or 10 species, all natives of South Africa. They are diminutive shrubs with large flowers, and in the type *S. squamata*, with large and colored floral leaves filled with a copious liquid varnish. They resemble in habit the closely related genus *Penra*. The substance known as *sarcocol*, the ancestor of the Arabs and the *gijara* of the Hindus, an ancient drug still much used medicinally in India, was formerly supposed to be obtained from plants of the genus *Sarcocolla* or *Penra*; but it comes from Arabia and Persia, where these do not grow, and is perhaps from plants of the genus *Astragalus*.

sarcocollin (sär'kō-kol'in), *n.* [< *sarcocolla* + *-in*.] Same as *sarcocol*.

Sarcocystidia (sär'kō-sis-tid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcocystis* + *-idia*.] A division of *Sporozoa*, formed for the reception of the genera *Sarcocystis* and *Anabidum*, members of which are found parasitic in the muscular tissues of many animals. *Batschli*.

sarcocystidian (sär'kō-sis-tid'i-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sarcocystidia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sarcocystidia*.

Sarcocystis (sär'kō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *cystis*, the bladder; see *cyst*.] A genus of parasitic sporozoans, giving name to the *Sarcocystidia*.

Sarcodaria (sär'kō-dä-rī-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh-like, + *-aria*.] In H. Milne-Edwards's classification (1855), the second sub-branch of his fourth branch *Zoophytes*, distinguished from his *Radiaria* (or *echinoderms*, *acelophis*, and *polyps*), and composed of the two classes *Infusoria* and *Spongaria*. It thus corresponds to *Protozoa* with the inclusion therein of the sponges.

sarcode (sär'kod), *n. and a.* [< Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), contr. of *sarkodē*, flesh-like; see *sarcoid*.] I. *n.* Dujardin's name of the primitive indifferent substance of all animal bodies, as observed by him in certain protozoans; subsequently named and now usually called *protoplasm* or *hymenium*.

II. *a.* Sarcodine or sarcodous; protoplasmic.

Sarcodina (sär'kō-dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.; see *sarcodine*.] Sarcodine animals, consisting chiefly or entirely of sarcode; a loose synonym of *Protozoa*. Also *Sarcodina*.

sarcoderm (sär'kō-dērm), *n.* [< NL. *sarcoderma*, < Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *derma*, skin.] In bot., the middle fleshy layer in the testa of some seed, especially when it becomes succulent.

sarcoderma (sär'kō-dērm), *n.* [NL.; see *sarcoderm*.] Same as *sarcoderm*.

Sarcodes (sär'kō-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Torrey, 1850), so called with ref. to the red fleshy stem; < Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh-like; see *sarcode*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Monotropaceae*. It is characterized by the absence of a disk and the presence of five concave and glandular hairy persistent sepals, a bell-shaped corolla with five short erect lobes, ten stamens with anthers erect in the bud, and a five-lobed ovary surmounted by a columnar style with a five-lobed stigma. The five ovary-cells contain very numerous ovules crowded on fleshy and two-lobed placentae, and ripening into extremely minute aoid seeds. The only species, *S. sanguinea*, is a native of the Sierra Nevada in California, and is known as *moon plant* from the place of its growth. It is a leafless parasitic herb, like the Indian-pipe and others of its family, and bears numerous erect red flowers on a dense spike-like bracted raceme. The robust and fleshy stem is thickly covered with scales, and produces a coral-like mass of roots at its base. The whole plant is of a fleshed color, and covered well to the base with crowded and persistent flowers.

sarcodic (sär'kod'ik), *a.* [< *sarcode* + *-ic*.] Same as *sarcodous*. *Darwin*.

sarcodous (sär'kō-dus), *a.* [< *sarcode* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to sarcode; containing or consisting of sarcode; resembling sarcode; sarcodic; protoplasmic.

sarcognomy (sär-kog'nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *γνώμη* (*gnōmē*), thought, judgment.] A study of corporeal development which seeks to explain the relations and correspondences between the body and the brain, and to show the corresponding physiological and psychical powers in each. *J. R. Buchanan*, 1842.

sarcoid (sär'koid), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *sarkoidēs*, flesh-like, fleshy, < *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *eidōs*, form; cf. *sarcode*.] I. *a.* Resembling flesh; fleshy, as the soft tissue of a sponge.

II. *n.* A particle of the sarcoid tissue of a sponge.

Sarcoidea (sär-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sarcocolla*.

sarcolactic (sär-kō-lak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *lac* (*lact*-), milk, + *-ic*.] Used only in the following phrase.—**Sarcolactic acid**. Same as *paralactic acid* (which see, under *paralactic*).

sarcolemma (sär'kō-lēm'ä), *n.* [< Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *lemma*, husk, skin.] An elastic transparent structureless membrane which forms a tubular sheath enveloping and supporting each fiber (bundle of fibrillae) of striped muscular tissue, excepting that of the heart. See *muscular tissue*, under *muscular*.

The *sarcolemma* is not contractile, but its elasticity allows it to adjust itself, pretty accurately, to the changes of form of the contractile substance which it contains.

Huxley, *Elem. Physiol.*, p. 327.

sarcolemmic (sär'kō-lēm'ik), *a.* [< *sarcolemma* + *-ic*.] Investing or sheathing muscular fiber; having the character of, or pertaining to, *sarcolemma*: as, a *sarcolemmic* tissue or sheath.

sarcolemmous (sär'kō-lēm'us), *a.* [< *sarcolemma* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of *sarcolemma*; resembling *sarcolemma*.

Sarcolemur (sär'kō-lēm'ur), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1875), < Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + NL. *Lemur*.] A genus of extinct Eocene mammals from the Bridger beds of North America, presumably of lemuroid affinities, having quincunclate lower molars, the fifth cusp separated from the anterior inner one by an apical fissure only.

sarcolite (sär'kō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *lithos*, a stone.] A silicate of aluminum, calcium, and sodium, occurring in reddish tetragonal crystals near Vesuvius; it is related in form to the scapolites.

sarcolobe (sär'kō-lōb), *n.* [< Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *lobē*, a lobe.] In bot., a thick fleshy cotyledon, such as that of the bean or pea.

sarcologic (sär'kō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *sarcology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sarcology.

sarcological (sär'kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *sarcologic* + *-al*.] Same as *sarcologic*.

sarcologist (sär'kō-loj'ist), *n.* [< *sarcology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in sarcology.

sarcology (sär'kō-loj'i-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh, + *-λογία* (*-logia*), speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the soft or fleshy parts of the body: a department of anatomy distinguished from *osteology*. [Not in use.]

sarcoma (sär'kō-mi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *sarkoma*, a fleshy excrescence, < *sarkos*, make fleshy, *sarkomai*, produce flesh, < *sárpē* (sarp-), flesh.] 1. In bot., a fleshy disk. *Henslow*.—2. In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of tissue resembling embryonic connective tissue. The sarcomas are of varying, usually high, grades of malignancy.—**Alveolar sarcoma**. See *alveolar*.—**Giant-celled sarcoma**, a kind of sarcoma formed chiefly of spheroidal or fusiform cells of variable size, but characterized by the presence of larger and smaller multinuclear cells called *giant-cells*. Also called *myeloid sarcoma*.—**Myeloid sarcoma**, a sarcoma arising in the bone-marrow.—**Osteoid sarcoma**, a mixed tumor consisting in part of the tissue of fibrosarcoma and round-celled sarcoma, and mingled with this, immature bone-tissue in varying amounts. Also called *malignant osteoma* and *osteoid cancer*.—**Prostatic sarcoma**, a sarcoma growing close to the outside of the prostate.—**Periosteal sarcoma**, a sarcoma arising in which the cells are round, but may be large or small. The round-celled sarcomata are frequently very malignant, rapid in growth, soft, vascular, and were formerly called *medullary cancers*.—**Spindle-celled sarcoma**, a sarcoma with fusiform cells, large or small. When the intercellular substance is abundant, it is sometimes called *fibrosarcoma*, and is a form transitional in a fibroma. The spindle-celled sarcomas include forms formerly called *fibroplastic tumors* and *recurrent fibroids*.

sarcomatosis (sär'kō-mā-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *sarkoma* (sar-), a fleshy excrescence, + *-osis*.] Sarcomatous invasion or degeneration.

sarcomatous (sär'kō-mā-tus), *a.* [< *sarcoma* (sar-) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a sarcoma.

sarcomet (sär'kōm), *n.* [*< NL. sarcoma, q. v.*] Same as *sarcoma*. *Minshew.*

Sarcophagus (sär-kōm'fä-lus), *n.* [*NL. (P. Browne, 1756), so called with ref. to the fleshy funiculus; < Gr. σάρψ (sarp-), flesh, + φάλαξ, navel.*] A genus of polypetalous plants of the or l-r *lihamnaceae* and tribe *Zicryphace*. It is characterized by panicle flowers with five long and slender, erect and hooded petals, five anthers opening outward, and a disk which sheathes the base of the calyx and the ovary. The ovary is three-lobed, a small dry and ovoid fruit, containing a two-celled and two-seeded ovule. The species are natives of the West Indies. They are trees or shrubs with very smooth bark, with or without spines, and bearing very smooth ovate or obovate leaves. The flowers are in much branching panicles. A few species are known as *basilium lignum*.

Sarcopetalum (sar-kō-pet'a-lum), *n.* [*NL. (Friedrich von Mueller, 1860), < Gr. σάρψ (sarp-), flesh, + πέταλον, petal.*] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Menispermaceae* and tribe *Menispermidae*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers with five to five minute sepals, three to five or rarely six thickened and fleshy petals, and a column of stamens with two or three short and spreading lobes above, each lobe bearing a horizontal anther. The pistillate flowers contain three to six ovules, which become in fruit compressed and rounded drupes. The only species, *S. Hareyanum*, is a native of Australia, and is there cultivated under the name of *Harey's vine*. It is a climbing vine with broad and heart-shaped evergreen leaves, and flowers borne in lateral unbranched racemes.

Sarcophaga (sär-kōf'a-gā), *n.* [*NL. (Meigen, 1826), fem. sing. of sarcophagus, flesh-eating; see sarcophagus.*] A genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Sarcophagidae*; the flesh-flies. They are large or small, moderately bristly species, recognizable from the lengthened three-striped scutellum and from cubical chest-colored spots on the abdomen. These flies are viviparous, and deposit living larvae upon decaying animal substances. Some have been considered parasites upon other insects, but probably they are ovipositors upon living larvae or pupae. They have been known to breed in ulcerous sores upon man and other mammals. The species are numerous, over 50 inhabiting the United States. *S. carnaria* is the European flesh fly, by some authors considered identical with the North American *S. cinerea*, in which case the former is said to be cosmopolitan. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

Sarcophaga (sär-kōf'a-gā), *n. pl.* [*NL. neut. pl. of sarcophagus; see sarcophagus.*] In Owen's classification (1839), a division of marsupials, having teeth of three kinds and no caecum, as the *dasyurus*, and including a section of the carnivorous marsupials.

sarcophagal (sär-kōf'a-gāl), *a* [*< sarcophagus + -al.*] Flesh-devouring.

So this natural balm . . . can at utmost but keep the body living till the life's taper be burnt out; or, after death, give a short and insensible preservation to it in the sarcophagical grave. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 376.*

sarcophagan (sär-kōf'a-gan), *n.* [*< NL. Sarcophaga + -an.*] A carnivorous marsupial; a member of the *Sarcophaga*.

sarcophagat, *n.* Same as *sarcophagus*.

sarcophagi, *n.* Plural of *sarcophagus*.

Sarcophagidae (sär-kōfaj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Sarcophaga + -idae.*] A family of dipterous insects or true flies, founded on the genus *Sarcophaga*. The antennal bristle is naked at the tip, and feathered for half its length only; the forehead is broad in both sexes and the abdomen is four-jointed. The family contains about 6 genera, of which *Sarcophaga* is the most important.

sarcophagous (sär-kōf'a-gus), *a.* [*< NL. sarcophagus, < Gr. σαρκόφαγος, flesh-eating, carnivorous; < σάρξ (sarp-), flesh, + φάειν, eat.*] Flesh-eating; zoöphagous; carnivorous, as a marsupial; pertaining to the *Sarcophaga*; sometimes specifically contrasted with *phytophagous* or *herbivorous*.

sarcophagus (sär-kōf'a-gus), *n.* [*< NL. sarcophagus, < Gr. σαρκόφαγος, flesh-eating, carnivorous; < σάρξ (sarp-), flesh, + φάειν, eat.*] A stone used among the Greeks for making coffins. It was called by the Romans *lapis asyus*, from being found at Asos, a city of the Troad.—2. A stone coffin, especially one ornamented with sculptures or bearing inscriptions, etc. Sarcophagi were in use from very early Egyptian and Oriental antiquity down to the fall of the Roman empire. Many Greek and Roman examples are magnificent in their rich carvings, and a few are of high importance as preserving in their decoration almost the chief remains of purely Greek painting in color. Although now uncommon, they are sometimes used,



Sarcophagus (restored), from the Street of Tombs at Assos in the Troad, excavated by the Archaeological Institute of America, 1881.

especially for the burial of distinguished persons whose tombs are more or less monumental. See also cuts under *dacchian* and *Etruscan*.

3. A peculiar wine-cooler forming part of a dining-room sideboard about the end of the eighteenth century; it was a dark mahogany box, lined with lead.

sarcophagy (sär-kōf'a-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σαρκοφάγία, the eating of flesh; < σαρκόφαγος, flesh-eating; see sarcophagus.*] The practice of eating flesh; zoöphagy; carnivorousness.

There was no sarcophagy before the flood. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 25.*

sarcophile (sär-kōf'il), *n.* An animal of the genus *Sarcophilus*; hence, some or any sarcophilous animal.

sarcophilous (sär-kōf'i-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. σάρψ (sarp-), flesh, + φιλία, love.*] Fond of flesh as an article of diet; sarcophagous.

Sarcophilus (sär-kōf'i-lus), *n.* [*NL.: see sarcophilous.*] A genus of carnivorous marsupials of the family *Dasyuridae* and subfamily *Dasyurinae*, formerly united with *Dasyurus*, containing



Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*)

ing the Tasmanian devil, or ursine dasyure, *S. ursinus*, a stout heavy animal about as large as a badger, of blackish color with some white marks, remarkable for its ferocious and intractable disposition.

Sarcophyte (sär-kōf'i-tē), *n.* [*NL. (Sparmann, 1777), < Gr. σάρψ (sarp-), flesh, + φυτόν, plant.*] A monotypic genus of parasitic and apetalous plants of the order *Balanophoraceae*, constituting the tribe *Sarcophytes*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers, the staminate with a three or four-lobed calyx and three or four stamens with many-celled anthers, the pistillate with a three-celled ovary without style, its three pendulous ovules reduced to embryonic sacs. The only species, *S. anguinea*, is a native of South Africa, and is a thick fleshy herb, of a blood-red color, very smooth and oily, and with an unpleasant odor. It produces a lobed and shapeless rootstock, which is without scales, and bears a short and irregularly captured ring around the base of the thick and scaly flower-stalk. The flowers are panicle on a large pyramidal spadix, the staminate solitary on its branches, and the pistillate compacted into rounded heads, followed by fleshy syncarpous which are commonly empty or contain a hard three-angled single-seeded stone.

Sarcophyteae (sär-kōf'i-tē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < Sarcophyte + -ae.*] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Balanophoraceae*, consisting of the fleshy parasite *Sarcophyte*.

sarcoplasma (sär-kō-pläs'mi), *n.* [*NL.: < Gr. σάρψ (sarp-), flesh, + πλάσμα, anything formed; see plasma.*] The interfibrillar substance of muscular tissue.

Filling up the spaces between the muscle-columns is the interfibrillar material or sarcoplasma.

Monat. Science, N. S., XXXI. 67.

Sarcopsylla (sär-kōp-sil'i), *n.* [*NL. (Westwood, 1840), < Gr. σάρψ (sarp-), flesh, + ψύλλα, a flea.*] A genus of siphonapterous or aphanipterous insects, erected to contain the so-called jigger, chigoe, chique, or pique of tropical America, *S. penetrans*, a peculiar flea which during the dry season attacks exposed parts of the

human body, especially the feet, and burrows under the skin or nails. See cut under *chigoe*. **Sarcoptes** (sär-kōp'tēs), *n.* [*NL. (Latreille), < Gr. σάρψ (sarp-), flesh, + (irreg.) σκῆπτω, cut.*] The typical genus of *Sarcoptidae*; the itch-mites or scab-mites. *S. scabiei*, formerly *Acarus scabiei*, is the acarid which produces the itch in man. See cut under *itch-mite*.

sarcoptic (sär-kōp'tik), *a.* [*< sarcoptid + -ic.*] Pertaining to or caused by sarcoptids; due to the presence of these mites: as, *sarcoptic mange* or *itch*.

Sarcoptidae (sär-kōp'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.: < Sarcoptes + -idae.*] A family of acarid mites, typified by the genus *Sarcoptes*; itch-mites, living as parasites under the skin of the host, and producing a painful disease, the itch. See cut under *itch-mite*.

Sarcoptines (sär-kōp'ti-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.: < Sarcoptes + -ines.*] The itch-mites as a subfamily of *Acaridae*.

Sarcothamphidæ (sär-kō-ram'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.: < Sarcothamphus + -idæ.*] A family of *Raptiformes*, named from the genus *Sarcothamphus*; same as *Cathartidae*; the New World vultures.

Sarcothamphinae (sär-kō-ram'fi-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.: < Sarcothamphus + -inae.*] The *Sarcothamphidæ* or *Cathartidae* regarded as a subfamily of *Vulturidae*.

Sarcothamphus (sär-kō-ram'fus), *n.* [*NL.: < Gr. σάρψ (sarp-), flesh, + θάμπος, a curved beak.*] An American genus of *Cathartidae*, having fleshy caruncles on the bill; the condors and king-vultures. *S. gryphus* is the Andean condor; *S. papa* is the king-vulture. The Californian condor, formerly included in this genus, is now placed in *Pseudogryphus*. See cuts under *condor* and *king-vulture*.

sarcoseptum (sär-kō-sep'tum), *n.* [*< Gr. σαρξ (sarp-), flesh, + NL. septum, q. v.*] A soft septum; a fleshy partition; specifically, a mesentery of some anthozoans, as sea-anemones. See *mesentery*, 2 (b).

sarcosis (sär-kō'sis), *n.* [*NL.: < Gr. σάρκωσις, sarcōma, a fleshy excrecence; < σαρκοῖν, make flesh, σαρκοῖσθαι, produce flesh; see sarcoma.*] In *surg.*: (a) The formation of flesh. (b) A fleshy tumor; sarcoma. [This term is now generally disused.]

sarcosperm (sär-kō-spērm), *n.* [*< Gr. σάρψ (sarp-), flesh, + σπέρμα, a seed.*] Same as *sarcoderm*.

Sarcostemma (sär-kō-stem'm), *n.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1800), so called with ref. to the fleshy inner corona; < Gr. σάρψ (sarp-), flesh, + στέμμα, a wreath, chaplet; see stemma.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Asclepiadaceae* and tribe *Cynancheae*. It is distinguished by flowers with deeply five-parted calyx and corolla, and five stamens united into a short tube, surrounded by an exterior corona of ten short rounded lobes forming a membranaceous ring, and by an inner corona of five fleshy convex or keeled erect scales. There are about 3 species, natives of Africa, Asia, and Australia within tropical and subtropical limits. They are leafless, shrubby climbers with fleshy branches, and small white or yellow flowers in rounded cymes. *S. bracteatum* (formerly *Asclepias acida*) is the reputed source of the Vedio hymns. *S. aplykta* and *S. viminalis* are sometimes cultivated under the name of *flesh crown-flower*.

Sarcostigma (sär-kō-stig'm), *n.* [*NL. (Wight and Arnott, 1833), so called with ref. to the fleshy discoid stigma; < Gr. σάρψ (sarp-), flesh, + στίγμα, a point; see stigma.*] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Olacineae* and tribe *Phytocreneae*. It is characterized by dioecious and interruptedly spiked flowers, with filaments longer than the anthers, a sessile stigma, and a one-celled ovary with two pendulous ovules, in fruit an oblong drupe with woody stone containing a seed destitute of albumen, and with thick, fleshy, heart-shaped seed-leaves. The 3 species are natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are shrubby climbers and twiners, growing to a great height, and with hard-wood stems bearing alternate oblong rigid and very leaves, and elongated spikes of small flowers. *S. Kleinii* is the odal-oll plant. See *odal*.

sarcostyle (sär-kō-stil), *n.* [*< Gr. σάρψ (sarp-), flesh, + στυλος, a pillar.*] The mass of sarcode or protoplasm contained in the sarcotheca of a ciliate. See quotation under *sarcotheca*.

The colony is provided with bodies which admit of close comparison with the *sarcostyles* and *sarcotheca* of the *Planulium*. *Nature, XXXVIII. 398.*

sarcotheca (sär-kō-thē'kē), *n.* [*< Gr. σάρψ (sarp-), flesh, + θήκη, a sheath.*] The cup or cell of a thread-cell or lasso-cell, which may contain a sarcostyle; an onida, endocell, or nematophore, regarded as to its walls, as distinguished from its contents, which when existing form a sarcostyle or endocell. See cuts under *Cutida*. *Hicks.*

Mr. Hicks, however, considering that the presence of the thread-cells is not the primary characteristic, and is

perhaps not universal, has substituted the term *sarcotricha* for the chitinous cell, and sarcostyle for the contained sarcostyle-mass.

W. M. Ball, Cat. of Austral. Hydroid Zoophytes, p. 20. (*Enege. Dict.*)

sarcotic (sär-kot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. σαρκωτικός*, promoting the growth of flesh, *< σαρκώ*, produce flesh: see *sarcoma*, *sarcosis*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to sarcosis; causing flesh to grow.

II. n. A medicine or an application which promotes the growth of flesh. [*Rare.*]

sarcous (sär'kus), *a.* [*Gr. σαρκής* (*sarkē*), flesh, + *-ous*.] Fleishy; sarcodeous; especially noting the contractile tissue of muscles: as, *sarcous* elements, the form-elements of muscular tissue.

sarculation (sär-kū-lā'shən), *n.* [*L. sarculationis*], a hoeing, (*L.L.*) *sarcularis*, pp. *sarculationis*, hoe: see *sarcel*.] A raking or weeding with a rake. [*Rare.*]

sard (sär'd), *n.* [*F. sard* = *It. sarda* = *MIIG. sardius*, *sarde*, *G. sarder*, *L. sarda*, *L.L. sardius*, *Gr. σαρδίων*, se. *ἰδός*, also *σαρδίων* (also *σαρδίων*, *σαρδία*), a sard (carnelian or sardine), lit. 'Sardian stone,' *< Σαρδία*, Sardis, the capital of Lydia: see *Sardian*.] *Cf.* *sardius*, *sardine*, *sardom*, *sardonyx*.] A variety of carnelian which shows on its surface a rich reddish brown, but when held to the light appears of a deep blood-red. Also called *sardoin*.

Sarda (sär'dä), *n.* [*N.L.* (Cuvier, 1829), *L. sarda*, *Gr. σαρδία*, a fish, *Sarda mediterranea*: see *sardine*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of scombroid fishes of large size and metallic coloration; the bonitos. *S. mediterranea* is the sarda of the ancients, attaining a length of 2½ feet, of a dark steel-blue shade, silvery below, with many oblique narrow dark stripes from the back down ward. It also occurs on the American side of the Atlantic, and is a food-fish. (See *cut under bonito*.) *S. chalcensis* is the corresponding species of Pacific waters. The latter is sometimes called *tuna*; both are known as *stapacks*. The genus is also called *Pelamyx*.

sardachate (sär'da-kät), *n.* [= *F. sardachate*, *L. sardachates*, *Gr. σαρδαχάτης*, a kind of agate, *< σαρδία*, a sard, + *αχάτης*, agate: see *sard* and *agate*.] A kind of agate containing layers of sard.

sardar (sär'där), *n.* Same as *sardar*.

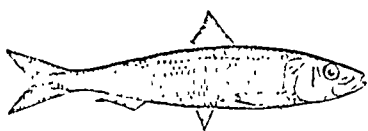
sardel, **sardelle** (sär'del), *n.* [= *D. sardel* = *G. sardelle* = *Sw. Dan. sardell* = *Russ. sardella*, *< OF. sardelle* = *It. sardella*, dim. of *L. sarda*, a sardine: see *sardine*.] *1.* Same as *sardine*. *Catagari*.—*2.* A clupeoid fish, *Clupea* or *Sardinella aurata*, a slender herring-like fish with well-toothed mouth, about the size of the sardine, and prepared like it in certain Mediterranean ports.

Sardian (sär'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Sardianus*, of or pertaining to Sardis, *< Sardis*, *Sardes*, *< Gr. Σαρδία*, Sardis, the capital of Lydia.] *I. a.* Pertaining to Sardis, the ancient capital of Lydia.—*Sardian nut.* See *nut*.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Sardis.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella
For taking bribes here of the Sardians.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 3.

sardine (sär'dēn'), *n.* [= *D. sardijn* = *MIIG. sardin*, *G. sardum* = *Dan. Sw. sardin*, *< F. sardine*, formerly also *sardam* = *Sp. sardina* = *Pg. sardinha* = *It. sardina*, *L. sardina*, also *sarda*, a sardine, *< Gr. σαρδίνη*, also *σαρδία*, a kind of tunny caught near Sardinia; perhaps *< Gr. Σαρδία*, Sardinia: see *Sardinian*.] *1.* One of several different small clupeoid fish suitable for eating in oil. The genuine sardine of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coasts of Spain, Portugal, and France is the pilchard, *Clupea pilchardus*, highly esteemed for its delicate flavor. The Californian sardine is *C. regalis*, called *sardina*. An-



(*Clupea* in *Sardine* (*Clupea* regalis))

other is the Spanish sardine, *C. pseudoharengus*, found from Cuba to Florida, and related to the former, but having a strongly striate operculum. In the French preparation of sardines the delicate fish are handled as fresh as possible, to which end the factories are usually within two or three hours from the place where the fish are caught. Placed on stone tables, the fish are headed and gutted, they are then allowed to drain on wooden slats overnight, after being slightly salted. Next day they are salted again, and allowed to dry. They are then cooked in oil, and put in wire baskets to drip. The cooking is a nice process; if it is overdone the scales come off, which impairs the market value. Five or six minutes suffices for the cooking. When cold the fish are placed on tables, to be arranged in the boxes, in oil dipped from barrels. The oil being worth more than the fish, bulk for bulk, it is an object to fill the boxes as closely as possible with fish. The boxes are then

soldered and afterward steamed, being placed in cold water on which steam is gradually turned. This second cooking takes an hour or more. The boxes are then allowed to cool in the water, and care is taken to move them as little as possible. In a cheaper method the sardines are first cooked in an oven without oil, the after-process being the same as before. As the fish are migratory, a shoal sometimes remains at a fishing-station only a week. The season of catching and canning lasts three or four months, from May to August. Small sardines are most prized. Large coarse fish put up in the United States as sardines, under the name of *shadines*, are young menhaden.

When the sardine is increasing of the sea cometh, there cometh also there with such a multitude of the sardine fishes called *sardines* that . . . no man wolde beleve it that hath not seen it.
R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Orleues (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 223].)

2. The Gulf menhaden, *Brevoortia patronus*. [*Local, U.S.*].—*3.* The common menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, when prepared and boxed as sardines. See *shadine*.—*4.* An anchovy, *Stolephorus brouni*. [*North Carolina*].—*5.* A characineoid fish of the subfamily *Tetragonopterinae*, living in the fresh waters of the island of Trinidad. Several species are known by the name.—*6.* An insignificant or contemptible person; a petty character. Compare *small fry*, under *fry*. [*Humorous or contemptuous*.]—*American sardine.* Same as *shadine*.

sardine (sär'din'), *n.* [*ME. sardyn* = *MIIG. sardin*, *< OF. sardine*, *< L.L. sardinus*, se. *lapis* (only in gen. *lapidis sardinis* (Rev. iv. 3), where *sardinis* may be for *sardini*, or is *L.L. sardinis*, gen. of **sardo*, *< Gr. σαρδίων*, also *σαρδία* and *σαρδία*, a sardine: see *sard*. *Cf.* *sardius*, *sardoin*, *sardonyx*.] Same as *sard*.

sardinier, *n.* [*ME.*: see *sardine*.] Same as *sardine*.

Sardines, *& sardiniers*, a merely topical, Alphonse, *& sardiniers*, a merely topical, Alphonse, *& sardiniers*, a merely topical, Alphonse.

sardine-tongs (sär-dēn' tōngz), *n. pl.* Small tongs resembling sugar-tongs, except in having broad claws, intended for lifting sardines from a box without breaking them.

Sardinian (sär-din'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Sardinianus*, *< Sardinia*, the island of Sardinia, *< Sardi*, the inhabitants of this island; *< Gr. Σαρδία*, *Σαρδίων*, Sardinia.] *I. a.* Pertaining to Sardinia.

II. n. *1.* A native or an inhabitant of (a) the island of Sardinia, lying west of Italy; or (b) the kingdom of Sardinia, constituted in 1720, and comprising as its principal parts Savoy, Piedmont, and the island of Sardinia: it was the nucleus of the modern kingdom of Italy.—*2.* [*L. c.*] In *mineral.*, the lead sulphate anglesite, which occurs abundantly in lead-mines in the island of Sardinia. *Breithaupt*.

sardius (sär'di-us), *n.* [*L.L. sardius*, *< Gr. σαρδίων*, *σαρδία*, a sard: see *sard*.] A sard. The precious stone mentioned as one of those in the breastplate of the Jewish high priest is thought to have been a ruby.

The first row shall be a *sardius*, a topaz, and a carbuncle.
Ex. xxviii. 17.

sardoin (sär'doin'), *n.* [*ML. sardonyx*, *< OF. (and F.) sardonne* = *Pr. sardonyx*, *< Gr. σαρδόνιον*, same as *σαρδίων*, sard: see *sard*. *Cf.* *sardonyx*.] Same as *sard*.

And the principle Zetes of his Palays ben of precious Stone, that men clepen *Sardonyx*.
Mantecille, Travels, p. 275.

sardonian (sär-dō'ni-an), *a.* [*F. sardonien*, *< Gr. Σαρδόνιος*, of Sardinia, *< Σαρδία*, Sardinia: see *sardonic*, *Sardinian*.] Same as *sardonic*.

It is then but a Sardonian laughter that my refuter takes up at our complete anticrist.
Ep. Hall, Works (ed. 1853) IX. 267.

sardonic (sär-don'ik), *a.* [*F. sardonique* = *Sp. sardonico* = *Pg. It. sardonico*, *< ML. *sardonicus*, se. *risus*, sardonic laughter, believed to be so called as resembling the effect produced by a Sardinian plant (*L. Sardonian herba*, *Sardoa herba*, a bitter herb, which was said to distort the face of the eater: *L. Sardonian*, fem. of *Sardonicus*, *< Gr. Σαρδόνιος*, also *Σαρδωνικός*, of Sardinia, *< Σαρδία*, Sardinia), but prop. *L. *sardonicus*, se. *risus*, *< Gr. σαρδόνιος*, bitter, scornful, used only in the phrase *γῆλοσ σαρδόνιος*, bitter laughter (*γῆλοσ* *σαρδόνιος* *γῆλοσ*, or simply *σαρδόνιος* *γῆλοσ*, laugh a bitter laugh); *< σαρδόνιος*, laugh bitterly, *σαρδόνιος*, grinning, sneering (prop. pp. from *γῆλοσ*). The word *sardonic* is prob. often mentally associated with *sarcasitic*.] *1.* Apparently but not really proceeding from gaiety; forced: said of a laugh or smile.

Where strained sardonic smiles are glosing still,
And grief is forced to laugh against her will.
Sir H. Wotton, Belshazzar, p. 391.

2. Bitterly ironical; sarcastic; derisive and malignant; sneering: now the usual meaning.

The scornful, ferocious, sardonic grin of a bloody ruffian.
Burke, A Regicide's Pence, i.

You were consigned to a master . . . under whose sardonic glances your scared eyes were afraid to look up.
Thackeray.

Sardonic smile or laugh, in *pathol.*, risus sardonius: same as *canine laugh* (which see, under *canine*).

sardonically (sär-don'i-kāl-i), *adv.* In a sardonic manner.

He laughed sardonically, hastily took my hand, and as hastily threw it from him.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

sardoniant (sär-don'i-kan'), *a.* [*It. sardoniant* = *Sp. sardoniant*.] Sardonic.

Homer first, and others after him, call laughter which conceals some noxious design *Sardoniant*.
T. Taylor, tr. of Pausanias's *Descript. of Greece*, III. 140.

sardonyx (sär'dō-niks'), *n.* [= *F. sardonyx* = *Pr. sardonice* = *Sp. sardonix* = *Pg. sardonyx* = *It. sardonice*, *< L. sardonyx*, *< Gr. σαρδόνιος*, a sardonyx, *< σαρδία*, sard, + *όνυξ*, an onyx: see *sard* and *onyx*. *Cf.* *sardoin*.] *1.* A chalcidony or agate consisting of two or more layers of brown or red combined with white or other color. Since about 1870 the name has been given to a chalcidony stained with various shades of red to deep brown.—*2.* In *her.*, a tincture, the color murrey or sanguine, when blazoning is done by precious stones.—*Oriental sardonyx*, any sardonyx the component layers of which are of a fine color and sharply defined.

saree, *n.* See *sari*.

sarell, *n.* Same as *serail*, *seraglio*. *Marlowe*.

sargasso (sär-gas'ō), *n.* [= *Also sargassum*, and formerly *sargaso*; = *F. sargasse* = *Sp. sargazo*, *< Pg. sargazo*, *sargasso* (N.L. *sargassum*), seaweed, *< sarga*, a kind of grapes (cf. *Sp. sarga*, osier). The weed has also been called in *E. grapeweed* and *tropical grapes*.] Same as *gulfweed*. The *Sargasso Sea* is a region occupying the interior of the great gyration of the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic, so named from the abundance in it of this weed (*Sargassum bacciferum*), which in some parts is so dense as to be a serious hindrance to navigation. It covers a large part of the space between the 16th and 34th parallels of north latitude, and the seaweed is most dense between the 30th and 60th meridians. By extension the name is sometimes used with reference to other less important areas of floating seaweed. See *Sargassum*.

The floating islands of the gulf-weed, with which we had become very familiar as we had now nearly made the circuit of the *Sargasso Sea*, are usually from a couple of feet to two or three yards in diameter, sometimes much larger; we have seen on one or two occasions fields several acres in extent, and such expanses are probably more frequent nearer the centre of its area of distribution.
Sir C. Wyville Thomson, The Atlantic, II. 9.

Sargassum (sär-gas'um), *n.* [*N.L.* (Agardh, 1844), *< Pg. sargazo*, *sargasso*, the gulfweed: see *sargasso*.] *1.* A genus of marine algae, of the class *Fucales*, having fronds attached by a disk, and branching stems with the fronds provided with a midrib and distinctly stalked air-bladders. The fruit is developed in special compound branches; the conceptacles are hermaphrodite, and the spores single in the mother-cell. This genus is the most highly organized of the *Fucales*, and contains about 150 species, which inhabit the warmer waters of the globe, *S. bacciferum* being the well-known gulfweed which floats in the open sea in great abundance and has given the name to the *Sargasso Sea*. Two species are found off the New England coast. See *Fucales*, *sea-grape* (under *grape*), and *cut under gulfweed*.

2. [*L. c.*] **Gulfweed**.

sargassum-shell (sär-gas'um-shel'), *n.* A marine gastropod of the family *Litiopidae*; the gulfweed-shell. Also *sargasso-shell*.

Sargina (sär-jī-ni'), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *< Sargus* + *-ina*.] A group of sparoid fishes, named from the genus *Sargus*, distinguished by treacherous teeth in front and molar teeth on the sides. They are mostly carnivorous. By most authors they are combined in the same family with *Sparina*. *Günther*.

sargine (sär-jin'), *n.* and *a.* *I. n.* A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Sargina*.

II. a. Of or having the characteristics of the *Sargina*.

sargo (sär'gō), *n.* [*Sp.*, *< L. sargus*: see *Sargus*.] A sparoid fish of the genus *Sargus* or *Diplodus*, especially *D. sargus* or *S. roundelei*, of the Mediterranean and neighboring seas. Also called *sar*, *saragu*, *sarpon*.

Sargus (sär'gus), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< L. sargus*, *< Gr. σαργός*, a kind of mullet.] *1.* In *ichth.*, a genus of sparoid fishes, properly called *Diplodus*, typical of the subfamily *Sargina*. Various limits have been given to it; and the American sheephead was included in it by the old authors. *Cuvier*, 1817.—*2.* In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Fabricius*.

sari (sä'ri), *n.* [*Also saree, sary*; *< Hind. sāri*.] *1.* The principal garment of a Hindu woman,

consisting of a long piece of silk or cotton cloth, wrapped round the middle of the body, with one end falling nearly to the feet, and the other thrown over the head.

In the front row, chattering brown ayahs, gay with red earrings and nose-rings.

J. W. Palmer, *The New and the Old*, p. 349.

Hence—2. Any long scarf. [Anglo-Ind.]

sariama, n. See *carriama*, *serima*.

sarigu (sa-rēg'), n. [F. *sarigue*, < Braz. *sarigu*, < *cariguá*, *cariguera*.] A South American opossum. *Didelphis opossum*.

sark (sark), n. [M.E. *sark*, *serk*, *serke*, < A.S. *sarc*, < *serc*, a shirt, = Icel. *sark* = Sw. *särk* = Dan. *särk*, a shirt, in mod. use a shift, *frænk*, chemise, = North Fries. *sark*, a shirt. < L. *sericus*. The E. form is partly due to Scand.] A shirt or chemise; the body-garment, of linen or cotton, for either sex.

For shude vnsown hir sarks and sette there an leyre To shaten hire fleshe that herse was to synne

Piers Plowman (B), v. 68.

The neist brocht a sark o' the softest silk, Weel wrought w' pearls about the band.

Alison Gross (Child's Ballad, I. 109).

Her cutty sark o' Paisley harn.

Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

Danced in sable iron sark

Longfellow, *Tr. of Uhlans's Black Knight*.

sarkin (sär'kin), n. [Gr. *sarkē* (*sarkē*), flesh, + *-in*.] Same as *sarcine*.

sarking (sär'king), n. [Gr. *sarkē*, + *-ing*.] Thin boards for lining, etc.; specifically, the boarding on which slates are laid. [Scotch.]

sarkinite (sär'ki-nit), n. [So called in allusion to its blood-red color and greasy luster; < Gr. *sarkinos*, fleshy (< *sarkē* (*sarkē*), flesh, + *-ite*).] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, occurring in cleavable massive forms, less often in monoclinic crystals, of a blood-red color: found at Fajeherg in Sweden. Also called *polyarsenite*.

sarklet, v. t. See *sarcis*.

sarlak, sariyk (sär'lak, -lik), n. [Also *sarlac*, *sarluk*; < Mongol *sariyk*.] The yak, *Poëphagus grunniens*.

Sarmatian (sär-mä'shian), a. and n. [< L. *Sarmatia* (see def.), < *Sarmata* (Gr. *Σαρμάτης*), pl. *Sarmatæ*, *Sauromatæ*, a Sarmatian.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Sarmatia, an ancient region extending from the Volga vaguely westward, identified poetically with Poland; pertaining to the inhabitants of this region.

II. n. A member of one of the ancient tribes, probably of Median affinities, which wandered in southern Russia, Hungary, and elsewhere. The Sarmatians became merged in other peoples.

Sarmatic (sär-mat'ik), a. [< L. *Sarmaticus*, < *Sarmata*, a Sarmatian: see *Sarmatian*.] Same as *Sarmatian*.—Sarmatic polecat, the sarmatier.

sarmatier (F. pron. sär-mä-ti-er'), n. [< F. *sarmatier*, < *Sarmatie*, Sarmatia.] The Sarmatic or spotted polecat, *Putorius sarmaticus*, inhabiting Poland and Russia, black, on the upper parts brown spotted with yellow, the ears and a frontal band white.

sarment (sär'ment), n. [< OF. *serment*, F. *serment* = Pr. *serment* = Cat. *serment* = Sp. *sermient* = Pg. It. *sermento*, < L. *sarmentum*, twigs, light branches, brushwood, < *sarper*, trim, cut, prune.] I. A scion or cutting.

With the not the hede of the sarment

Whenne It is sette.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

2. Same as *sarmentum*.

sarmenta, n. Plural of *sarmentum*.

sarmentaceous (sär-men-tä'shious), a. [< *sarmentum* + *-aceous*.] In bot., same as *sarmentose*.

sarmentose, sarmentous (sär-men'tös, -tus), n. [< *sarmentum* + *-ose*, *-ous*.] In bot., having



Sarmentose Stem of *Fragaria Indica*.

sarmenta or runners; having the form or character of a runner.

sarmentum (sär-men'tum), n.; pl. *sarmenta* (-ä). [L.: see *sarment*.] In bot., a runner; a running stem giving off leaves or roots at intervals, as that of the strawberry; also, a twining stem which supports itself by means of

others. Also *sarment*. See cuts under *Fragaria* and *sarmentose*.

sarn (särn), n. [W. *sarn*, a causeway, paving.] A pavement or stepping-stone. *Johnson*. [Prov. Eng.]

saron (sar'ō), n. [E. Ind.] An Indian musical instrument with three metal strings, which are sounded by means of a bow.

saron (sar'on), n. [E. Ind.] A kind of xylophone, used in the East Indies.

sarong (sa-rong'), n. [Malay.] 1. A garment used in the Indian archipelago, consisting of a piece of cloth which envelops the lower part of the body: worn by both sexes.

The natives, Malays, are a fine-looking, copper-coloured race, wearing bright-coloured sarongs and turbans.

Lady Brassey, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, II. xxiv.

Hence—2. The cotton cloth generally used for this garment, especially the printed cotton imported from Europe, to which the name has been given as a trade designation.

saros (sä'ros), n. [Gr. *sáros*, or *sarōs*, a Chaldean cycle.] 1. A Babylonian numeral, or unit of tale; sixty sixties (3,600).—2. An astronomical cycle of 6,585 days and 8 hours, during which period there are 223 lunations, 242 draconic months, 259 anomalistic months lacking about 5 hours, and 18 Julian years, 10 days, and 18 hours. At the end of this time all eclipses are repeated nearly as before, except for the difference in the sun's apparent place due to the 10 days by which the cycle differs from a whole number of years. Moreover, the solar eclipses will fall upon parts of the earth differing by 180° of longitude. This cycle was discovered by Babylonian astronomers.

Sarothamnus (sar-ō-tham'nus), n. [NL. (Wimmer, 1844), < Gr. *sarōp*, a broom (see *sarothrum*), + *thamnos*, a bush.] A former genus of plants, now making a section under *Cytisus*. It includes the common European broom. See cut under *Cytisus*.

sarothrum (sa-rō'thrum), n.; pl. *sarothra* (-thra). [NL., < Gr. *sarōtron*, a broom, < *sarōp*, sweep with a broom, < *sarōp*, a broom, < *sarōp*, sweep.] In entom., a brush of stiff hairs on the leg of a bee, used for collecting pollen. Also called *scopa*, *pollen-brush*, and *corbiculum*. See *scopula*.

sarpeleret, n. An obsolete variant of *sarplar*.

sarplar, sarpleret (sär'plär, -plär), n. [Also *sarpher*, *sarphar*; < M.E. *sarplar*, *sarpelere*, *sarpulere*, < OF. *sarpillere*, *serpilliere*, *serpillere*, *serpilliere*, F. *serpillière*, dial. *cherpillière*, *cherpilliere*, coarse cloth or canvas used in packing, a canvas apron, = Fr. *sarpeleira* = Cat. *sarpallera*, *sarpallera*, *arpillera* = Sp. *arpillera* = Pg. *sarpilliera* (ML. *sarplerium*, *serploria*, *sarpillaria*, *serpillaria*, *serpillaria*, etc., after Rom.), coarse cloth, sacking; with suffix *-erie*, etc. (ML. *-oria*, prop. *-aria*), < ML. *serapellinus*, *seropellinus*, *serapellinus*, etc., *serapellina*, *seropellina*, *serapellina*, applied as adj. or noun, usually n. pl., *serapellinus* or *serapellinus vestes* (OF. *serapellines*), to old clothes, or old or worthless skins, < L. *serapellinus* (sc. *vestes*), dark-red or dark-colored clothes, < Gr. *ἐραπέλλινος*, of the color of dry vine-leaves, < *ἐραπέ*, dry, < *ἀραπέ*, of the vine (*φύλλα ἀραπέ*, vine-leaves), < *ἀραπέ*, a vine: see *seresia* and *Ampella*. The derivation from OF. *serge* *vieille* is erroneous.] 1. Sacking or packing-cloth; coarse pack-sheet made of hemp.

They ban ententyf aboute sarpuleris or sachels [var. *sachelles*] unprofitable for to taken.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, I. prose 2.

It was upbaided to Demosthenes, by an envious, surly knave, that his Orations did smell like the sarpler, or wrapper of a foul and filthy oil vessel.

Urquhart, *tr. of Rabelais*, I. 92.

2. A large sack or bale of wool, containing 80 tods, each of 2 stones.

The prowde Dewke of Burgoyne Came to fore Calys with flemyngis nat A fowe, Whiche gave the sarkis & sarpulers of that towne Of theyr wylles hyghte [sic] hem pecessione.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

In his four and twentieth Year, he commanded a Subsidy to be levied upon all *Sarpulers* of Wool going out of England.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 100.

sarpo (sär'pō), n. [Cf. *sapo*.] Same as *sapo*.

Sarracenia (sar-a-sē-ni-ä), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), named after Dr. Sarrasin of Quebec, who first sent specimens and a description to Europe.] A genus of polypetalous plants, known as *sidesaddle-flower* and *pitcher-plant*, type of the order *Sarraceniales*.

It is characterized by flowers with five thick and spreading sepals five petals curving together, numerous short stamens, and a large five-lobed and five-celled ovary with its distinct style dilated at the

sarsaparilla

top into a peltate umbrella-like and petaloid membrane, which is stigmatic near the end of a nerve extending to each of its five angles. The 8 species are all natives of North America, and occur chiefly in the southern United States, with one also in the northern. They are remarkable plants, inhabiting peat-bogs, with their leaves transformed into pitchers, and produced at the top into a more or less arching hood, which closes the pitcher when young. The pitchers are usually partly filled with rain-water and with masses of decomposing insects, and in some species special glands secrete a digestive fluid which aids in their assimilation. The flowers are large, solitary, and nodding upon a long leafless scape, usually of a deep brownish red, globular in the bud, flattened on expansion, and with petals which are strongly contracted in the middle. *S. purpurea*, the original species, which extends north to Great Bear Lake, is known as *pitcher-plant*, also as *huntman's-cup* and *sidesaddle-flower*. *S. flava* and other southern species are known as *trumpetleaf* and *huntman's-horn*.

Sarraceniales (sar-a-sē-ni-ä'sē-ō), n. pl. [NL. (Endlicher, 1838), < *Sarracenia* + *-aceae*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Parietales* in the series *Thalamiflorae*. It is characterized by a minute embryo near the base of the seed in fleshy albumen, and flowers with five sepals and five petals, numerous stamens, and a five- or three-celled ovary with the placentae fixed to the inner angle. They are readily distinguished by their peculiar habit, being bog-plants with conspicuous flowers nodding upon naked scapes, surrounded at the base by a circle of radical leaves, which are inflated into pitchers, and project in front into a thin lamina, and at the top into a hood. The 10 species are all American, and belong mainly to the type genus, *Sarracenia*—the others, *Darlingtonia* and *Heliamphora*, being monotypic. See cuts under *Darlingtonia* and *pitcher-plant*.

sarrancolin (sa-rang'kō-lin), n. [F., < *Sarrancolin* (see def.).] A kind of ornamental marble quarried near Sarrancolin, in the valley of Aure, department of the Hautes Pyrénées, France. It is more or less broccatined in structure, and of varied color, gray, red, and yellow predominating. This is one of the most highly prized of French marbles, and was used in the interior decoration of the Grand Opera House in Paris.

sarrasin, sarrasine (sar'a-sin), n. [F. *sarrasin*, a portcullis, fem. of *sarrasin*, *Saracen*: see *Saracen*.] A portcullis: a term probably dating from the Crusades, and retained in use in French, from which English writers have taken it. Also spelled *sarrasin*.

sarrazin (sär'a-zin), n. [F. *blé sarrasin*, buckwheat, lit. 'Saracen wheat': see *Saracen*.] Buckwheat.

The Russian peasant will not always sell his wheat and live on sarrazin and rye. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 336.

sarret, n. [OF.] A long cannon, smaller than a bombard. *Farrow*, *Mil. Encey.*

sarrusophone (sa-rus'ō-fōn), n. [< *Sarrus* (see def.) + Gr. *φωνή*, a sound, tone.] A musical instrument, properly of the oboe class, but with a tube of metal, invented in 1833 by a French band-master, Sarrus. Eight different sizes or varieties are made, so as to form a complete series, as of the saxophone, and are named either from their fundamental key or from their relative compass. Compare *saxophone*.

sarsat (sär'sä), n. [Also *sarsa*; the first part of *sarsaparilla*, taken in sense of the full word.] Sarsaparilla.

You may take sarsa to open the liver.

Bacon, *Friendship* (ed. 1887).

sarsaparilla (sär'sa-pä-ril'ä), n. [= D. *sarsaparilla* = G. Dan. *sarsaparilla* = Sw. *sarsaparill* = F. *salseparille* = It. *salsapariglia*, < Sp. *sarsaparilla*, now *sarsaparilla* = Pg. *salsaparilla*, *sarsaparilla*, orig. *Smitax aspera*; usually explained as < Sp. *sarsa*, a bramble (supposed to be < Basque *sarsia*, a bramble), + *parilla*, "parilla, supposed to be a dim. of *parra*, a trained vine (others suggest *Parilla*, name of a physician said to have first employed it).] 1. The rhizome of several plants of the genus *Smilax*, chiefly, it is believed, of *S. medica*, *S. officinalis*, and *S. papyracea*, all of tropical America.—2. Any plant of the order *Smilacales*.

—3. A medicinal preparation of sarsaparilla-root. The reputation of sarsaparilla as a medicine has sometimes suffered from worthless substitutes, or from the root being too long kept, but it now has an established character as an alternative, most usefully employed in syphilis, but also valuable in chronic rheumatism and other affections. Compare *china-root*.—Australian



Branch of Sarsaparilla (*Smilax medica*), with fruits.

sarsaparilla. See *Hardenbergia*.—Brazilian sarsaparilla, the product in Brazil of one or more unidentified species of *Smilax*.—Brazilian sarsaparilla, a North American plant, *Aralia hispida*, also called *wild elder*. Compare *wild sarsaparilla*.—Country sarsaparilla. Same as *Indian sarsaparilla*.—German sarsaparilla, the roots or rhizomes of *Carex acutata*, *C. disticha*, and *C. hirta*, from their being occasionally used in Germany as a substitute for sarsaparilla.—Honduras sarsaparilla, the sarsaparilla most used in the United States, derived perhaps from *Smilax medica*.—Indian sarsaparilla, an East Indian asclepiadaceous plant, *Henicostema indicum*, the roots of which are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Also *nunnari-root*.—Italian sarsaparilla, the product of a south European plant, *Smilax aspera*.—Jamaica sarsaparilla, a former name of various kinds of sarsaparilla which reached Europe by way of Jamaica from Mexico, Honduras, United States of Colombia, and even Peru. It is now applied to a Costa Rican article, ascribed to *Smilax affinis*. Also *red sarsaparilla*.—Mexican sarsaparilla, the product perhaps of *Smilax medica*.—Spiral sarsaparilla. See *Hardenbergia*.—Texas sarsaparilla. See *Hardenbergia*.—Wild sarsaparilla, a North American plant, *Aralia nudicaulis*, whose long horizontal aromatic roots are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Also (in English books) *Virginian sarsaparilla*.

sarsen (sār'sen), *n.* and *v.* See *sarsen*.

Sarsen (sār'son), *n.* [Also *Sarsin*, *Sarsen*; a contraction of *Saracen*, *q. v.*] 1. Same as *Saracen* (formerly used in a vague sense for *foreigner*).—2. The name given in southwestern England to former inhabitants of the region, and especially to former workers of the tin-mines, the ancient piles of attle in Cornwall and Devon being designated as "Jew's pits," "Jew's leavings," "attle-Sarsen" or "Sarsacen," "remains of the Saracens," etc.—3. [*i. e.*] Same as *Saracen's stone* (which see, under *Saracen*).

How came the stones here? for the *sarsen* or Druidical sandstones are not found in the neighbourhood. *Emerson, Monkschenge.*

sarsenet, sarconet (sār'sen'et), *n.* [Also *sarsenet*; = *D. sarconet* = (*G. sarconet*, *q. v.*)] 1. Same as *Saracen* (formerly used in a vague sense for *foreigner*).—2. The name given in southwestern England to former inhabitants of the region, and especially to former workers of the tin-mines, the ancient piles of attle in Cornwall and Devon being designated as "Jew's pits," "Jew's leavings," "attle-Sarsen" or "Sarsacen," "remains of the Saracens," etc.—3. [*i. e.*] Same as *Saracen's stone* (which see, under *Saracen*).

The roff's [roofs] garnished with *sarsenets* and buddys of gold. *Arnold's Chronicle*, 1802, p. 11

These jarkins of tawny taffety cut and lined with yellow sarsenet. *Goldwell, quoted in Arber's Eng. Dialect*, I, 17.

His letters of credence brought by his secretary in a scarf of *sarsenet*. *Edwin, May*, Aug. 2, 1667.

Mrs Andrews drank tea with us that evening, and wore her puce-coloured *sarsenet*. *Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey*, xv.

Sarsenet ribbon, ribbon of sarsenet material plain, and consisting merely of pieces of net in narrow widths.

Sarsia (sār'si-ā), *n.* [NL., named from Prof. Michael Sars, of Christiania, Norway.] 1. A genus of jellyfishes, giving name to the *Sarsidae*. *S. tabulosa* is a small British species.—2. [*i. e.*] A member of this genus.

Sarsidae (sār'si-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarsia* + *-idae*.] A family of aculeophis, named from the genus *Sarsia*. Also *Sarsida*.

sarsinist (sār'si-nish), *n.* [ME. *sarsynish*, < OF. *sarsynisch*, < *sarrasin*, *Saracen*; see *Saracen*, *sarsenet*.] A fine woven silk of the kind called *sarsenet*.

Lurpase huddle on a robe fresh of rich purple *sarsynish* (read *sarsynish*; tr. of *sarrazinische*). *Rom. of the Rose*, I, 115.

Sars's organ. See *organ*.

sart (sār't), *n.* [Short for *assart*; see *assart*.] A piece of woodland turned into arable land. *Harton*.

sartage (sār'tāj), *n.* [< *sart* + *-age*.] The clearing of woodland for agricultural purposes, as by setting fire to the trees.

sartain (sār'tān), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *cartain*.

sartierurus (sār'ti-krō-tō-us), *n.*; *pl. sartierurus* (-i). [NL., for *sartiorurus*, < *L. sartor*, a tailor, + *NL. erurus*, *q. v.*] The tailor's muscle of the thigh; the sartorius. *Cous and Shub*, 1897.

sartor (sār'tor), *n.* [< *L. sartor*, a tailor, < *sarcere*, pp. *sarius*, patch, mend.] A tailor; as, "Sartor Resartus" (the tailor retailed).

Coats whose memory turns the *sartor* pale. *O. W. Holmes, Terpsichore*.

sartorial (sār'tō-ri-āl), *n.* [< *sartor* + *-i-āl*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a tailor or tailors.

A north-country dame, in days of old economy, when the tailor worked for women as well as men, delivered one of her nether garments to a professor of the sartorial art. *Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter* ix. (*Darley*).

2. In *anat.*, pertaining to the sartorius muscle.

sartorii, *n.* Plural of *sartorius*.

sartorite (sār'tō-rit), *n.* [After *Sartorius* von Waltershausen (1809-76).] In *mineral*, a sulphid of arsenic and lead, occurring sparingly in orthorhombic crystals of a lead-gray color in the dolomite of the Blumenthal in Valais, Switzerland. Also called *scleroclaso*.

sartorius (sār'tō-ri-us), *n.*; *pl. sartorii* (-i). [NL., < *L. sartor*, a tailor; see *sartor*.] The longest muscle of the human body, crossing the thigh obliquely in front. It arises from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and is inserted into the top of the inner anterior surface of the tibia. It has been considered to be the chief muscle in producing the position of the tibia when at work (whence its name). It is usually present in mammals, though with various modifications. Also called *iliotibialia*, *sartorius*, and *tailor-muscle*. See *under muscle*.

Sarum use. See *use*.

sarzat (sār'zāt), *n.* Same as *sarsa*.

sasanqua (sā-sang'kwā), *n.* [Jap.] The plant *Camellia Sasanqua*. See *Camellia*.

sasarata (sā-sā-rā'tā), *n.* Same as *siscary*.

sash (sash), *n.* [< *F. chasie*, sash, or more prob. directly from the orig. of *chasie*, namely OF. *chasse*, *F. chaise*, a case, frame, < *L. capsa*, a box, case; see *case* 2, *cham* 2, and *cash* 2, doublets of *sash* 1.] 1. The framed part of a window, in which the glass is fixed; also, a similar part of a greenhouse, etc. In windows they either open and shut vertically, or are hung upon hinges so as to swing open like doors. The former are called *sliding sashes*, and the latter *French sashes*, or *cassements*.

I was the other day driving in a hack through Gerrard-street, when my eye was immediately caught by the prettiest object imaginable—the face of a very fair girl fixed at the chin to a painted sash, and made part of the landscape. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 510.

No fire the kitchen's cheerful grate display'd;
No cheerful light the long-clos'd sash convey'd. *Crabbe, Works*, I, 100.

2. The frame in which a saw is put to prevent its bending or buckling when crowded into the cut.—**Lead-sash**. See *lead*.—**Port-sash**. See *port*.—**Sash-mortising machine**, a machine used to form mortises in stiles and rails of doors and sashes, and for similar work. *E. H. Knight*.—**Sash-planing machine**, a small form of planing machine for making rabbets and moldings for the stiles and rails of sashes. *E. H. Knight*.—**Sash-sticking machine**, a machine for forming the moldings on the edges of bars and rails for window-sashes, and for planing up other small stuff. *E. H. Knight*.

sash (sash), *v. t.* [< *sash* 1, *n.*] To furnish with sash-windows.

The windows are all *sashed* with the finest crystalline glass. *Lady M. W. Montagu*.

The noble old residence of the Deuchamps and Villiers, and now of Earl Broke. He has *sashed* the great apartment that is to be sure. *Gray, Letters*, I, 250.

It [Hartmoreaux] is scarcely furnished with a few necessary beds and chairs; one side has been *sashed*. *Walsley, Letters*, II, 100.

sash (sash), *n.* [Formerly also *shash*; < Pers. *shast*, *shast*, a giraffe, also a thumb-stall worn by archers, a plectrum.] A long band or roll of silk, fine linen, or gauze, wound round the head by Orientals in the manner of a turban; also, in modern times, a band or scarf worn over the shoulder or round the waist for ornament. Sashes are worn by women and children (less frequently by men), and by military officers as badges of distinction, and are a regular part of certain costumes. They are usually of silk, variously made and ornamented.

So much for the silk. In Judea, called *shash* in Hebrew, whence haply that fine linen or silk is called *shash*, worn at this day about the heads of eastern people. *Puller, Pictorial Sight*, II, xiv, 21.

On the men [the] are *Shashes*, which is a long thin wreath of cloth, white or coloured. *Clark, Theog. Description* (1673), p. 40.

A Scarlet Silk net *Sash* to tie a Nightgown. *Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II, 160.

sash (sash), *v. t.* [< *sash* 2, *n.*] To dress or ornament with a sash or sashes.

They are . . . *sashed* and plumed that . . . they are grown infinitely more insolent in their fine clothes even than they were in their rags. *Burke, A Regicide Peace*, iv.

sash-bar (sash'bar), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the vertical or transverse pieces within a window-frame which hold the panes of glass.

sash-chisel (sash'chiz'el), *n.* In *carp.*, a chisel with a narrow edge and a strong blade, for making the mortises in sash-stiles.

sash-clamp (sash'clamp), *n.* A clamp for squaring a sash and tightening up the joints. *E. H. Knight*.

sash-door (sash'dör), *n.* A door having panes of glass to admit light.

sashory (sash'ō-ri), *n.*; *pl. sashories* (-iz). [< *sash* 2 + *-ory*.] Sashes or scarfs collectively,

considered as parts of official costume, or as parts of ornamental apparel. [Rare.]

Distinguished by their *sashories* and insignia. *Carlyle, (Imp. Dict.)*

sash-fastener (sash'fas'nēr), *n.* A latch or screw for fastening the sash of a window.

sash-frame (sash'frām), *n.* 1. The frame in which the sash of a window is suspended, or to which it is hinged. When the sash is suspended the frame is made hollow to contain the balancing weights, and is said to be *cased*.

2. The frame in which a saw is strained.

sash-gate (sash'gāt), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a stop-valve sliding vertically to and from its seat.

sash-line (sash'lin), *n.* The rope by which a sash is suspended in its frame.

sashoon (sa-shūn'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of stuffing or pad put into the leg of a boot, or secured around the calf of the leg, to prevent chafing, or to cause the boot to sit smoothly.

1088, June 20, paid Henry Sharpe of Cuckfield for a pair of boots and *sashoons*, 13s. *Stapley's Diary*.

sash-saw (sash'sā), *n.* 1. A small saw used in cutting the tenons of sashes. Its plate is about 11 inches long, and has about thirteen teeth to the inch.—2. A mill-saw strained in a frame or sash.

sash-sluice (sash'slūs), *n.* A sluice with vertically sliding valves.

sash-tool (sash'tūl), *n.* A small paint-brush of a size used in painting window-sashes.

sash-window (sash'win'dō), *n.* A glazed window in which the glass is set in a sash, and not in the wall; hence, a window that can be opened.

She locked the door, . . . then broke a pane in the *sash window*. *Swift, Advice to Servants* (Chambermaid).

Sasin (sā'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (B. R. Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A notable genus of Indian piculets or pygmy woodpeckers of the subfamily *Picumninae*, with naked orbits and only three toes. *P. ochracea* and *P. abnormis* are two examples. They range from Siam and Sikkim through Burma into the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, etc. Also called *Comeria*, *Microcoryphæ*, *Dryaltes*, and *Picumnoides*.

sasin (sā'sin), *n.* [E. Ind.] The common Indian antelope, *Antelope cervicapra* or *A. bezoartica*, remarkable for its swiftness and beauty.



Sasin, or Indian Antelope (*Antelope cervicapra*).

It is abundant in the open dry plains of India, in flocks of from ten to sixty females to a single male. It will clear from 25 to 30 feet at a bound, and rise even 10' or 11 feet from the earth. It is grayish-brown or black on the upper parts of the body, with white abdomen and breast, and a white circle round the eyes. It stands about 2 feet 6 inches high at the shoulder. This is the animal which is considered to represent the modern restricted genus *Antelope*, from which many more have been successively detached for other and very numerous *Antilopes* of Asia and Africa. Its usual specific name is not to be confounded with the same word used in a generic sense for the very different African bohor. The *sasin* is among several antelopes loosely called *gazels*. It has long been known as a source of bezoar, as indicated by one of its specific names. The record of the *sasin*, in its relations to man, goes back to the dawn of history; for it is the animal with the straight corker horns so commonly figured on the monuments of Assyria and Babylonia. In India it is usually figured drawing the ear of Chandra, the moon-god, and furnishes a probable prototype of the animals with which the Hindu hunters of Siva, or Mahadeva, held by the hind legs upright in one of the hands of this god, and connected with linga-worship, apparently from its reputed salacity.

sasine (sā'sin), *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *sash*; retained archaically in Scots law. Specifically—2. In *Scots law*, either (a) the act of

giving legal possession of feudal property (in which case it is synonymous with *infodment*), or (b) the instrument by which the fact is proved. There is a general office for the registering of sasines in Edinburgh.—Cognition and sasine. See *cognition*.—Precept of sasine. See *precept*.—Sasine or a perquisite formerly due to the sheriff when he gave infodment to an heir holding crown lands. It was afterwards converted into a payment in money proportioned to the value of the estate, and is now done away with.

SASS (-is), *n.* [A dial. form of *sauce*, *n.*] 1. Same as *sauce*.—2. Vegetables, particularly those used in making sauces: as, garden *sass*.—3. Insolence; impudence. [Vulgar, U. S., in all uses.]

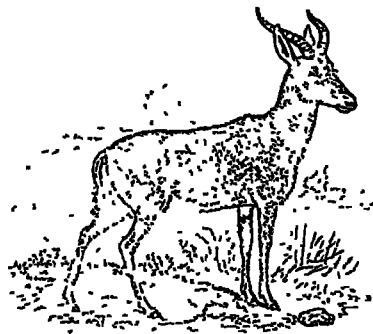
SASS (-is), *v.* [A dial. form of *sauce*, *v.*] 1. *n. sauce*. To talk or reply saucily; be insolent in replying. [Vulgar, U. S.]

Its [Mr. Thayer's book's] very pugnacity will no doubt tempt many of the assailed to *sass* back that we shall in the end find ourselves by so much the richer in contributions to the annals of the times.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 640.

II. trans. To sauce; be saucy to. [Vulgar, U. S.]

SASSABY (sas'-a-bi), *n.*: pl. *sassabies* (-biz). [S. African; also *sassabye*, *sassaybe*, *sassabi*.] Theopard hartbeest, *Damalis* or *Alcelaphus lunatus*, of South Africa. The *sassaby* resembles the hartbeest, *A. caama*, but stands somewhat higher at the



Sassaby (Alcelaphus lunatus).

withers, and its horns are gently curved rather than abruptly bent. It is one of the group of large bubaline antelopes of which the blebok is another, but the *sassaby* lacks the white blaze on the face. (Compare *antelope*.) The horns are about a foot long. The animal is much hunted both for its hide and for its flesh, and has been thinned out in countries where it formerly abounded. It inhabits by preference open places, sometimes in herds of several hundred.

SASSAFRAS (sas'-a-fras), *n.* [Formerly also *sassafras*; = D. G. Sw. Dan. *sassafras* = F. *sassafras* = It. *sassafras*, *sassafrasso*, *sassafrasso* = Pg. *sassafrax* (NL. *sassafras*), < Sp. *sassafrás*, *sassafras*; another application of *salsafra*, *salsifrar*, *salsifragin*. OSP. *sassifraga*, *sassifrage*, *saxifrage*; see *saxifraga*.] 1. A tree, the only species of the genus *Sassafras*. It is common in eastern North America, in the south taking possession, along with the persimmon, of abandoned fields. It reaches a height of about 45 feet. Its wood is light and soft, congealed, not strong, but very durable in contact with the soil, used for fence rails, in cooperage, etc. The root, especially its bark, enters into commerce as a powerful aromatic stimulant, and is much used in flavoring and scenting, an oil being distilled in large quantities for the latter purposes. The bark is official, as also the yth, which affords a mucilaginous application and a drink. An early name in England was *ayue-tree*.

[They] did help us to dig and carry *Sassafras*, and doo any thing they could, being of a comely proportion and the best condition of any *Savages* we had yet encountered. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 107.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (C. G. Nees, 1830).] A genus of apetalous trees of the order *Laurineæ* and tribo *Litseaeeæ*, characterized by an umbel-like inflorescence of dious flowers in loose and short racemes from terminal buds, and produced around the base of the new growth of the season. The flowers have a six-lobed perianth and nine stamens, in three rows, with their anthers introrously four-lobed, the third row of filaments each with a stalked gland at the base. The only species, *S. officinale*, is a native of the United States, especially southward and principally east of the Mississippi, extending also into Canada. It is a small or middle-sized tree, with aromatic bark and roots, and remarkable for the green color of its flowers, bud-scales, and branches, and for its dimorphic leaves, the earlier entire and oval, the later three-lobed or irregular. See *cap.* in next column.—*Australian sassafras*. (a) Of Victoria (and Tasmania): *Althorperia moschat* of the order *Monardiceæ*, a lofty evergreen, with a somewhat useful wood and an aromatic bark used to make a kind of tea and affording an essential oil. Also called *plume-nutmeg*. (b) Of New South Wales: *Doryphra Sassafras* of the same order, another large tree, with very fragrant leaves, and aromatic



Sassafras (Sassafras officinale).
1. Branch with fruit. 2. Branch with sterile flowers. 3, 4, 5, different forms of leaves.

bark used in infusion as a tonic. (c) Of Queensland: a smaller related tree, *Daphnandra micrantha*.—Brazilian *sassafras*, the tree *Nectandra Fuchury*, which yields the so-called *sassafras-nuts* or *Pichurim* beans.—Cayenne *sassafras*. See *Licania*.—Chilian *sassafras*. Same as *Peruvian nutmeg* (which see, under *nutmeg*).—Oil of *sassafras*. See *oil* and *sassafras-oil*.—*Sassafras* tea, an infusion of *sassafras*-wood or of the bark of the root.—Swamp-*sassafras*, *Magnolia glauca*. See *Magnolia*.—*Sassafras-nut* (sas'-a-fras-nut), *n.* Same as *Pichurim* bean.

SASSAFRAS-OIL (sas'-a-fras-oil), *n.* 1. A volatile aromatic oil distilled from the root-wood and root-bark of the common *sassafras*. Also *oil of sassafras*.—2. A volatile oil obtained from the bark of the Victorian *sassafras*, with an odor resembling *sassafras* and cambray.—3. An oil extracted from *sassafras*-nuts or *Pichurim* beans.—4. See *Ocotea*.

Sassa gum. See *gum*.

Sassanian (sa-sū-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the Sassanids.

Three short wars with the Sassanian monarchs of Persia were waged. *The Academy*, Feb. 15, 1890, p. 110.

II. *n.* Same as *Sassanid*.

Sassanid (sas'-a-nid), *n.* [< ML. *Sassanides*, < *Sassan* or *Nasan*, a Persian priest, ancestor of the founder of the dynasty.] A member of a dynasty which ruled the Persian empire from the downfall of the Parthian power, about A. D. 226, until the conquest of Persia by the Saracens, about 642.

The Arsacid empire, which had lasted for 476 years, was replaced by the monarchy of the *Sassanids*, itself destined to endure for a nearly equal period.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, II. 242.

sassarara, *n.* See *sissary*.

SASSET (sas), *n.* [< F. *sas*, < D. *sas*, a sluice, a sluice-gate.] A sluice, canal, or lock on a navigable river; a weir with floodgates; a navigable sluice.

They have made divers great and navigable *sasses* and sluices, and bridges.

The Great Level (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 320).

Sir N. Crisp's project of making a great *esse* in the King's lands about Deptford, to be a well-dock to hold 200 sail of ships. *Pepye's Diary*, Jan. 25, 1662.

Sassenach (sas'-e-nach), *n.* [< Gael. *Sasunnach*, Saxon: see *Saxon*.] A Saxon; an Englishman; a general name applied by the Scottish Highlanders of the British Isles to persons of Saxon race.

The term *Sassenach*, or Saxon, is applied by the Highlanders to their Low-Country neighbors.

Scott, *Gleanings*, note.

SASSOLIN, **SASSOLINE** (sas'-ō-lin), *n.* [< F. *sassoline* = G. *sassolin*, < It. *Sasso*, a town near Florence, Italy.] Native boracic acid, H₂BO₃, occurring more or less pure in irregular six-sided laminae belonging to the triclinic system, or as a crust, or in stalactitic forms composed of small scales. It is white or yellowish, has a nacreous luster, and is friable. It occurs as a deposit from hot springs and ponds in the lagoons of Tuscany, and was first discovered near Sasso (whence the name) in the province of Florence.

SASSOLITE (sas'-ō-lit), *n.* [< *Sasso* (see *sassolin*) + *-ite*.] Same as *sassolin*.

SASSOROL, **SASSOROLLA** (sas'-ō-rol, sas'-ō-rol'), *n.* [< NL. *sassorolla*, < It. *sassajolo*, wood-pigeon, < *sasso*, a rock, < L. *saxum*, a rock.] The rock-pigeon, *Columba livia*.

sassy-bark (sas'-i-bark), *n.* [W. African *sassy* (f) + E. *bark*.] The mancona bark (which see, under *bark*); also, the tree that yields it. See *Erythrophloeum*.

SASTRA (sās'trā), *n.* See *shaster*.

SAT (sat). Preterit of *sit*.

SAT. An abbreviation of *Saturday*.

Satan (sā'tan), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *Sathan*; < ME. *Satan*, *Sathan*, also *Satanas*, *Sathanas*, < OF. *Sathan*, *Sathanas*, F. *Satan*, *Satanas* (colloq.) = Pr. *Sathanas*, *Sodhanas* = Sp. *Satan*, *Satanás* = Pg. *Satanas* = It. *Satan*, *Satanasso* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Satan* = AS. *Satan* = Gr. *Zarav*, *Zaravās*, < L. *Satan*, *Satanas* = Goth. *Satana*, *Satanas* = Ar. *Shaitān* (> Turk. *Shaytan* = Pers. Hind. *Shaitān*), < Heb. *sātān*, an enemy, *Satan*, < *sātān*, be an enemy, persecute.] The chief evil spirit; the great adversary of man; the devil. See *devil*.

The gay coron of golde gared on lotte . . .

Now is sette for to sarve *satanas* the blake.

Before the bolde Baltazar wyth best & wyth pryde.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1449.

And now hath *Sathanas*, seith he, a tyl

Brodder than of a carryk is the sail.

Chaucer, *Prolog* to *Summoner's Tale*, l. 22.

And he said unto them, I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heven.

And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and *Satan*, and bound him a thousand years.

Incensed with indignation, *Satan* stood
Unfrighted, and like a comet burn'd.

Milton, *P. L.*, II. 707.

=Syn. Apollyon. See definition of *Beelzebub*.

SATANIC (sā-tan'ik), *a.* [< F. *satanique* = Sp. Pg. It. *satanico* (cf. D. *satanisch*, *satanisch* = G. *satanisch* = Dan. Sw. *satanisk*), < L. *Satanicus*, < *Satan*, *Satan*: see *Satan*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of *Satan*; devilish; extremely malicious or wicked; infernal.

His weakness shall overcome *Satanic* strength.

Milton, *P. R.*, I. 101.

Satanic school. See *school*.

SATANICAL (sā-tan'ik-al), *a.* [< *satanic* + *-al*.] Same as *satanic*.

I deal not

With magic, to betray you to a faith

Black and *satanical*.

Shirley, *Bird in a Cage*, II. 1.

SATANICALLY (sā-tan'ik-al), *adv.* In a satanic manner; with the wicked and malicious spirit of *Satan*; devilishly.

Most *satanically* designed on souls.

Hammond, *Works*, IV. 470.

SATANICALNESS (sā-tan'ik-al-nes), *n.* Satanic character or quality. *Barley*.

SATANISM (sā-tan-izm), *n.* [< *Satan* + *-ism*.] The evil and malicious disposition of *Satan*; a diabolical spirit, doctrine, or contrivance.

Luther first brined (pledged) to Germany the poisoned cup of his heresies, blasphemies, and *satanisms*.

Sp. Jewel, *Works* (Parker Soc.), III. 205.

SATANIST (sā-tan-ist), *n.* [< *Satan* + *-ist*.] One who is, as it were, a disciple or adherent of *Satan*; a very wicked person; also [*cap.*], one of the Euehites. [Rare.]

There shall be fantastical babblers, and deceitful *Satanists*, in these last times, whose words and deeds are all falsehood and lies. *Granger*, *On Ecclesiastes* (1821), p. 343.

SATANOPHANY (sā-tā-nof'-ā-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *Zaravās*, *Satan*, + *-phania*, < *φαίνωμαι*, appear.] An appearance or incarnation of *Satan*; the state of being possessed by a devil. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

SATANOPHOBIA (sā-tā-nō-fō'-bi-ā), *n.* [< Gr. *Zaravās*, *Satan*, + *-phobia*, < *φοβέομαι*, fear.] Fear of the devil. [Rare.]

Impregnated as he was with *Satanophobia*, he might perhaps have doubted still whether this diseased creature, all woman and nature, was not all art and fiend.

G. Reade, *Cholster and Hearth*, xovl. (*Dante*).

SATAN-SHRIMP (sā-tā-n-shrimp), *n.* A devil-shrimp; any member of the *Luciferidae*. See *cap.* under *Lucifer*.

SATARA, *n.* A ribbed, highly dressed, lustered, and hot-pressed woolen cloth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 662.

SATCHEL (sach'el), *n.* [Formerly also *sachel*; < ME. *sachel*, < OF. *sachel*, < L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sack, bag; see *sack*.] Cf. It. *saccolo* = G. *säckel*, < L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sack, bag; see *saccul*.] A small sack or bag; especially, a bag in which books (as school-books) are carried; also, any hand-bag.

Nyle ze here a *sachel*, nether scrip, nether schoon, and greet ze no man by the weye.

Wyclif, *Luke* x. 4.

The whining school-boy, with his *satchel*

And shining morning face.

Shak, *As you Like it*, II. 7. 145.

I make a doubt whether I had the same identical individually named body when I carried a calf-leather *Satchel* to School in Hereford, as when I wore a Lambskin Hood in Oxford.

Howell, Letters, I. i. 31.

sate (sät). An obsolete or archaic preferit of *sit*.

sate (sät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sated*, ppr. *sating*. [Irreg. < *L. satiare*, satisfy, satiate, appar. resting in part on the *L. sat* for *satis*, sufficient: see *satisfy*, *satisfy*.] To fill full; glut; surfeit; satiate.

When she is *sated* with his body, she will find the error of her choice.

Shak., Othello, I. 3. 356.

The *sated* reader turns from it (the subject) with a kind of literary nausea. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xviii.

For never power

Can *sate* the hungry soul beyond an hour.

Lowell, Legend of Britanny, II. 5.

=Syn. *Surfeit*, etc. (see *satisfy*), glut, gorge.

sateen (sa-tén'), *n.* [Also *sateen*: < F. as if **satin*, < *satén*, *satén*; see *satin*.] 1. A fabric having a glossy surface, so called from its resemblance to satin; specifically, a kind of worsted goods much used for linings.—2. A cotton fabric. (a) A thick and strong fabric resembling jean, used for corsets, women's shoes, etc. (b) A thin textile resembling Indian silk, printed in colors for dresses. Also spelled *satine*.—Amazon *sateen*, *sateen* made especially for women's riding-habits.

sateless (sät'les), *a.* [*< sat* + *-less*.] Unsatisfiable; that cannot be sated or satisfied. [Rare.]

His very crimes attest his dignity.
His *sateless* thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame
Declares him born for blessings infinite.

Young, Night Thoughts, VII. 512.

satellite (sat'it-lit), *n.* [*< OF. satellite*, *F. satellite*, attendant, satellite (of a planet). = *Sp. satélite* = *It. satellite*, < *L. satellites* (-itis), pl. *satellites*, an attendant, guard; root uncertain.] 1. A follower; particularly, a subservient or obsequious follower or attendant; a subordinate attendant.

Satellite one retained to guard a man's person; a Yeoman of the Guard, a Sergeant, Catapult.

Blount, Glossographia (ed. 1679).

But the petty princes and their *satellites* should be brought to market, not one of them should have a span of earth or a vest, or a carcass of his own.

London, Marcus Tullius and Quintus Cicero.

The fault lies not so much in human nature as in the *satellites* of power.

I. D. Irrach, Curious of Lit., I. 173.

Bedford, with his silver *satellite*, and his buttony *satellite*, presently brought in this reflection (the *satellite*).

Thackeray, Love the Widower, IV.

2. An attendant moon; a small planet revolving round a larger one; a secondary planet. The earth has one *satellite*, the moon; Neptune is known to be accompanied by one. Mars by two, Venus and Jupiter by four, Saturn by eight. Saturn's rings are supposed to be composed of a great multitude of minute *satellites*.

Or ask of yonder argent fields above

Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove

Pope, Essay on Man, I. 12

(In the above quotation the Latin plural *satellites* is used instead of the English plural.)

We can spare

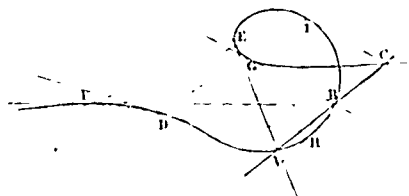
The splendour of your lamps, they but eclipse
Our softer *satellite*.

Carver, Task, I. 764

The others may be regarded merely as *satellites* revolving round some one or other of the superior powers.

Proceed, Ferd. and I, I. 20

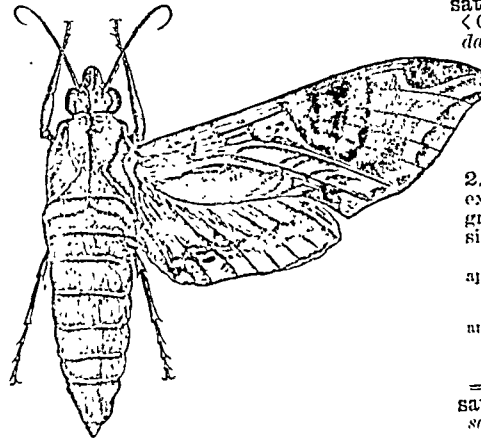
3. In *geom.*, a straight line bearing the following relation to another straight line. The *satellite* (also called the *satellite line*) of a given straight line, with reference to a given cubic curve in whose plane the straight line lies, is the straight line joining the three points at which the three tangents to the curve at the points of intersection of the first straight line with it cut the curve. This is the definition of Cayley (Phil. Trans., 1857, p. 416), but it has the inconvenience that according to it every *satellite line* has two, four, or six primaries, while each primary has but a single *satellite*. For this reason, it might be well to interchange the applications of *primary* and *satellite* in the theory of plane cubics. In the diagram, ABC is the *satellite line*.



Notal Cubic, with Four Primary Lines and Their *Satellite*

From its intersections with the cubic curve tangents are drawn to the latter, AD, AE, BF, BG, CH, CI. The points of tangency lie three by three on four primary lines, FDH, BGI, EAJ, IEL. The intersections of these with the *satellite line* are called the *satellite points*. Two are near H. The others are not shown.

4. In *geom.*, a *satellite-sphinx*.—Eclipse of a *satellite*. See *eclipse*.—*Satellite line*, *satellite point*. See def. 3.



Satellite-sphinx (Phalampus satellitus), natural size (left pair of wings omitted).

satellite-sphinx (sat'e-lit-sfingks), *n.* *Phalampus satellitus*, a large and handsome hawk-moth whose larva feeds upon the vine.

satellite-vein (sat'e-lit-vân), *n.* A vein accompanying an artery. There are frequently two such veins to one artery, each of which is called *vena comae*.

satellitous (sat'e-lit'us), *a.* [*< L. satellitium*, an escort, guard (< *L. satellites*, an attendant: see *satellite*, *satellitum*), + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a *satellite*.

Their *satellitous* attendance, their revolutions about the sun.

G. Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.

satellitium (sat'e-lit'i-um), *n.* [*< L. satellitium*, an escort, guard, < *L. satellites*, an attendant: see *satellite*.] An escort; guard; accompaniment.

His horoscope is, having in it a *satellitium* of 5 of the 7 planets. It is a maxim in astrology that a native that hath a *satellitium* in his ascendant proves more eminent in his life than ordinary.

Asheby, Lives, Thomas Hobbes.

Saterday, *n.* An obsolete form of *Saturday*.

Sathan, Sathanast, *n.* See *Satan*.

sati, *n.* Same as *sature*.

satiability (sâ-shin-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< satiable* + *-ity* (see *saturate*).] The character of being satiable, or the fact of being satisfied.

satiable (sâ-shin-bl), *a.* [*< satiable* + *-able*.] Capable of being satiated or satisfied.

satiableness (sâ-shin-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *satiability*.

satiate (sâ-shiât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *satiated*, ppr. *satiating*. [*< L. satiatu*, pp. of *satiare* (> *It. sazare* = *Sp. Pg. saciar*), fill full, satiate, < *sat*, *satis*, sufficient, *satur*, full; akin to *sad*: see *sad*, *sad*, *satisfy*.] 1. To satisfy; feed or nourish to the full; *sate*.

Oh! what not tell we here,

Since we, to *saturate* our Gold this is gall.

We sell our souls, our very souls and all?

Shelley, Jr. of the Barbas Weeks, I. 5.

2. To fill beyond natural desire; surfeit; fill to repletion.

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfied.

Norris.

3. To saturate. See *saturate*.

Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air . . . but for want of attractive force after it is *satiated* with water?

Newton.

=Syn. 2. *Surfeit*, etc. (see *satisfy*), satter, overfill, glut, gorge, cloy.

II. *intrans.* To satisfy need or desire.

Cleared of all sustenance, we shall contemplate that fulness which can only *saturate* without satiety.

Ecclm, True Religion, I. 212.

satiated (sâ-shiât), *a.* [*< L. satiatu*, pp.: see the verb.] Filled to satiety; glutted; satiated.

The sword shall devour, and it shall be *satiated* and made drunk with their blood.

Jer. xli. 10.

Summer winds

Satiate with sweet flowers.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, II. 1.

Satiate with food, his heavy eyelids close;

Voluptuous minions fan him to repose.

Montgomery, The West Indies, III.

satiation (sâ-shi-â-shon), *n.* [*< ML. satiatio* (-n), < *L. satiare*, pp. *satiatu*, satiate: see *saturate*.] A being or becoming satiated or filled; also, the state of being satiated.

This rapid process of *satiation* among the particular class to which I refer [pretended lovers of the country] is a phenomenon for which the wise observer would have been prepared.

Contemporary Rev., LII. 181.

satiety (sâ-ti'e-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *saciety*; < OF. *satiété*, *sacieté*, *F. satiété* = *Pr. Sp. saciedad* = *Pg. saciedade* = *It. sazietà*, < *L. satietas*, sufficiency, abundance, satiety, < *satis*, enough, sufficient: see *satiate*, *satisfy*.] 1. Fullness; sufficiency. [Rare.]

This, of himselfe all Fulnesse, all *Satiety*,
Is then the sole Incomprehensible Deitie.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 68.

2. A glutted or cloyed state or condition; an excess of gratification which excites loathing; gratification to the full or beyond natural desire; surfeit.

Of knowledge there is no *satiety*, but satisfaction and appetite are perpetually interchangeable.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 100.

The strength of delight is in its seldomness or rarity, and sting in its *satiety*. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 1.

Thou lovest, but ne'er knew Love's sad *satiety*.

Shelley, To a Skylark.

=Syn. 2. Repletion, cloyment, glut. See *satiety*.

satin (sat'in), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sattin*, *satten*; < ME. *satyn*, *satyn* (= D. *satijn* = Sw. *satijn*), < OF. *satyn*, also *saïn*, *F. satin*, *satin*, = *Pg. setim* = *It. setino*, *satin*, *It.*, silk hangings, < ML. *setinus*, also (after OF.) *satinus*, *satinnu*, *satin* (cf. OF. *sathenin* = *Of. setinuo*, *satin*), prop. (as in *Of. setino*) adj., of silk, < *seta* (> *It. seta* = *Sp. P. seta* = *F. soie* = *OHG. sida*, *MIHG. side*, *G. side* = *OHG. sida*), silk, a particular use of *L. seta*, *seta*, a bristle, stiff hair, also something made of hair, as a pencil, etc.: see *seta*.] 1. A silk material of which the surface is very glossy, and the back not as lustrous as the face. The high luster of the surface is produced partly by the quality of the silk, partly by the weaving, and partly by dressing with hot rollers. Satins are sometimes figured, and sometimes the background of a raised velvet is satin, so that the stuff may be called a satin with a velvet pattern, or more generally velvet with satin ground.

Satyn, clothe of sylke. *Satinnu*.

Frankf. Parr., p. 441.

'We did see

Damask and *sattins*,

And velvet full fair.

Winning of Cates (Child's Ballads, VII. 127)

What said Master Dombledon about the *satin* for my short cloak and my slops? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 34.

Aureate *satin*, a rich silk stuff.

Their hosen being of riche gold *satten* called *aureate saten*.

Hall, Henry VIII., quoted by Planché.

Cuttanee satin, a satin of Indian origin, with a cotton back, strong and durable.—**Denmark satin**, a coarse worsted stuff with a smooth surface.—**Double satin de Lyon**, a satin in which both faces are satin.—**Duchesse satin**, a satin of good quality, strong and durable, and usually in black or plain colors without pattern.—**Farmer's satin**, a durable material of wool, or cotton and wool, having a satin-like surface. It is used especially for linings.—**Satin d'Amérique**, a name given to a cloth made of the fiber of the American agave or aloe. It is used especially for upholstery.—**Satin de Bruges**, a fabric of silk and wool, having a smooth and satin-like surface; used chiefly for upholstery.—**Satin de Lyon**, a kind of satin the back of which is ribbed instead of smooth.—**Satin merveilleux**, a twilled silk fabric with a satin finish.—**Turk satin**, **Turk's satin**, a soft silk material with a glossy surface and twilled back. It is used for men's waistcoats and women's evening shoes, and for lining for garments.

II. *a.* 1. Made of satin: as, a *satin dress*.

2. Of the nature of satin; pertaining to or resembling satin; having a satin surface.

There was a wayward breeze, a desultory *satin* rustle, in the vine-leaves.

The Century, XXXVIII. 894.

Satin bower-blrd, *Phylloscopus coleridensis*. See *cut* under *bower-blrd*.—**Satin embroidery**, embroidery in satin-stitch: a mere abbreviation, but frequently used.

Satin figure, in textile fabrics, decoration by means of a pattern having a smooth or satiny surface relieved upon a ground without gloss.—**Satin jean**. See *jean*.

satin (sat'in), *v. t.* [*< F. satiner*, press so as to give a satin finish, < *satén*, *satin*: see *satin*, *n.*] To give a satin finish to; make smooth and glossy on the surface like satin.

Pieces [of wall-paper] intended to be *satiné* are ground with blue Paris plaster, instead of Spanish white.

Ure, Dict., III. 478.

satin-bird (sat'in-bêrd), *n.* The satin bower-blrd. See *cut* under *bower-blrd*.

satin-bush (sat'in-bûsh), *n.* See *Podalyria*.

satin-carpet (sat'in-kâr'pet), *n.* One of two different moths, *Boarmia abietaria*, a geometrid, and *Cymatophora fluctuosa*, a noctuid: an English collectors' name.

satin-cloth (sat'in-clôth), *n.* A thin woolen cloth with a smooth and glossy face, used especially for women's gowns.

satin-damask (sat'in-dam'ask), *n.* A silk textile with an elaborate design, usually of floral pattern. In some cases the pattern is raised in velvet pile upon the satin ground.

satin-de-laine (sat'in-dê-lân'), *n.* [*F. : satin*, *satin*; *de*, of; *laine*, wool.] 1. A smooth va-

by those kinde of preachings, whereupon the Poets inuents of the deuse were called *Satyrists*.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 40.

I laugh, and glory that I have
The power, in you, to scourge a general vice,
And raise up a new *satirist*.

Massinger, City Madam, iv. 4.

The clergy, when they appeared in public, wore always both cassock and gown; with the wig, of course, which was sometimes carried to excess, when it brought down the ridicule of the *satirist*.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 121.

satirize (sat'ī-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *satirized*, ppr. *satirizing*. [*F. satiriser* = *Sp. satirizar* = *Pg. satirizar*, *satyrisar* = *It. satirizzare*; as *satire* + *-ize*.] To assail with satire; make the object of satire or censure; expose to censure or ridicule with sarcastic wit. Also spelled *satirise*.

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift*.

satirist, *n.* A Middle English variant of *satyr*.

satisfaction (sat-is-fak'shon), *n.* [*ML. satisfactio*, *OF. satisfactiō*, *satisfactiū*, *satisfactiō*, *F. satisfactiō* = *Pr. satisfactiō* = *Sp. satisfacciō* = *Pg. satisfacciō* = *It. satisfazione*, *soddisfazione*, *L. satisfactio* (-n-), *satisfactiō*, *contentment*, *pp. satisfactus*, *satisfy*: see *satisfy*.]

1. The act of satisfying, or of fully supplying or gratifying wants or wishes; full compliance with demands; fulfillment of conditions.

Hate to your'd enemies
Finds a full satisfaction in death,
And tyrants seek no further.

Pletcher (and another), Prophecies, II. 2.

When the blessed Virgin was so ascertained that she should be a mother and a maid, . . . all her hopes and all her desires received . . . satisfaction.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1815), I. 28.

In theology the doctrine of *satisfaction* is the doctrine that the sufferings and death of Christ satisfied the requirements of God's justice, and thus prepared the way for the forgiveness of sins. The word does not occur in this sense in the Scriptures.

They dispute the *satisfaction* of Christ, or rather the word *satisfaction*, as not scriptural, but they acknowledge him both God and their Saviour. *Milton, True Religion*.

This faith had in the third century not yet been developed into the form of a strict theory of *satisfaction*, in the sense that the sufferings of Christ were a punishment necessarily inflicted by divine justice, and assumed in the place of the sinner, whereby the justice of God was strictly satisfied.

Hagenbach, Hist. Christian Doctrine (trans.), p. 180.

2. Extinguishment of an obligation or claim by payment, or by surrender or concession of something accepted as equivalent to payment; quittance.

You know since Pentecost the sun is due, . . .
Therefore make present satisfaction.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 5.

To the King,
To whom I stand accountable for the loss
Of two of his loved subjects' lives, I'll offer
Mine own in satisfaction.

Pletcher (and Maringer), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

3. Compensation; reparation; atonement.

For the preservation of their country they [the Decii] anointed to die, as it were in a *satisfaction* for all their country.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, II. 4.

The pain that I here suffer in my flesh is to keep the body under, and to serve my neighbour, and not to make *satisfaction* unto God for the flesh.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 143.

Satisfaction is a work which justice requireth to be done for contentment of persons injured.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 5.

She caused her Gallogrecians to cut off his head, which she carried to her husband, in *satisfaction* of her wrong.

Purcell, Plerimage, p. 322.

You have discharged
The true part of an honest man; I cannot
Request a fuller *satisfaction*
Than you have freely granted.

Ford and Decker, Witch of Edmonton, I. 1.

4. The state of being satisfied; a gratified or contented feeling or state of mind; tranquillity resulting from gratified desire; content; gratification.

It would have been some *satisfaction* to have seen by the Pictures what the middle Ages, at least, had thought of them [animals].

Lester, Journey to Paris, p. 108.

Like lubberly monks we belabor our own shoulders, and take a vast *satisfaction* in the music of our own groans.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 238.

Is it not the way of men to dwell with *satisfaction* on their good deeds, particularly when, for some reason or other, their conscience smites them?

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 77.

The quiet pleasures, . . . as, for example, the *satisfaction* of maternal love. *J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition*, p. 34.

5. Means or opportunity of repairing a supposed wrong done to one's honor, as by duel, or, in place of it, by apology and reparation; the acceptance by the aggressor of a challenge to

single combat with the aggrieved person, or the hostile meeting which ensues.

It is called "giving a man *satisfaction*" to urge your offence against him with your sword.

Steele, Tatler, No. 25.

A case of *satisfaction* pistols, with the satisfactory accompaniments of powder, ball, and caps, having been hired from a manufacturer in Rochester, the two friends returned to their inn.

Dickens, Pickwick, II.

6. *Eccles.*, part of the sacrament of penance.

See *penance*.—**Accord and satisfaction**. See *accord*, 5.—**Satisfaction piece**, an instrument by which the holder of a mortgage or a creditor by judgment, etc., certifies that it has been paid, in order to procure an entry to be made on the official record of the heir, that it has been satisfied.—**Satisfaction theory of the atonement**. See *atonement*, 3 (a).—**Syn. 1. Atonement, Expiation**, etc. See *propitiation*.—2 and 3. Recompense, amends, remuneration, requital, payment.—4. *Contentment*, etc. (see *contentment*); pleasure, enjoyment.

satisfactive (sat-is-fak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*Latin* *satisfactio* + *-ive*.] 1. *a.* Giving satisfaction; satisfactory. [*Rare*.]

a. final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith.

Sir T. Browne.

II. *n.* An act of satisfaction; compensation; requital; amends.

satisfactorily (sat-is-fak'tō-ri-ly), *adv.* In a satisfactory manner; so as to give satisfaction.

They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands.

Sir K. Digby.

satisfactoriness (sat-is-fak'tō-ri-ness), *n.* Satisfactory character or state; the power of satisfying or contenting; as, the *satisfactoriness* of successful ambition.

The incompleteness of the seraphic lover's happiness in his fruitless proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire possession of them.

Boyle.

satisfactory (sat-is-fak'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*Latin* *satisfactio* = *Sp. Pg. satisfactorio* = *It. satisfattorio*, *ML. satisfactorius*, *satisfactorius*, *L. satisfactor*, *pp. satisfactorius*, *satisfy*: see *satisfy*.] 1. *a.* 1. Affording satisfaction; satisfying; that fully gratifies or contents; fulfilling all demands or requirements; as, to make *satisfactory* arrangements; to give a *satisfactory* account; a *satisfactory* state of affairs.

I can conceive no religion as *satisfactory* that falls short of Christianity.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 21.

The oldest and plainest of which any *satisfactory* reasons have yet been found are those of the upper Shilshin.

Bacon, Nature and the Bible, p. 107.

2. Making reparation, atonement, or expiation; expiatory.

A most wise and sufficient means of . . . satisfaction by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the Immaculate Son of God, Jesus Christ.

Ep. Sanderson.

To resemble his [Christ's] whole *satisfactory* office all the lineage of Aaron was no more than sufficient.

Milton, Church-Government, I. 5.

Satisfactory evidence. See *evidence*.—**Syn. 1. Gratifying**, pleasing, sufficient, convincing, conclusive, decisive. See *satisfy*.

II. *n.* A place or means of atonement or retribution.

To punish a man that has forsaken sin of his own accord is not to purge him, but to satisfy the lust of a tyrant; neither ought it to be called purgatory, but a jail of torment, and a *satisfactory*.

Tindale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 143.

satisfiable (sat-is-fi-ə-ble), *a.* [*Latin* *satisfy* + *-able*.] Capable of being satisfied.

satisfier (sat-is-fi-er), *n.* A person or thing that satisfies or gratifies.

satisfy (sat-is-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *satisfied*, ppr. *satisfying*. [*Early mod. E. satisfie, satisfye, satisfye*, *OF. satisfier, satisfier* (*ML. as if "satisficari"*), also *satisfaire*, *F. satisfaire* = *Pr. satisfaire* = *Sp. satisfacer* = *Pg. satisfazer* = *It. satisfare*, *L. satisficere*, *satisfy*, *content*, *pay* or *secure* (a creditor), *give satisfaction*, *make amends*, *prop. two words, satis facere*, *make* or *do enough: satis, enough; facere, make, do*; see *sati* and *fact*.] I. *trans.* 1. To supply or gratify completely; fulfil the wishes or desires of; content; as, to *satisfy* hunger or thirst; to *satisfy* one's curiosity or one's expectations.

I pray you, let us *satisfy* our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame
That do renown this city. *Shak., T. N.*, III. 3. 22.

But though it pleased them to have him exposed to all the ignominy imaginable, yet nothing would *satisfy* them but his blood.

Stillington, Sermons, I. vi.

The sports of children *satisfy* the child.

Goldsmith, Traveller, I. 164.

The Christian conqueror did not seek the extermination of his conquered enemies; he was *satisfied* with their political subjection. *L. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 149.

2. To comply with; discharge fully; liquidate; pay; hence, to requite; remunerate; recompense; as, to *satisfy* the claims of a creditor; to *satisfy* one for service rendered.

We thought our selves now fully *satisfied* for our long toils and labours.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 37.

I purpose to write to your brother Stephen, and press him to *satisfy* those two debts.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 430.

These Indians did us good service, especially in piloting us to an Island where we killed Beef when ever we wanted; and for this their service we *satisfied* them to their hearts content.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 128.

A grave question . . . arose, whether the money . . . should be paid directly to the discontented chiefs, or should be employed to *satisfy* the claims which Argyle had against them.

Macaulay.

"But, Laird," said Jeanie, "though I ken my father will *satisfy* every penny of this siller, whatever there's o' t, yet I wadna like to borrow it frae ane that maybe thinks of something mair than the paying o' t back again."

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

3. To make reparation or amends for; atone for; expiate; as, to *satisfy* a wrong.

In flesh at first the guilt committed was,
Therefore in flesh it must be *satisfied*.

Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, I. 142.

I must have life and blood, to *satisfy*
Your father's wrongs.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 1.

If any of his men did set traps in our jurisdiction, etc., they should be liable to *satisfy* all damages.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 10.

4. To assure or free from doubt, uncertainty, or suspense; convince; also, to set at rest, as a doubt; as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry.

I will be *satisfied*; let me see the writing.

Shak., Rich., II., v. 2. 59.

He [the Pope] was well *satisfied* that this War in Germany was no War of Religion.

Havell, Letters, I. vi. 8.

I am pretty well *satisfied* such a passion as I have had is never well cured.

Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

Revelation was not given us to *satisfy* doubts, but to make us better men.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 229.

5. To fulfil the conditions of; answer; as, an algebraical equation is said to be *satisfied* when, after the substitution of particular expressions for the unknown quantities which enter it, the two members are equal.—**Syn. 1. Content, Satisfy, Satisfate, Sate, Satisfit, Slay**. To *satisfate* a person is to give him enough to keep him from being disposed to fall fault or repine; to *satisfy* him is to give him just the measure of his desires (see *contentment*); to *satisfate* him is to give him so much that he cannot receive, desire, or enjoy more, and would be disgusted at the idea of more; to *satisfit* him is to give him more than enough; to *slay* him is to fill him to the point of loathing; *sate* is the same as *satisfate*, but less popular and more rhetorical. The last four words of the list are applied primarily to food.

Shall I confess my fault, and ask your pardon?
Will that *content* you?

Pletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

He finds reason in all opinions, truth in none; indeed the best reason perplexes him, and the best will not *satisfy* him.

Ep. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Sceptic in Religion.

What could *satisfy* the desires of this Man, who, being King of England, and Master of almost two Millions yearly, was still in want?

Milton, Elkonoklastes, xi.

One glass insensibly leads on to another, and, instead of *sating*, whets the appetite.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, II. III.

The doors are open; and the *satisfied* grooms
Do mock their charge with snores: I have drugg'd their
possets.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 2. 5.

Both *satisfied* with deepe delight,
And *clayde* with al content.

Garrigue, Philomene, Steele Glas, etc. (ed. Arber, p. 92).

II. *intrans.* 1. To give satisfaction or contentment; as, earthly good never *satisfies*.

This would not *satisfy*, but they called him to answer publicly.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 250.

In other hours, Nature *satisfies* by its loveliness, and without any mixture of corporeal benefit.

Emerson, Nature, III.

2. To make requital, reparation, or amends; atone.

satisfying (sat-is-fi-ing), *p. a.* 1. Giving or fitted to give satisfaction or gratification.

You know Scriptur tells about bein' filled with the east wind; but I never found it noways *satisfying*—it sets sort o' cold on the stomach.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 77.

One quick spring,
One great good *satisfying* gripe, and lo!
There had he lain abolished with his life.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 310.

2. Fitted to dispel doubt and uncertainty; convincing; satisfactory.

The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*.

Ep. Atterbury.

satisfyingly (sat-is-fi-ing-ly), *adv.* So as to satisfy; satisfactorily.

sative (sā'tiv), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. sativo*, *L. sativus*, that is sown or planted, *screre*, *pp. satus*, sown, plant: see *sation*.] Sown, as in a garden.

Preferring the domestick or *sative* for the fuller growth.

Evelyn, Sylva, II. ii. § 4.

satile, *v.* An obsolete form of *satiate*.
satrap (sat'rap or sū'rap), *n.* [In ME. *satraper*; < OF. *satraper*, *F.* *satraper* = Sp. *sátrapa* = Pg. *sátrapa* = It. *satràpo* = D. *satràp* = G. Sw. Dan. *satràp*, < L. *satràpos*, *satràpa* (pl. *satràpēs*), also *satraps* (pl. *satràpēs*), < Gr. *σατράπης*, also *σατράπης*, also *σατράπης* (indicated by the verb *σατράπηναι*, found in inscriptions) = Heb. *šāṭrāpānīm*, pl., a satrap, the title of a Persian viceroy or provincial governor. < OPers. *šāṭrāpān* or Zend *šāṭrāpān*, ruler of a region. < *šāṭrāpān*, a region (= Skt. *kshatra*, a field, region, landed property), + *pānī* (= Skt. *pānī*, lord, chief: see *despot*, *potent*).] A province under the ancient Persian empire; hence, a viceroy or petty ruler under an autocratic superior; a despot; a despotie official under a tyrant.

Now the sacred doors
 admit obsequious fathers
 Of satrapal princes!

Shenstone, Ruined Abbey.

Satrap lorded it over the people as their king over the land.
 H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 161.

satrapal (sat'rap-al), *a.* [*< satrap* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

With the expedition of Alexander the satrapal coinage came to an end, and is superseded by the new royal coinage of Alexander.

B. F. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 597.

satrap-crowned (sat'rap-kround), *a.* Crested: noting the golden-crested wren of North America. *Regulus satrapa*.

satrapery, *n.* [ML.: see *satrap*.] A satrap.

This satrapery, the satrapery.

Fars of Alexander (E. D. T. S.), I. 1937.

satrapess (sat'rap-es or sū'rap-es), *n.* [*< satrap* + *-ess*.] A female satrap. [Rare.]

satrapical (sat'rap-i-kəl), *a.* [*< satrap* + *-ical*.] Satrapal.

satrapy (sat'rap-i or sū'rap-i), *n.*; pl. *satrapies* (-iz). [*< F.* *satrapie* = Sp. *satràpia* = Pg. *satràpia* = G. Sw. Dan. *satràp* = It. *satràp*, < L. *satràpia*, *satràpion*, < Gr. *σατράπεια*, the office of a satrap, < *σατράπης*, a satrap: see *satrap*.] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.

The satrapies themselves are distinguished and quartered into their several principacies and satrapies.

Milton, Church-Government, I. 1

So far as Egypt, from her vast antiquity, or from her great fertility, was entitled to a more circumstantial notice than any other satrapies of the great empire, such a notice it has.

De Quincey, Microdotus.

The fact that the range of the Indo-Bactrian alphabet was approximately coextensive with the limits of the eastern satrapies of Persia seems to suggest that its introduction and diffusion was a consequence of the Persian conquest.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 262

Satsuma ware. See *ware*.

satteen, *v.* See *satton*.

sattele, *v.* See *satte*.

satyrt (sat'i). [*< It.* *satella*, "a very speedy pinnace, bark, frigate, brigandine, or barge" (Florence), a light frigate, < *satella* = *F.* *satelle*, an arrow, < L. *satilla*, an arrow: see *satilla*. Cf. *satilla*, from the same It. source.] A merchant ship of heavy tonnage.

We espied it to be a *satte*, which is a ship much like unto an arrow, of a very great burthen and bigness.

John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

saturable (sat'ū-rā-bəl), *a.* [*< F.* *saturable* = Sp. *saturable* = It. *saturabile*, < L. *saturabilis*, saturable, < *satū*, full: see *saturate*.] That may be saturated: capable of saturation.

saturant (sat'ū-rant), *a.* [*< L.* *saturant* (t)-, ppr. of *saturare*, saturate: see *saturate*.] Saturating; impregnating or soaking to fullness.

saturate (sat'ū-rāt), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *saturated*, ppr. *saturating*. [*< L.* *saturatus*, pp. of *saturare* (< It. *saturare* = Sp. Pg. *saturar* = *F.* *saturer*), fill full, < *satū*, full; akin to *sat*, *satis*, enough, and to *D.* *sāt*: see *sāt*, *sātē*.] 1. To fill full or to excess; cause to be thoroughly penetrated or imbued; soak: as, to saturate a sponge with water; a mind saturated with prejudice.

Innumerable flocks and herds covered that vast expanse of emerald meadow, saturated with the moisture of the Atlantic.

Macaulay.

It is no use reproducing a book which is saturated with discredited and forgotten philosophic theories.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 228.

The more thoroughly a man is possessed by the idea of duty, the more his whole being is saturated with that idea, the more will goodness show itself in all his, even spontaneous, actions.

R. G. Mearns, Nature and Thought, p. 160.

2. In chem., to impregnate or unite with till no more can be received: thus, an acid saturates an alkali, and an alkali saturates an acid, when the point of neutralization has been reached,

and the mixture is neither acid nor basic in its character.—3. In physics: (a) To bring (a given space or a vapor) into a state of saturation. See *saturation* (b) (1).

The difference between saturated and superheated steam may be expressed by saying that if water (at the temperature of the steam) be mixed with steam some of the water will be evaporated if the steam is superheated, but none if the steam is saturated.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 483.

(b) To magnetize (a magnet) to saturation, or so that the intensity of its magnetization is the greatest which it can retain when not under the inductive action of a strong magnetic field. (c) In optics, to render pure, or free from admixture of white light: said of colors.—4. To satisfy.

After a saturating meal, and an enlivening cup, they departed with elevated spirits.

Brooks, Fool of Quality, I. 91. (Davies.)

saturate (sat'ū-rāt), *v.* [*< L.* *saturatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Saturated.

The lark is gay

That dries its feathers, saturate with dew.

Cowper, Task, I. 404.

Though soaked and saturate, out and out.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. In entom., deep; very intense: applied to colors: as, saturate green, amber, black, etc.

saturater (sat'ū-rā-ter), *n.* One who or that which saturates. Specifically—(a) A device for supplying to a room or inclosed space air saturated with water vapor.

A saturater for supplying saturated air at the temperature of the room.

Trans. of Cambridge Phil. Soc., XIV. 87.

(b) In air-compressors, an apparatus that injects water into the compressor-cylinder to absorb the heat equivalent of the work of compression so called because the air leaves the compressor saturated with aqueous vapor. (c) In the production of the other-oxygen lime-light, an apparatus for saturating oxygen with other vapor. Also *saturator*.

saturation (sat'ū-rā-shən), *n.* [*< F.* *saturación* = Sp. *saturación* = Pg. *saturação* = It. *saturazione*, < L. *saturatio* (n-), a filling, saturating, < L. *saturare*, fill, saturate: see *saturate*.] The act of saturating or supplying to fullness, or the state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation. Specifically—(a) In chem., the combination or impregnation of one substance with another in such proportions that they neutralize each other, or till the receiving substance can contain no more.

The saturation of an alkali by an acid is effected by chemical combination, the saturation of water by salt is by the process of solution. A fluid which holds in solution as much of any substance as it can dissolve is said to be saturated with it; but saturation with one substance does not deprive the fluid of its power of acting on and dissolving some other substance, and in many cases it increases this power. For example, water saturated with salt will still dissolve sugar. (b) In physics, (1) With respect to the presence of a vapor, a space is said to be in a state of saturation when it contains all that it can hold at that temperature, the vapor is also said to be in a state of saturation or at the dew-point (see *vapor*); it has then a maximum elastic pressure for the given temperature, and is in a state where any increase of pressure or lowering of temperature will cause it to be more or less condensed to a liquid state. (2) With respect to the presence of magnetism, a bar is said to be magnetized to saturation when a maximum of permanent magnetic force has been imparted to it, this maximum depending principally upon the material of which the bar is made.—Saturation-equivalent, in chem., a number expressing the quantity of a standard solution required to saturate or neutralize the standard quantity of a substance, as of a fatty acid.—Saturation of colors, in optics, the degree of admixture with white, the saturation diminishing as the amount of white is increased. In other words, the highest degree of saturation belongs to a given color when in the state of greatest purity.

saturation-pressure (sat'ū-rā-shən-presh'ūr), *n.* The pressure (fixed for a given vapor at a given temperature) which is required to bring it to its maximum density.

The saturation pressure of any vapour at any temperature is the same as the pressure at which the corresponding liquid boils at that temperature.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 317.

saturator, *n.* Same as *saturater*.

Saturday (sat'ū-r-dē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Saterday*, *Saterday*, *Saturday*, etc.; < ME. *Saterday*, *Satyrday*, *Natorday*, *Sciordai*, *Satterday*, < AS. *Saterdæg*, *Satorn-dæg*, orig. with gen. *Sateres-dæg*, *Satres-dæg*, *Saternes-dæg*, prop. two words, *Saternes dæg* (= OPries. *Saterdei* = MD. *Saterdag*, D. *Zaterdag*, *Zaterdag* = MLG. *Saterdag*, *Saterdach*, LG. *Saterdag*), 'Saturn's day' (cf. OIr. *dia-sathurn*, or *sathurn*, after L. *Saturni dies*, 'Saturn's day': see *Saturn* (gen. *Saturnis*), < L. *Saturnus*, Saturn (see *Saturn*); *dæg*, day (see *day*). The G. name is different: OHD. *Sambas-tag*, MUG. *Sams-tag*, *sampsta*, G. *samstag*, in which the first element is Teut. **sambat* = OBulg. *sambota*, Bulg. *sibota* = Slovenian *sobota* = Serb. *subota* = Bohem. Pol. *sobota* = Russ. *subbota* = Lith. *subata*, *sabata* = Hung. *szombat* = Rumolian *sambătă*, sabbath, < Gr.

**sabbaron*, or some Oriental nasalized form of LGr. *sabbaron*, the Jewish Sabbath, the seventh day of the week, Saturday: see *Sabbath*. Another G. name for Saturday is *Sonnabend*, 'Sunday eve,' 'Sunday eve.' The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath. See *Sabbath*. Abbreviated *S.*, *Sat*.

Than made he his sister come on a saturday, at even, to do his more turment and anger, to loke yef he might gete hir in that manere.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 9.

Saturday, at fifty noon, we visited places a bowty Jherusalem; it was Seynt Jamys Day.

Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 52.

Burial Saturday, a common medieval name for Easter eve.—**Egg Saturday**. See *egg*.—**Holy Saturday**, the Saturday of Holy Week: the day before Easter.—**Hospital Saturday**. See *hospital*.—**Saturday kirtle**, a garment kept for wear on holidays, or perhaps, in some cases, a clean kirtle first worn on Saturday.

saturege, *n.* [ME., < OF. *saturage*, *saturige*, < L. *saturicia*, savory: see *savory*.] The herb savory.

Forto make a wyne to drynke swete

Of saturege or fenel putte in meete.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 199.

Satureia (sat'ū-rē-i-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *satureia*, savory: see *saturage*, *savory*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiata*, type of the tribe *Satureieae*, and belonging to the subtribe *Monthoidae*. It is characterized by four distant and ascending stamens, an open bell-shaped calyx with five equal teeth and ten adnate nerves, and a corolla-tube which equals the calyx and bears a spreading and three-cleft lower lip and an erect flat and entire upper lip. There are about 15 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, excepting one, *S. ripida*, which occurs in Florida. They are strongly aromatic herbs or undershrubs, with small entire leaves, often clustered in the axils, and flower-clusters or verticillasters either loosely few-flowered or densely many-flowered and globose or aggregated into a head, in the American species into a dense spike. See *savory*, the popular name of the genus.

Satureieae (sat'ū-rē-i-ē-ā), *n.* pl. [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Satureia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiata*, characterized by a four-parted ovary forming four smooth dry nutlets in fruit, and by flowers with the calyx-nerves thirteen or less, the corolla-lobes usually flat, and the stamens four, or sometimes two, and either straight and diverging or ascending. It includes about 42 genera, classed in 4 subtribes. They are shrubs or usually herbs, very strongly pervaded by the odor of mint, the flowers often but slightly labiate. For important genera, see *Satureia* (the type), *Monarda* (type of the family), *Coltsfoot*, *Cunila*, *Lycopus*, and *Pyganathum*, prominent in the eastern United States, and *Thymus*, *Matthiola*, *Hedeoma*, *Hyssopus*, *Calamintha*, *Origanum*, and *Perilla*, important genera of the Old World. See also under *Hedeoma* and *Origanum*.

saturity (sū-tū-rī-ti), *n.* [*< OF.* *saturitē* = It. *saturità*, < L. *saturia* (t)-s, fullness, satiety, < *satū*, full: see *saturate*.] Fullness or excess of supply; the state of being saturated; repletion. *Colgrave*.

They . . . led a miserable life for 5. days together, with y^e parched grains of maize only, and that not to saturitie. Peter Martyr, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 180.

In our plenty, *saturity*, satiety of these earthly blessings, we acknowledge not manum expansem, his whole hand of bounty opened to us; though then we confessed digitum extensum, his finger striking us, and bewailed the smart.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 420.

Saturn (sat'ern), *n.* [*< ME.* *Saturn*, < AS. *Saturn* (in *Saternesdag*, *Satordæg*, *Satordæg*, *Saturday*); ME. also as L., *Saturnus* = D. *Saturnus* = G. *Saturn* = Dan. *Saturn*, *Saturnus* = F. *Saturne* = Sp. Pg. It. *Saturno*; < L. *Saturnus*, Saturn; prob. < *serere*, pp. *satius*, sow: see *sation*, *season*.] 1. An ancient Italian deity, popularly believed to have appeared in Italy in the reign of Janus, and to have instructed the people in agriculture, gardening, etc., thus elevating them from barbarism to social order and civilization. His reign was sung by the poets as "the golden age." He became early identified with the Kronos of the Greeks. Ops, the personification of wealth and plenty, was his wife, and both were the especial protectors of agriculture and of all vegetation. His festivals, the *Saturnalia*, corresponded to the Greek Kronia.

2. The most remote of the anciently known planets, appearing at brightest like a first-magnitude star. It revolves in an orbit inclined 2½° to the ecliptic, departing toward the north by that amount near Spica, and toward the south in the ribbon of the Fishes. Its mean distance from the sun is 9.5 times that of the earth, or 885,000,000 miles. Its sidereal revolution occupies



The Planet Saturn, with its Ring.

near Spica, and toward the south in the ribbon of the Fishes. Its mean distance from the sun is 9.5 times that of the earth, or 885,000,000 miles. Its sidereal revolution occupies 29

Julian years and 167 days, its synodical 378 days. The eccentricity of the orbit is considerable, the greatest equation of the center being 6'.4. Owing to the fact that the period of Saturn is very nearly 2½ times that of Jupiter, these planets exercise a curious mutual influence, analogous to that of one pendulum upon another swinging from the same support. Since 1700, when in consequence of this influence Saturn had lagged 50' behind and Jupiter had advanced 20' beyond the positions they would have had if undisturbed, Saturn has been moving continually faster, and the whole period of the inequality is 929 years. This is the largest perturbation of those affecting the motions of the principal bodies of our system. Saturn is the greatest planet except Jupiter, its diameter being about 9 times, its volume 697 times, and its mass 93.0 times that of the earth. Its mean density is 0.7, water being unity. Gravity at the surface has 11 the intensity of terrestrial gravity. It is evident that we see only the atmosphere of Saturn. Its albedo is 0.6, about that of a cloud; but its color is decidedly orange. It shows some bands and spots upon its surface which are not constant. The compression of the spheroid of Saturn exceeds that of every other planet, amounting to 1/4 of its diameter. Its rotation, according to Professor Asaph Hall, is performed in 10h. 14m. Its equator is nearly parallel to that of the earth. After the discovery by Galileo of the four satellites of Jupiter, Kepler conjectured that Mars should have two, and Saturn six or eight moons. In fact, Saturn has eight moons, as follows (the distances from the planet being given in thousands of miles):

Name	Mag.	Dist.	Period	Discoverer	Date
Mimas	12.8	114	22 36 17	W. Herschel	1789
Enceladus	12.3	147	1 8 53	W. Herschel	1789
Tethys	11.4	181	1 21 15	J. D. Cassini	1684
Dione	11.6	242	2 17 11	J. D. Cassini	1684
Rhea	10.8	325	4 12 25	J. D. Cassini	1672
Thetis	9.4	753	15 22 41	Huygens	1655
Hyperion	13.7	912	21 6 30	J. E. Bond	1848
Iapetus	11.8	1937	7 54 25	J. D. Cassini	1671

Saturn was regarded by astrologers as a cold, dry, and melancholy planet and was called the *greater infortune*. The symbol of Saturn is ♄, representing probably a scythe. For its attendant ring, see below.

34. In *alchemy* and *old chem.* lead.—4. In *her.*, a tincture, the color black, when blazing is done by means of the heavenly bodies. See *bla on*, n. 2. Balsam of Saturn, line of Saturn, mount of Saturn, salt of Saturn. See *balsam*, line 2, etc. Saturn red, red lead.—Saturn's ring, an apparent ring around and near the planet Saturn. It consists of three apparent rings lying in one plane. The innermost is dusky and pretty transparent. In contact with it is the brightest ring, called ring B, and between this and the outermost, called ring A, is a gap. Other divisions have been observed at different times but they do not appear to be constant. The following are the dimensions in statute miles:

Diameter of Saturn	75,800
Distance from surface of Saturn to dusky ring	5,000
Breadth of dusky ring	11,200
Breadth of ring B	17,000
Width of division	1,500
Breadth of ring A	11,700
Total diameter of ring	175,500

The thickness of the ring is considerably less than a hundred miles. Its plane is inclined 7° to the planet's equator and 28° to the earth's orbit. When Saturn appears in the hind legs of Leo or the water of Aquarius, we see the rings edgewise, and they pass out of sight, remaining invisible as long as the sun shines upon the side away from us, for the ring only shows by the reflected light of the sun. They are best seen when the planet is in Taurus and Scorpio. As soon as Saturn was examined with a telescope (by Galileo), it was seen to present an extraordinary appearance, but this was first recognized and proved to be a ring by Huygens in 1659. In 1671 J. D. Cassini saw the separation between rings A and B, which is hence called the Cassinian division. (It has also been erroneously called B's division.) The dusky ring was discovered in 1750 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, by G. P. Bond. The ring was first assumed to be solid. La place showed that, upon that assumption, it must be upheld by the attractions of the satellites. B. Peirce in 1851 demonstrated the ring to be fluid—that is, to consist of vast numbers of particles or small bodies, free to move relatively to one another. This had been suggested by Roberval in the seventeenth century. See *cut on preceding page*—Saturn's tree, the popular name for an arborescent deposit of lead from a solution of lead acetate by electrochemical action.

Saturnalia (sat'ér-ná'li-ä), n. pl. [= F. *Saturnales* = Sp. *Saturnales* = Pg. *Saturnas*, < L. *Saturnalia*, neut. pl. of *Saturnalis*, of or belonging to Saturn, Saturnian, < *Saturnus*, Saturn: see *Saturn*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, the festival of Saturn, celebrated in the middle of December as a harvest-home observance. It was a period of feasting and mirthful license and enjoyment for all classes, extending even to the slaves. Hence—2. Any wild or noisy revelry; unrestrained, wild, and licentious reveling. = Syn. 2. *Boyl.* *Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*.

Saturnalian (sat'ér-ná'li-än), a. [*Saturnalia* + -an.] 1. Pertaining to the festivals celebrated in honor of Saturn.—2. Of the character of the Saturnalia of ancient Rome; hence, characterized by unrestrained license and reveling; licentious; loose; dissolute.

In order to make this *saturnalian* amusement general in the family you sent it down stairs.

Burke, A Regicide Peace.

Saturnalist (sat'ér-ná-liz), n. pl. [*Saturnales*, < L. *Saturnalia*, pl.: see *Saturnalia*.] Saturnalia.

I know it is now such a time as the *Saturnals* for all the world, that every man stands under the eaves of his own hat, and sings what pleases him.

B. Jonson, Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue.

Saturnia (sä-tér-ni-ä), n. [NL. (Schrank, 1802), < L. *Saturnius*, pertaining to Saturn, < *Saturnus*, Saturn: see *Saturn*.] A genus of bombycid moths, typical of the family *Saturniidae*, of varying scope according to different authors, but ordinarily including species with papillate ocelli on the wings and with the branches of the male antennae not very hairy and not of equal length. In this sense it contains only about a dozen species, nearly all Old World. *S. pyri* and *S. pavonia* are two notable European species.

saturnia (sä-tér-ni-ä), n. [*Saturn*, 3.] Lead-poisoning; plumbism.

Saturnian (sä-tér-ni-än), a. [*Saturnien*, < L. *Saturnius*, of Saturn, < *Saturnus*, Saturn: see *Saturn*.] 1. Pertaining to the god Saturn, or to his reign, alleged to be "the golden age"; hence, happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity. [In the second quotation there is also an allusion to Saturn as a name of lead.]

This, this is he foretold by ancient rhymes;
Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times.

Pope, Dunciad, III. 320.

Then rose the seed of Chaos and of Night
To blot out order, and extinguish light,
Of dull and sensual a new world to mould,
And bring *Saturnian* days of lead and gold.

Pope, Dunciad, IV. 16.

2. Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn.—*Saturnian meter* or *verse*, a form of verse used in early Roman poetry before the adoption of Greek meters. A number of examples of this meter are extant in citations, inscriptions, etc., but recent metrists are by no means agreed as to its true nature. Some explain it as quantitative, and describe the classic example

Dabant malum Metelli [or Metelli] & Naviæ poetæ

as an iambic line consisting of two members (cola) separated by a cesura. Such a verse was compared by Macrobius (Intro. to "Lays of Ancient Rome") to the nursery rhyme

The queen was in her pür hour (ating) | bräid and | honey

Others (and this is now the prevalent opinion) regard the *Saturnian* verse as purely accentual

Dabant malum Metelli [or Metelli] & Naviæ poetæ

saturnian (sä-tér-ni-än), a. and n. [*Saturnia* + -an.] I. a. In *entom.*, pertaining or related to the *Saturniidae*.

II. n. A saturnian moth; a member of the *Saturniidae*.

Saturnicentric (sä-tér-ni-sen'trik), a. [*Saturnus*, Saturn, + *centrum*, center.] Referred to Saturn as an origin of coordinates.

Saturnight, n. [ME. *Saturnȝt*, < AS. *Saturniht*, < *Saturn*, Saturn (see *Saturday*), + *nihht*, night.] Saturday night.

In a Lammase nigst, *Sater niht* that was.

Lib. of Gloucester, Chronicle, p. 557.

Saturniidae (sat'ér-ni-i-ä), n. pl. [NL., < *Saturnia* + -idae.] A family of large bombycid moths erected by Boisduval on the genus *Saturnia*, and including many of the largest known lepidoptera. The subfamily *Attenuæ* contains all the large native North American silk-worm-moths.

Saturnine (sat'ér-nin or -nin), a. [*OF. saturnin* = Sp. Pg. *It. saturnino*, *Saturnine*, < ML. *Saturninus*, pertaining to the planet Saturn or to lead, hence heavy, lumpy, melancholy, as those born under the planet Saturn were feigned to be; < L. *Saturnus*, the god and planet Saturn: see *Saturn*. Cf. *Jovial*, *mercurial*.] 1. Pertaining to the god Saturn or the planet Saturn; under the influence of the planet Saturn. Hence—2. [l. c.] Morose; dull; heavy; grave; not readily susceptible to excitement or cheerfulness; phlegmatic.

My conversation is slow and dull, my humour *saturnine* and reserved. In short, I am none of those who endeavour to break jests in company, or make repartees.

Dryden, Def. of Essay on Dram. Poesy.

A tall, dark, *saturnine* youth, sparing of speech.

Laub, Christ's Hospital.

If you talk in this manner, my honest friend, you will excite a spirit of ridicule in the gravest and most *saturnine* men, who never had let a laugh out of their breasts before.

Landor, Lucian and Timotheus.

3. [l. c.] Arousing no interest; stupid; dull; uninteresting.

The noble Earl, not disposed to trouble his jovial mind with such *saturnine* paltry, still continued like his magnificent self.

G. Harrey, Four Letters.

4. [l. c.] In *old chem.*, pertaining to lead; as, *saturnine* compounds.—*Saturnine amaurosis*, im-

pairment or loss of vision due to lead-poisoning.—*Saturnine breath*, breath of a peculiar odor observed in lead-poisoning.—*Saturnine colic*, lead-colic.—*Saturnine intoxication*. Same as *lead-poisoning*.—*Saturnine palsy*, *saturnine paralysis*. Same as *lead-paralysis*.—*Saturnine red*. Same as *red lead* (which see, under *lead*).

saturnism (sat'ér-nizm), n. [*Saturn*, 3, + -ism.] Lead-poisoning.

Saturnist (sat'ér-nist), n. [*Saturn* + -ist.] A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

Leon. Why dost thou laugh, Learchus?

Learch. To see us two walk thus, like *saturnists*,

Muffled up in a condensed cloud.

Why art thou sad, Leontius?

Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, v. 1.

saturnite (sat'ér-nit), n. [*L. Saturnus*, Saturn, + -ite².] A mineral substance containing lead. *Kirwan*.

Saturnus (sä-tér-nus), n. [L.: see *Saturn*.] 1. Saturn.—2. In *old chem.*, lead.

Saturnus lead and Jupiter is tin.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 275.

satyr, n. A Middle English form of *satyr*¹.

satyr (sat'ér or sä'tér), n. [Early mod. E. also *satyre*; < ME. **satir*, *satyr*, *satyr*, < OF. *satire*, *satyre*, F. *satyre* = Sp. *satiro* = Pg. *satyro* = It. *satiro* = D. *sater* = G. Sw. Dan. *satyr*, < L. *satyr*, < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a satyr (see def.).] 1. In classical myth., a sylvan deity, representing the luxuriant forces of Nature, and closely connected with the worship of Bacchus. Satyrs are represented with a somewhat bestial cast of countenance, often



Satyr—The Barbered Faun, at Munich.

with small horns upon the forehead, and a tail like that of a horse or a goat, and they frequently hold a thyrsus or wine-cup. Late Roman writers confused the satyrs with their own fauns, and gave them the lower half of the body of a goat. Satyrs were common attendants on Bacchus, and were distinguished for lasciviousness and riot. In the authorized version of the Old Testament (Isa. xlii. 21; xxxiv. 14) the name is given to a demon believed to live in uninhabited places and popularly supposed to have the appearance of a he-goat (whence the name). The Hebrew word *asir*, plural *asirim*, so translated in these passages, means 'shaggy' as an adjective, and 'he-goat' as a noun. From the idolatrous worship of goats, the name came to be applied to demons. In Lev. xvii. 7 and 2 Chron. xl. 15 it is translated 'devil.'

Satyr and *fawny* more and less.

Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 1544.

In deeds they were but disguised persons vnder the shape of *Satyres*, as who would say, these terrene and base gods being conversant with mans affaires, and spiers out of all their secret faults.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 25.

I was born with budding Antlers like a young *Satyr*.

Congreve, Way of the World, III. 18.

Hence—2. A very lecherous or lascivious person; one affected with satyrism.—3. In *zool.*: (a) The orang-utan, *Simia satyrus*: see *Satyrus*. (b) A pheasant of the genus *Circus*: same as *meadow-brown*; any member of the *Satyrinae*.—4. In *her.*, same as *manticore*.

satyr², n. An obsolete erroneous spelling of *satire*.

satyr (sat'ér-nl or sä'tér-nl), n. [*Satyr*¹ + -al.] In *her.*, a monster which has a human head and the body and limbs of different animals, as the body and legs of a lion together with long horns, or some similar grotesque combination.

satyre¹, n. An obsolete form of *satyr*¹.

satyre², n. An obsolete erroneous spelling of *satire*.

Satyr

Satyr (sat'ī-rī), *n.* *pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *L. satyrus*, a satyr: see *satyr*.] The satyrs or argus-but-terflies collectively. See *Satyrinae*.

Satyrasis (sat'ī-rī-ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *satyrasis*, satyrasis, priapism, < *satyras*, equiv. to *satyr*, act like a satyr, be lewd, < *satyros*, a satyr: see *satyr*.] 1. A diseased and unrestrainable venereal appetite in men, corresponding to nymphomania in women.—2. In *pathol.*, lepra.

Satyr (sat'ī-rī), *a.* [= *F. satyrique* = *Sp. satirico* = *Pg. It. satirico*, < *L. satyrius*, < Gr. *satyrus*, of or pertaining to a satyr, < *satyros*, a satyr: see *satyr*.] Of or pertaining to satyrs: as, a *satyr* drama. The satyr drama was a particular kind of play among the ancient Greeks, having somewhat of a burlesque character, the choros representing satyrs.

Satyrical (sat'ī-rī-kəl), *a.* [*< satyr* + *-al*.] Same as *satyr*.

Satyrinae (sat'ī-rī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Satyr* + *-inae*.] The satyrs or argus-butterflies as a subfamily of *Nymphalidae*, having only four legs fitted for walking.

Satyrine (sat'ī-rīn), *a.* In *entom.*, pertaining to the *Satyrinae*.

Satyrion (sat'ī-rī-on), *n.* [Formerly also *satyrian*: < *F. satyrion*, < *L. satyrion*, also *satyrios*, < Gr. *satyrion*, a plant supposed to excite lust, < *satyros*, a satyr: see *satyr*.] One of several species of *Orchis*.

That there nothing is to boot
Between a Bean and a *Satyrion* root.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 237).
The sweet *satyrion*, with the white flower.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

Satyrum (sat'ī-rī-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1791), < Gr. *satyrion*, satyrion: see *satyrion*.] A genus of small-flowered terrestrial orchidaceous plants, natives of South Africa, northern India, and the Mascarene Islands.

Satyrmania (sat'ī-rī-mā-nī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *satyros*, a satyr, + *mania*, madness.] Same as *satyriasis*.

Satyrmaniac (sat'ī-rī-mā-nī-ak), *a.* and *n.* [*< satyrmania* + *-ac*.] 1. *a.* Affected with satyrmania.

2. *n.* A person affected with satyrmania.

Satyr-pug (sat'ī-rī-pug), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eupithecia satyrata*.

Satyrus (sat'ī-rus), *n.* [NL., < *L. satyrus*, < Gr. *satyros*, a satyr: see *satyr*.] 1. [*L. c.*] An old name of the oranges.—2. The genus of oranges: synonymous with *Stimia*. Two supposed species have been called *S. orang* and *S. morio*.—3. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Satyrinae*, having such species as *S. galathea*, the marble butterfly. Also called *Hipparchia*.

Sauzalp (sō'al-pī), *n.* [*< Sau Alpe* (see *def.*) + *-alp*.] Same as *soisite*: so called because found in the Sau Alpe in Carinthia, Austria-Hungary.

Sauaba-ant (sā'bā-ant), *n.* [*< S. Amer. Ind. sauba* + *E. ant*.] A leaf-carrying ant, *Ecodoma cephalotes*, occurring in South America, and remarkable from the fact that the colonies include five classes of individuals—males, queens, small ordinary workers, large workers with very large hairy heads, and large workers with large polished heads. These ants are injurious to plantations, from the extent to which they strip plants of their leaves to carry to their nests. They may often be seen in long files carrying pieces of leaves. They burrow very extensively underground, some of their galleries being hundreds of yards long. The winged females are often eaten by the natives.

Sauce (sās), *n.* [Also dial. *sass*; early mod. *E.* also *sauce*; < ME. *sauce*, *sause*, *sawce*, *sawse*, *salse* = D. *sau* (> *E. souce*) = G. Dan. *sauco* = Sw. *sauce*, *sås*, < OF. *sauce*, *sauce*, *sausse*, *sauce*, *sauce*, *saulse*, *F. sauce* = Fr. *Sp. Pg. It. salsa*, < ML. *salsa*, *f.* (also, after Rom., *salsia*), *sauce*, < *L. salsa*, things salted, salt food (cf. *agua salsa*, salted water), nout. *pl.* of *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*.] Cf. *sausage*, *saucer*, *souse*, from the same source. 1. A condiment, as salt or mustard; now, usually, an accompaniment to food, usually liquid or soft, and highly seasoned or flavored, eaten as a relish, an appetizer, or a digestive: as, mint-sauce; white sauce; lobster-sauce; sauce piquante.

Thel etc at here see as thel migt thanne,
boute (but, without) salt other *sauce* or any semli drynk.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1882.

Also to know youre *sauces* for flosche conveniently,
Hit provokithe a fyne appetite if *sauce* youre mete be bie.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

The *Sauce* is costly, for it far exceeds the oates.
Greene, Never Too Late.

Avoid curiosities and provocations; let your chiefest *sauce* be a good stomach, which temperance will help to get you.
Penn, Advice to Children, III.

Hence, specifically.—2. Garden vegetables or roots eaten with flesh-meat: also called *garden-sauce*. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

Of corn in the blade you may make good green *sauce*, of a light concoction and easy digestion.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, III. 2.

3. Fruit stewed with sugar; a compote of fruit: as, apple-sauce.—4. Pertness; insolence; impudence, or pert or insolent language. [*Now colloq.*]

Then, full of *sauce* and zeal, up steps Elnathan.
Satyr against Hypocrites (1689). (*Nares*, under *ducking*.)

Nanny . . . secretly chuckled over her outburst of "*sauce*" as the best morning's work she had ever done.
George Eliot, Amos Barton, VII.

5. The soft green or yellowish substance of a lobster. See *tomalley*.—6. A mixture of flavoring ingredients used in the preparation of tobacco and snuff. [*Eng.*]—Carrier's sauce, poor man's sauce.—Marine sauce. See *marine*.—Poor man's sauce, hungout.—To serve one (with) the same sauce, to requite one injury with another. [*Colloq.*]

If he had been strong enough I dare swear he would have *sau'd* him the same *sauce*.
Ward, London Spy (ed. 1703). (*Nares*.)

What is *sauce* for the goose is *sauce* for the gander, the same principle applies in both cases; what is applicable in one case should be applied to all similar cases.

Sauce (sās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sauced*, ppr. *saucing*. [*Early mod. E.* also *sauce*; < ME. *sawcen*, *sausen*, < OF. *saucier*, *sauceur*, *F. sauceur*, *sauce*; from the noun.] 1. To add a sauce or relish to; season; flavor.

He cut our roots in characters,
And *sauced* our broths, as Juno had been sick
And he her doctor. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, IV. 2. 50.
Right costly *Cates*, made both for show and taste,
But *sauced* with wine.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 290.

2. To gratify; tickle (the palate). [*Rare.*]

Sauce his palate
With thy most operant poison.
Shak., *T. of A.*, IV. 3. 24.

3. To intermix or accompany with anything that gives piquancy or relish; hence, to make pungent, tart, or sharp.

Sorrow *sauced* with repentance.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

His store of pleasures must be *sauced* with pain.
Martine, Faustus, v. 4.

4. To be saucy or pert to; treat saucily, or with impertinence; scold.

As fast as she answers thee with frowning looks, I'll *sauce* her with bitter words.
Shak., *As you Like It*, III. v. 69.

5. To cut up; carve; prepare for the table.

Sauce that capon, *sauce* that playce.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

The bodie [of the alive sacrificed] they *sauced* and dressed for a banquet about breake of day, after they had bid the Idoll good morrow with a small dance.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 810.

6. To make to pay or suffer.

I'll make them pay; I'll *sauce* them; they have had my house a week in command; I have turned away my other guests; . . . I'll *sauce* them.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, IV. 3. 11.

Sauce-alone (sās'a-lōn'), *n.* [*< ME. sauce-lyne*, supposed to be a corruption of *sauce-alone*: see *sauce* and *alone*.] An Old World cruciferous plant, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (*Alliaria officinalis*), emitting a strong smell of garlic: sometimes used as a salad. Also called *garlick-mustard*, *hedge-garlick*, and *jack-by-the-hedge*.

Sauce-boat (sās'bōt), *n.* A dish or vessel with a lip or spout, used for holding sauce.

Saucebox (sās'boks), *n.* [*< sauce* + *box*.] A saucy, impudent person. [*Colloq.*]

Marry come up, sir *saucebox*! I think you'll take his part, will you not?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 5.

The foolish old poet says that the souls of some women are made of sea-water; this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me.
Addison, Spectator.

Sauce-crayon (sās'krā-yon), *n.* A very soft black pastel used for backgrounds in pastel or crayon drawings.

Sauce-dish (sās'dish), *n.* A dish for sauce.

Saucepan (sās'pan), *n.* 1. Originally, a pan for cooking sauces.—2. A small metallic vessel for cooking, having a cover, and a long handle projecting nearly horizontally from the side.

Saucepan-fish (sās'pan-fish), *n.* The king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*: so called from its shape. See *casseroles-fish*.

Saucer (sā'sér), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *sawcer*, *saußer*; < ME. *sawcer*, *sawcere*, *saußer*, *sawser*,

saucy

sawsour, < OF. *saussiere*, *F. saucière*, a sauce-dish, = *Sp. salsera* = *Pg. salseira* = *It. salsiera*, a vessel for holding sauce, < ML. **salsaria*, *f.*, *salsarium*, neut., a salt-cellar or a sauce-dish, < *salsa*, *salsia*, sauce, *L. salsa*, salted things: see *sauce*.] 1. A small dish or pan in which sauce is set on the table; a sauce-dish.

Of dowcetes, pare away the sides to the botomm, & that ye lute,
In a *sauccers* afore youre souerayne semely ye hit sett.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

Take violets, and infuse a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar; . . . refresh the infusion with like quantity of new violets, seven times; and it will make a vinegar so fresh of the flower as if a twelvemonth after it be brought you in a *sauccer* you shall smell it before it come at you.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 17.

2. A small, round, shallow vessel, a little deeper than a plate, upon which a cup, as a tea- or coffee-cup, is placed, and which is designed to retain any liquid which may be spilled from the cup.—3. Something resembling a saucer. (a) A kind of flat calson used in raising sunken vessels. (b) A socket of iron which receives the spindle or foot upon which a capstan rests and turns round.—*Sand saucer*. See *sand-saucer*.

Saucer-eye (sā'sér-ī), *n.* A large, prominent eye.

But where was your conscience all this while, woman? did not that stare you in the face with huge *sauccer-eyes*?
Vanbrugh, Relapse, v. 3.

Saucer-eyed (sā'sér-id), *a.* Having very large, round, prominent eyes.

Saucery (sā'sér-ī), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *sawcery*, *saulcery*; < OF. **sauerie*, < ML. *salsaria*, a department of a royal kitchen having charge of sauces and spices, also prob. a sauce-dish, < *salsa*, *salsia*, sauce: see *sauce*.] A place for sauces or preserves.

The skultery and *sauccery*.
Rolland Papers, p. 40. (*Nares*.)

Sauce-tureen (sās'tū-rēn'), *n.* A small tureen for holding sauce or gravy.

Sauch, *saugh* (sāsh), *n.* A Scotch form of *sallow*.

The glancin' waves o' Clyde
Throo *sauces* and hangin' hazels glide.
Pinkerton, Bothwell Bank.

O wae betide the frash *saugh* wand!
And wae betide the bush o' brier!
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

Saucily (sā'sī-lī), *adv.* In a saucy manner; pertly; impudently; with impertinent boldness.

That freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *sauccily* had almost all the words.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

Sauciness (sā'sī-nēs), *n.* The character or fact of being saucy; hence, also, saucy language or conduct; impertinent presumption; impudence; contempt of superiors.

You call honourable boldness impudent *saucciness*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1. 185.

Jealousy in a gallant is humble true love, . . . but in a husband 'tis a most *saucciness*, cowardice, and ill-breeding.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

=Syn. *Impertinence*, *Effrontery*, etc (see *impudence*), *malapertness*.

Saucisse (sō-sēs'), *n.* [*F.*], a sausage: see *sau-sage*.] In *fort.* and *artillery*: (a) A long pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of a mine to the entrance of the gallery. To preserve the powder from dampness, it is generally placed in a wooden pipe. It serves to communicate fire to mines, calsons, bomb-chests, etc. (b) A long bundle of fagots or fascines for raising batteries and other purposes.

Saucisson (sō-sō-sōn'), *n.* [*F.*, < *sauccisse*, a sausage: see *sauccisse*.] Same as *sauccisse*.

Saucy (sā'sī), *a.* [Also dial. *sasey*; early mod. *E. saucie*, *sawcy*, *sawcie*; < *sauce* + *-y*.] 1. Full of sauce or impertinence; flippantly bold or impudent in speech or conduct; impertinent; characterized by offensive lightness or disrespect in addressing, treating, or speaking of superiors or elders; impudent; pert.

When we see a fellow sturdy, lofty, and proud, men say this is a *sauccy* fellow.
Latimer, Misc. Sel.

Am I not the protector, *sauccy* priest?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 1. 45.

My father would prefer the boys he kept
To greater men than he; but did it not
Till they were grown too *sauccy* for himself.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, II. 1.

The best way is to grow rude and *sauccy* of a sudden.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

2. Characterized by or expressive of pertness or impudence.

Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,
That will not be deep-search'd with *sauccy* looks.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, I. 1. 85.

saucy

A saucy word spak' hee.
Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII. 73).
 There is not so impudent a Thing in Nature as the
 saucy Look of an assured Man, confident of Success.
Congress, Way of the World, iv. 5.

3†. Presuming; overbearing.

And if nothing can deterre these saucie donites from
 this their dizardly inhumanitie.
Lomatius on Painting by Laydock (1593). (*Nares*.)

But now I am cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
 To saucy doubts and fears. *Shak.*, Macbeth, III. 4. 25.

4†. Wanton; prurient; impure.

Saucy trusting of the cozen'd thoughts
 Deities the pitchy night. So lust doth play.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 4. 23.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See *impudent*.

saucy† (sā'si), *adv.* [*< saucy, a.*] Saucily.

But up then spak the auld gudman,
 And vow but he spak wondrous saucie.
Glasgow Peggy (Child's Ballads, IV. 70).

saucy-bark (sā'si-bärk), *n.* Same as *sassy-bark*.

sauer-kraut (sour'krout), *n.* [Also partly
 Englished *sour-kraut*, *sour-craut* (= F. *choucroute*); *< G. sauer-kraut*, *< sauer*, = E. *sour*, +
kraut, plant, vegetable, cabbage.] A favorite
 German dish, consisting of cabbage cut fine,
 pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt,
 and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.

sauft, sauffy†. Middle English forms of *safte*,
safely.

saug†. An obsolete form of *sage* 1, *sage* 2.
 sauger (sā'gēr), *n.* A pereoid fish, *Stizostedion*
canadense, the smaller American pike-perch,
 also called *sand-pike*, *ground-pike*, *rattlesnake-*
pike, *juck*, and *horn-fish*. See cut under *Stiz-*
ostedion.

saugh 1 (säch), *n.* See *sauht*.

saugh 2 (suf), *n.* Same as *sough*.

saugh 3†. An obsolete preterit of *saht*.

saught†, *n.* [ME. *saughte*, *saht*, *saht*, *sahte*,
< AS. saht, *saht*, *sicht*, *sicht* (= Icel. *sátt*), re-
 conciliation, settlement, orig. the adjustment of
 a suit. *< saetan*, fight, contend, sue at law: see
sake 1. Cf. *saught*, *a.* and *v.*] Reconciliation;
 peace.

We be scke zow, syr, as soveraynge and lorde.
 That 3e sife us to daye, for sake of zoure Criste.
 sende us some socour, and saughte with the people
Mort. Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I. 2073.

saught†, *n.* [ME. *saught*, *saugt*, *saht*, *saugt*,
saht, *sicht*, *< AS. saht*, *sicht*, *saht* (= Icel. *sátt*),
 reconciled, at peace: see *saught*, *n.* and cf.
saught, *v.*] Reconciled; agreed; at one.

saught†, *v. t.* [ME. *saughten*, *saugten*, *sahten*,
< AS. sahtian, *sahian* (= Icel. *sætta*), recon-
 cile, make peace, *< saht*, *sicht*, *sicht*, reconciled,
saht, *sicht*, *sicht*, *sicht*, reconciliation, peace: see
saught, *n.* Cf. *saughten*, and *saughtle*, now *set-*
tle 2.] To reconcile.

And men vnsaughte loke thou assay
 To sau ten hem theme at on assent.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

saughtent, *v. t.* [ME. *saughten*, *saugten*, *saht-*
ten, *< AS. sahtian*, become reconciled, *< saht*,
sicht, *sicht*, reconciled: see *saught*, *n.* Cf. *saught-*
le.] To become reconciled.

"I esseth, seith the kynge, "I soufre zow [to dispute] no
 lengere.
 3e shal saue tho for sothe and serue me bothe.
 "Kisse hir" quod the kynge. *Piers Plowman* (B), IV. 2.

saughtlet, *v.* A Middle English form of *settle* 2.

saul 1 (sāl), *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of
soul 1.

saul 2, *n.* See *saut* 2.

saule 1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *soul* 1.

saule 2†, sauleet, *n.* See *soul*, *soul* 2.

saulie, saullie (sā'li), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A
 hired mourner. [*Scotch*.]

There were twa wild looking chaps left the auld kirk,
 and the priest . . . sent twa o' the riding saulies after
 them. *Scott*, The Antiquary, xxv.

sault 1† (sält), *n.* [Also *salt*, *saut*; *< ME. saut*,
saut, *saut*, *< OF. saut*, *saut*, F. *saut* = Pr. *saut* =
 Cat. *salt* = Sp. Pg. *lt. salto*, a leap, jump, fall,
< L. saltus, a leap, *< salire*, leap: see *saut* 2, and
 cf. *assault*, *n.*, of which *sault* 1 is in part an
 aphetic form.] 1. A leap.

He rode . . . a light fleet horse, unto whom he gave a
 hundred carries, made him go the high saults, bounding
 in the air, [and] . . . turn short in a ring both to the right
 and left hand. *Ergakart*, tr. of Rabclais, I. 23.

2. An assault.

The cam Anthony and also Raynold,
 Which to paynmes made sautes plente,
 And of Auroys the noble Kynge hold.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 2145.

Slenthe with his slynge an hard saut he made.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 217.

sault 1† (sält), *v. t.* [Also *saut*; *< ME. sauten*,
OF. sauter, *sautter*, *< L. saltare*, leap, freq. of
salire, leap: see *saut* 2, *salient*, and cf. *assault*, *v.*,
 of which *sault* 1 is in part an aphetic form. Cf.
sault 1, *n.*] To assault.

sault 2 (sō, commonly sū), *n.* [*< Canadian F.*
saut, *saut*, a leap, fall: see *saut* 1.] A rapid in
 some rivers: as, the *Sault Ste. Marie*. [*North*
America.]

sault 3†, *n.* and *v.* A bad spelling of *salt* 1.
saultable† (sāl'tā-bl), *a.* [Also *salttable*; by
 aphesis for *assaultable*.] Same as *assaultable*.

The breach is safely salttable where no defence is made.
Willoughby, To Walsingham, in Motley's Hist. Nether-
 lands, II. 410.

sault-fat (sält'fat), *n.* [*Sc. form of salt-fat*.]
 A pickling-tub or powdering-tub for meat.

saut-tree, *n.* See *saut* 2.

sau (soum), *n.* [*G.*, = E. *seam*, a load: see
seam 2.] An Austrian unit of weight, formerly
 used in England for quicksilver. Young says it
 was 315 pounds avoirdupois; and Nelkenbrecher says the
 Styrian saum for steel is 250 Vienna pounds, being 309
 pounds avoirdupois. Probably in Carniola the weight was
 greater. The saum was also a liquid measure in Switzer-
 land, like the French *somme*, Italian *soma*; also a unit of
 tale, 22 pieces of cloth.

saumbuet, sambuet, *n.* [ME., *< OF. sambue*,
saubue (ML. *sambuca*), a saddle-cloth, a litter,
< OIG. sambuoh, *sambüh*, *sambüch*, *sampöh*,
sampöch, a chariot, sedan-chair, litter.] A
 saddle-cloth.

saumbury†, *n.* [ME., appar. an irreg. var. of
saumbue, a saddle-cloth: see *saumbue*.] A litter.

And shope that a shereyne sholde here Mede
 softliche in saumbury fram syde to syde.
Piers Plowman (C), III. 178.

saumplariet, *n.* See *saumplary*.

saunce-bell, sauncing-bell† (säns'bel, säin'-
 sing-bel), *n.* Same as *saunts' bell*, *Sanctus bell*.
 See *bell* 1.

Titan gilds the eastern hills,
 And chirping birds, the saunce-bell of the day,
 Ring in our ears a warning to devotion.
Randolph, Amyntas, III. 1.

saunders (san'dēr), *n.* Same as *sandal* 2.

saunders blue. See *blue*.

saunderswood† (säin'dēr-z-wüd), *n.* Same as
sandalwood.

saunt 1, *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) or obsolete form
 of *saint* 1.

saunt 2, *n.* A variant of *saint* 2, *cent*, 4 (a game).

At cozes or at saunt to sit, or set their rest at prime.
Turb. riddle on Hawking, in *Cens. Lit.*, ix. 200.

saunter (sän'tēr or sän'tēr), *v. i.* [Also dial.
saunter; *< ME. saunteren*, *saunter* (see defs.); (a)
 prob. *< OF. saunterer*, *se aventurer*, reflex., ad-
 venture oneself, risk oneself: see *oneself*, *con-*
sealing with adventurer, risk, adventure (*> ME.*
saunter, risk): see *adventure* and obs. *saunter*, *v.*
 This etymology, suggested by Skeat and Mur-
 ray, involves a difficulty in the otherwise unex-
 ampled transit into E. of the OF. reflexive *se* as
 a coalesced initial element, but it is the only
 one that has any plausibility. Various other
 etymologies, all absurd, have been suggested or
 are current, namely: (b) *< F. sainte terre*, holy
 land, in supposed allusion to "idle people who
 roved about the country and asked charity un-
 der pretence of going *à la sainte terre*," to the
 holy land. (c) *< F. sans terre*, without land,
 "applied to wanderers without a home"; (d)
< F. sentier, a footpath (see *sentinel*, *sentry* 1);
 (e) *< D. slenteren* = Lat. *slenderen* = Sw. *slentra*
 = Dan. *slentre*, saunter, loiter, Sw. *slenta* = Dan.
slente, idle, loiter; Icel. *slentr*, idle lounging,
slen, sloth, etc.; (f) *< Icel. skint* = Norw. *skint*
 = Sw. *Dan. skul*, slowly, orig. neut. of Icel. *seir-*
nir = Norw. *sein* = Sw. *Dan. sen* = AS. *sēne*,
 slow; (g) *< OD. seanken* = G. *schranken*, etc.,
 reel, waver, vacillate.] 1†. To venture (†). See
sauntering, 1.—2†. To hesitate (†).

Yut he knew noht nerray certainly,
 But sauntered and doubtid nerrily
 Where on was or no of this salde llinge.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 4658.

3. To wander idly or loiteringly; move or walk
 in a leisurely, listless, or undecided way; loiter;
 lounge; stroll.

The comorant is still sauntering by the sea-side, to see
 if he can find any of his brass cast up. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

4†. To dawdle; idle; loiter over a thing.
 Upon the first suspicion a father has that his son is of a
 sauntering temper, he must carefully observe him, whether
 he be listless and indifferent in all his actions, or whether
 in some things alone he be slow and sluggish, but in others
 vigorous and eager.
 Interr'd beneath this Marble Stone
 Lie sauntering Jack, and Idle Joan.
Prior, An Epitaph.

=Syn. 3. *Stroll*, *Stray*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

saunter (sän'tēr or sän'tēr), *n.* [*< saunter*, *v.*]
 1. A stroll; a leisurely ramble or walk.—2.
 A leisurely, careless gait.

I saw the large gate open, and in walked Rab, with that
 great and easy saunter of his.
Dr. John Brown, Rab and his Friends.

One hurried through the gate out of the grove, and the
 other, turning round, walked slowly, with a sort of saun-
 ter, toward Adam. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xxvii.

Loitering and leaping,
 With saunter, with bounds— . . .
 See! the wild Menads
 Break from the wood.

M. Arnold, Bacchanalia, I.

3†. A sauntering-place; a loitering- or stroll-
 ing-place.

The tavern! park! assembly! mask! and play!
 Those dear destroyers of the tedious day!
 That wheel of fops, that saunter of the town!

Young, Love of Fame, i.

saunterer (sän'- or sän'tēr-er), *n.* [*< saunter*
 + -er.] One who saunters, or wanders about
 in a loitering or leisurely way.

Quit the life of an insignificant saunterer about town.
Berkeley, The Querist, § 413.

sauntering (sän'- or sän'tēr-ing), *n.* [*< ME.*
sauntering; verbal *n.* of *saunter*, *v.*] 1†. Ven-
 turing; audacity (†).

Thoo sawes schall rewe hym sore
 For all his sauntering sone.
York Plays, p. 351.

Nowe all his gauds no thyng hym gaynes,
 His sauntering schall with bale be bought.
York Plays, p. 354.

2. The act of strolling idly, dawdling, or loiter-
 ing.

saunteringly (sän'- or sän'tēr-ing-li), *adv.* In
 a sauntering manner; idly; leisurely.

Saurat, Saurat† (sä'rät, -rät), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same
 as *Sauria*.

Sauranodon (sä-ran'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Marsh,
 1879), *< Gr. σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ων*, tooth-
 less: see *Anodon*.] 1. The typical genus of
Sauranodontidae, based upon remains of Juras-
 sic age from the Rocky Mountains: so called
 because edentulous or toothless.—2. [I. c.] A
 fossil of the above kind.

sauranodont (sä-ran'ō-dont), *a.* [*< Saurano-*
don (1).] Pertaining to the sauranodonts.

Sauranodontidae (sä-ran'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.*
 [NL., *< Sauranodon* (1) + -idae.] A family of
 edentulous ichthyopterygian reptiles, typified
 by the genus *Sauranodon*.

saurel (sä'rel), *n.* [*< OF. saurel*, "the bastard
 muckarel" (Cotgrave), *< saur*, sorrel: see *sore* 2.]
 A sand, *Trachurus trachurus*, or *T. saurus*; any
 fish of the genus *Trachurus*. See cut under *scad*.

Sauria (sä'ri-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. σαῦρος*, *saipa*,
 a lizard: see *Saurus*.] An order of reptiles,
 having scales and usually legs, named by Bron-
 gnart in 1799, and corresponding closely to the
 Linnean genus *Lacerta*; lizards. The name has
 been used with various extensions and restrictions of its
 original sense, in which it included the crocodiles and
 alligators as well as the true lizards or lacertilians, thus
 corresponding to the two modern orders *Lacertilia* and
Crocodylia. In Cuvier's classification *Sauria* were the
 second order of reptiles, extended to include not only the
 living lizards and crocodiles, but also the extinct rep-
 resentatives then known of several other modern orders,
 as pterodactyls, ichthyosaurs, and plesiosaurs. On these ac-
 counts the term *Sauria* is discarded by many modern
 writers; by others it is used in a restricted sense for the
 lizards proper without the crocodiles, being thus an exact
 synonym of *Lacertilia*. This is a proper use of the name,
 near its original sense, and the term has priority over
Lacertilia. The *Sauria* in this sense are about 1,500 spe-
 cies, representing from 20 to 25 families and numerous
 genera. Formerly also *Saura*, *Sauræ*.

saurian (sä'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *saurien*;
 as *Sauria* + -an.] 1. A. Belonging or relating
 to the *Sauria*, in any sense; having legs and
 scales, as a lizard; lacertiform; lacertilian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sauria*, in any sense;
 a scaly reptile with legs, as a lacertilian or liz-
 ard. Though the term *Sauria* once lapsed from any defi-
 nite signification, in consequence of the popular applica-
 tion of Cuvier's loose use of the word, *saurian* is still used
 as a convenient designation of reptiles which are not am-
 phibians, chelonians, ophiidians, or crocodillians. See cuts
 under *Plesiosaurus*.

saurichnite (sä-rik-nīt), *n.* [*< NL. Saurichnites*,
< Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + *ιχνος*, a track, footprint:
 see *ichnite*.] A saurinn ichnolite; the fossil
 track of a saurian.

Saurichnites (sä-rik-nīt'ēz), *n.* [NL.: see *sau-*
richnite.] A genus of saurians which have left
 saurichnites of Permian age.

Saurichthyidae (sä-rik-thi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.,
< Saurichthys + -idae.] In Owen's classifica-
 tion, a family of fossil lepidogonoid fishes named
 from the genus *Saurichthys*. The body was elongate,
 with a median dorsal and ventral row of scales and an-
 other along the lateral line, but otherwise scaleless, and

Restored Sauroid (*Preopteris*).

of **saururus*: see *saururous*.] A subclass or an order of *Aves*, of Jurassic age, based upon the

genus *Archimopteryx*, having a long lacertilian tail of many separate bones without a pygostyle and with the feathers arranged in pairs on each side of it, the sternum carinate, the wings functionally developed, and teeth present; the lizard-tailed birds. Also called *Saurornithes*, and, by Owen, *Orodon*.

saururan (sâ-rû-ran), *n.* and *a.* [*< saurur-ous + -an.*] 1. *n.* A member of the *Saururæ*.

II. *a.* Saururous; of or pertaining to the *Saururæ*.

Saururæ (sâ-rû-rê-ô), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), *< Saururus + -æ.*] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the order *Piperaceæ*, the popper family, distinguished from the other tribe, *Piperæ*, by flowers with three or four carpels instead of one, and each with two to eight ovules. It consists of the genera *Saururus* (the type), *Anemopsis* and *Houttuynia*, American and Asiatic herbs with cordate leaves, and *Lactoria*, a monotypic shrub from Juan Fernandez, unlike all others of the order in possessing a perianth.

saururous (sâ-rû-rus), *a.* [*< NL. saururus, < Gr. saipor, lizard, + oupâ, tail.*] Lizard-tailed, as a bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saururæ*.

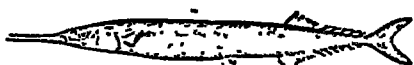
Saururus (sâ-rû-rus), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), so called in allusion to the inflorescence; *< Gr. saipor, lizard, + oupâ, tail.*] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Piperaceæ*, type of the tribe *Saururæ*. It is characterized by naked, bisexual, and racemed flowers, each sessile within a pedicelled bract and consisting of six or eight stamens and of three or four nearly distinct carpels which contain two to four ascending ovules and in fruit coalesce into a capsule that soon separates into three or four roughened nutlets. There are 2 species, *S. Lactoria* in eastern Asia and *S. cernuus* in North America, the latter known as lizardtail and breasted, and extending on the Atlantic coast into Canada. They are smooth herbs with broadly heart-shaped alternate leaves, and numerous small flowers crowded in a terminal catkin-like raceme.



Flowering Branch of Lizardtail (*Saururus cernuus*) a flower.

Saurus (sâ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), *< Gr. saipor, m., outpa, f., a lizard.*] In ichth., a genus of fishes of the family *Synodontidae*; the lizard-fishes. Called *Synodus* by Scopoli in 1777. See *Synodus*.

saury (sâ-ri), *n.*; *pl. sauries (-ries).* [Prob. *< F. saur, sorrel; see saurel.*] A fish, *Scomberesox*



Saury or Skipper (*Scomberesox saurus*).

saurus, the skipper or hill-fish; any species of this genus. The true saury is found on both sides of the Atlantic. It attains a length of 18 inches, and is olive-brown, silvery on the sides and belly, with a distinct silvery band, as broad as the eye, bounding the dark color of the back.

saury-pike (sâ-ri-pîk), *n.* The saury; any fish of the family *Scomberesocidae*.

sausage (sâ-sij), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *saulsage, saucido; dial. sausage; < ME. saucige* (also extended *sawcister, sawcypter, saucetour, saustier*), prop. **saucisso (= L. saucis), < OF. saucisse, saucissee, sauchise, F. saucisso = It. salicicia, salicicia = Sp. salchicha (cf. F. saucisson), salchichon = Pg. salchicha, salchichão, < ML. salacia, salacia, salcia, salcia, I. salcium, salcium, etc. (after Rom.), prop. salcium, neut., a sausage, of salted or seasoned meat, < L. salus, salted: see *sauce*.] An article of food, consisting usually of chopped or minced meat, as pork, beef, or veal, seasoned with sage, pepper, salt, etc., and stuffed into properly cleaned entrails of the ox, sheep, or pig, tied or constricted at short intervals. When sausages are made on an extensive scale the meat is minced and stuffed into the intestines by machinery.*

Varius Hellogabalus . . . had the peculiar glory of first making sausages of shrimps, crabs, oysters, prawns, and lobsters.

W. King, Art of Cookery, Letter IX.

Bologna sausage, a large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin, as a large intestine.

sausage-cutter (sâ-sâj-kut'er), *n.* A machine for cutting sausage-meat. Such machines exist in great variety. Some operate chopping-knives in a horizontally rotating circular metal trough with a wooden bottom; others consist of a horizontally rotating cylinder with cutting-teeth that pass between fixed cutting-teeth in an enclosing shell; and others act merely to tear the meat into the required state of fineness. Most of them are hand-machines operated by cranks; but in large manufacturing they are often driven by power.

sausage-grinder (sâ-sâj-grin'dôr), *n.* A domestic machine for mincing meat for sausages.

sausage-machine (sâ-sâj-mâ-shên'), *n.* A machine for grinding, mincing, or pounding meat as material for sausages; a sausage-grinder.

sausage-poisoning (sâ-sâj-poi'z-n-ing), *n.* A poisoning by spoiled sausages, characterized by vertigo, vomiting, colic, diarrhoea, and prostration, and sometimes fatal. Also called *allantiasis* and *botulismus*.

sausage-roll (sâ-sâj-rôl), *n.* Meat minced and seasoned as for sausages, enveloped in a roll of flour paste, and cooked.

sauset, *n.* An obsolete form of *sauce*.

sausedflem, *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. sausedflem, sawce-flem, < OF. sausedflem, < ML. salsum flegma, 'salt phlegm'; salty humor or inflammation: salsum, salty (naut. of salisus, salted: see *sauce*); phlegma, phlegm: see *phlegm*.] 1. *n.* An eruption of red spots or sores on the face.*

II. *a.* Having a red pimply face.

For sausedflem he was, with eyes narwe.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to G. T., l. 625.

sauseri, *n.* An obsolete form of *sauce*.

Saussurea (sâ-sû-rê-ô), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1810), named after Théodore de Saussure (1767-1845), and his father, II. B. de Saussure (1740-99), Swiss writers on botanical science.]

A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cynaroidæ* and subtribe *Carduineæ*. It is characterized by smooth and free filaments, by pappus of one row of equal and plumose bristles, with sometimes an additional row of small slender and unbranched bristles, and by the absence of spines on either leaves or involucres. There are about 70 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America, mainly mountain plants. They are smooth or white-cottony perennial herbs, bearing alternate leaves which vary from entire to pinnatifid, and purple or bluish flowers in heads which are small and corymbose, or broad and solitary or loosely panicle. Several species are sometimes known as *sauvages*, from their cut toothed leaves. For *S. Lappæ*, see *cootus-root*.

saussurite (sâ-sû-rit'), *n.* [Named after II. B. de Saussure (1740-99), its discoverer: see *Saussurea*.] A fine-grained compact mineral of a white, gray, or green color. It has a specific gravity above 3, and in part is identical with zolite; in many cases it can be shown to have been derived from the alteration of feldspar. It is found in the Alps at various points as a constituent of the rock gabbro (including euphotide), and also at other localities.

saussurite (sâ-sû-rit'ik), *a.* [*< saussurite + -ic.*] Resembling, pertaining to, or characterized by the presence of saussurite. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII, 239.

saussuritization (sâ-sû-rit-i-zâ'shôn), *n.* [*< saussurite + -izo + -ation.*] Conversion into saussurite; a term used by some lithologists in describing certain metamorphic changes in various foldspars. Also, and less correctly, *saussuritization*.

The feldspar in all these rocks affords more or less evidence of incipient saussuritization.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV, 532.

saut¹ (sât), *n.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *salt¹*.

The king he turned round about,

And the saut tear blinded his ee.

Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I, 184).

saut², *n.* See *sault¹*.

sautet, *n.* and *v.* See *sault¹*.

sautellusi (sâ-tol'us), *n.* [NL.] In bot., a deciduous bulb formed in the axil of a leaf or on the crown of a root.

sauter (sô-tâ'), *v. t.* [F.] To fry in a pan lightly, with very little grease or butter.

sauter¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *psalter*.

sautereau (sô-tê-rô'), *n.* [F., a jack, grasshopper, etc., *< sauter*, leap: see *sault¹*. Cf. *sauterelle*.] In musical instruments like the harpsichord, spinet, etc., same as *jaquet¹*, II (p).

sauterelli, *n.* [ME., *< OF. sauterel, *sauterel, saulereau*, a leaper, jumper, also a locust, grasshopper, *< sauter*, *< L. saltare*, leap: see *sault¹*.] A term of abuse (exact sense uncertain, being used in depreciation).

III southernly lorde, yone sauterelli he sale,
He schall enste downe our temple, nogt for to layne,
And dresse it vpo dowly with-in thre daies,
Als wole as it was, full goodely agayne.

Fork Plays, p. 310.

sauterelle (sô-tê-rêl'), *n.* [*< F. sauterelle*, a shifting-bevel, grasshopper; cf. *OF. sauterel*, a leaper, grasshopper: see *sauterell*.] An instrument used by stone-cutters and carpenters for tracing and forming angles.

Sauterne (sô-tern'), *n.* [*< Sauternes*, a place in France, department of Gironde.] A name for certain white wines from the department of Gironde, France. (a) A wine grown at and near the village of Sauterne, on the left bank of the Garonne, some distance above Bordeaux. (b) A general name for the white wines of similar character and flavor exported from Bordeaux, including some of quality much superior to (a); thus, Chateau Yquem and Chateau Suduirant are considered as Sauternes. All these wines are sweet, but lose their excess of sweetness with age.

sautit (sât'it), *n.* A dish for salt. [Scotch.]

sautoire, **sautoir** (sô-twor'), *n.* [F., a saltier: see *saltier¹*.] In her., a saltier.—In *sautoire*, (c) In her., saltierwise, or in saltier. (d) Borne or worn diagonally: as, a ribbon worn on *sautoire* crosses the body from one shoulder to the opposite hip.

sautrier, *n.* A Middle English form of *psalter*.

sautrier, *v. t.* [ME., *< sautrie, sautry, psalter*: see *psalter*.] To play on the psalter.

Neither sailen ne sautrien ne singo with the giterne.

Piers Plowman (C), xvi, 208.

sautry¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *psalter*.

sautry², *a.* [Cf. *saltier, sautoire*.] In her., same as on *sautoire* (which see, under *sautoire*).

sauvage, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *savage*.

Sauvagesia (sâ-vû-jê-si-â), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after P. A. Boissier de la Croix de Sauvages (1710-85), a writer on vegetable morphology, and professor of botany at Paris in 1752.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the tribe *Sauvagesieæ*, in the order *Violariææ*, the violet family. It is characterized by flowers with five equal and convoluted petals, five very short fertile stamens, and dimorphic stamens of two rows, the outer thread-shaped and very numerous or only five, the inner five and petaloid, and by a one-celled ovary with three placentæ, becoming in fruit a three-valved capsule with many small seeds and fleshy albumen. There are about 10 species, natives of tropical America, one of them also extending into the Old World. They are extremely smooth herbs or undershrubs, with alternate and slightly rigid leaves, deeply fringed stipules, and white, rose, or violet flowers in the axils or in terminal racemes. *S. erecta* is known as *herb of St. Martin* (which see, under *herb*).

Sauvagesies (sâ-vû-jê-si-â-ô), *n. pl.* [NL. (Barling, 1830), *< Sauvagesia + -es.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Violariææ*, the violet family. It is unlike all others of its family in the possession of stamens which are thread-like or petaloid, five or many in number, and free or united into a tube, and in the superficial dehiscence of the three-valved capsule, which opens only at the top. It includes 6 genera, of which *Sauvagesia* is the type. The 20 species are all tropical, and mainly South American.

sauvet, *v.* A Middle English form of *save*.

sauvegarde (sôv'gârd), *n.* [*< F. sauvegarde*, lit. safeguard: see *safeguard*.] A monitor, or vanguardian lizard; a safeguard.

Hence, probably, their names of *sauvegarde* and monitor.

Cuvier, Règne Anim., 18-9 (trans. 1849), p. 274.

sauveour, *n.* An obsolete form of *savior*.

savable (sâ-vâ-bl), *a.* [*< save¹ + -able.*] Capable of being saved. Also *sareable*.

All these difficulties are to be past and overcome before the man be put into a *savable* condition.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1833), I, 187.

savableness (sâ-vâ-bl-nês), *n.* Capability of being saved.

The savableness of Protestants.

Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, p. 317.

savacount, *n.* A Middle English form of *salvation*.

savage (sav'ij), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *saradge, salrage, saurage; < ME. savage, saurage, < OF. salrage, saurage, saurage, F. sauvage = Pr. salvatge, salrage = Sp. salvaje = Pg. salvagem = It. salvatico, selvaggio, < L. silvaticus, sylvaticus, also salaticus, n., a savage, < silva, a wood: see *silva, sytran*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the forest or wilderness. (a) Growing wild; uncultivated; wild.*

And when you are come to the lowe and playn ground, the residue of the journey is all together by the sandes; it is throughout barren and *savage*, so that it is not able to nourish any beastes for lacke of pasture.

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arbor, p. 27).

A place . . . which yeeldeth balme in great plenty, but *savage*, wilde, and without vertue.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 202.

Cornels and *savage* berries of the wood.

Dryden, Æneid, III, 855.

(b) Possessing, characterized by, or presenting the wildness of the forest or wilderness.

The scene was *savage*, but the scene was new.

Byron, Child Harold, II, 43.

2. Living in the forests or wilds. (a) Not domesticated; ferad; wild; hence, fierce; ferocious; untamed; as, *savage* beasts of prey.

In time the *savage* bull doth bear the yoke.

Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 263.

(b) Brutal; beastly.

Those pamper'd animals
That rage in *savage* sensuality.

Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 62.

3. Living in the lowest condition of development; uncultivated and wild; uncivilized; as, *savage* tribes.

The *savage* nation feels her secret smart,
And read her sorrow in her countenance sad.

Spenser, F. Q., i. vi. 11.

I will tell thee of a woman, she shall read my dusky
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

4. Of pertaining to, or characteristic of man in such condition; unpolished; rude; as, *savage* life or manners. Hence—5. Barbarous; fierce; cruel.

Thy threatening colours now wind up;
And turn the *savage* spirit of wild war.

Shak., K. John, v. 2. 74.

Some are of disposition fearful, some bold, most cautious all *Savane*.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 129.

6. Wild or enraged as from provocation, irritation, restraint, etc.

Michel Angelo's head is full of masculine and gigantic
figures as gods walking, which makes him *savage* until
his furious chisel can render them into marble.

Emerson, Old Age.

7. In *her.* nude; naked; in blazonry, noting human figures unclothed, as the supporters of the arms of Prussia.

On either side stood as supporters . . . a *savage* man
proper, to use the language of heraldry, wreathed and
emureted.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xli.

=Syn. 3 and 4. Brutish, heathenish.—5. Pitiless, merciless, unmerciful, remorseless, bloody, murderous.

II. *n.* 1. A wild or uncivilized human being; a member of a race or tribe in the lowest stage of development or cultivation.

I am as free as nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble *savage* ran

Drumden, Conquest of Granada, I. i. 1.

The civilized man is a more experienced and wiser *savage*.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 45.

2. An unfeeling, brutal, or cruel person; a fierce or cruel man or woman, whether civilized or uncivilized; a barbarian.—3. A wild or fierce animal.

When the grim *savage* [the lion], to his rifted den
Too late returning, snuffs the track of men.

Pope, Iliad, xviii. 373.

His office resembled that of the man who, in a Spanish
bull-fight, goads the torpid *savage* to fury by shaking a
red rag in the air, and by now and then throwing a dart.

Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

4. Same as *jack of the clock*. See *jack*.

savage (sav'aj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *savaged*, ppr. *savaging*. [*< savage, n.*] I. *trans.* To make wild, barbarous, or cruel. [Rare.]

Let then the dogs of Faction bark and bay,
Its bloodhounds *savaged* by a cross of wolf,
Its full-bred kennel from the Blatant-beast.

Southey.

II. *intrans.* To act the *savage*; indulge in cruel or barbarous deeds. [Rare.]

Though the blindness of some fortities have *savaged* on
the bodies of the dead, . . . yet had they no design upon
the soul.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

savagedom (sav'aj-dum), *n.* [*< savage + -dom.*] A *savage* state or condition; also, *savages* collectively.

The scale of advancement of a country between *savagedom*
and civilization may generally be determined by the
style of its pottery. Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, xviii.

savagely (sav'aj-li), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a *savage*; cruelly; inhumanly.

Your wife and babes *savagely* slaughter'd.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 205.

2. With extreme impetuosity or fierceness; as, to attack one *savagely*. [Colloq.]

savageness (sav'aj-nes), *n.* 1. *Savage* character or condition; the state of being rude, uncivilized, or barbarous; barbarism.—2. Wild, fierce, or untamed disposition, instincts, or habits; cruelty; barbarity; savagery.

An admirable musician: O! she will sing the *savageness*
out of a bear. Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 200.

3. Fierceness; ferocity; rabid impetuosity.

In spite of the *savageness* of his satires, . . . [Pope's]
natural disposition seems to have been an amiable one,
and his character as an author was as purely fictitious as
his style. Lovell, Study Windows, p. 420.

savagery (sav'aj-ri), *n.* [*< F. sauvagerie; as savage + -ry.*] 1. *Savage* or uncivilized state or condition; a state of barbarism.

The human race might have fallen back into primeval
savagery. Froude, Short Studies on Great Subjects, p. 261.

2. *Savage* or barbarous nature, disposition, conduct, or actions; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-eyed wrath or staring rage
Presented to the tears of soft remorse.

Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 48.

A huge man-beast of boundless *savagery*.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

3. Wild growth, as of plants; wildness, as of nature.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon, while that the coulter rusts
That should deracinate such *savagery*.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 47.

Except for the rudest purposes of shelter from rain and
cold, the cabin possessed but little advantage over the
simple *savagery* of surrounding nature.

Bret Harte, Mrs. Skagg's Husbands (Argonauts, p. 29).

savagism (sav'aj-izm), *n.* [*< savage + -ism.*] 1. *Savagery*; utter barbarism.

The manner in which a people is likely to pass from
savagism to civilization.

W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, II. 295.

2. *Savage* races or tribes collectively.

An elective judiciary supersedes the chief of *savagism*
or the despot of the Orient. N. A. Rev., CXLI. 651.

savanilla (sav-a-nil'ä), *n.* A large herring-like fish, the tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus*. Also called *sabalo* and *silverfish*. [Texas.]

savanna (sa-van'ä), *n.* [Also *savannah*; = *F. savane* = *G. savanne*, *< OSp. savana*, with accent on second syllable (see def.), *Sp. savana*, a large cloth, a sheet, = OHG. *saban*, *sapon*, MHG. *saben* = AS. *saban*, a sheet, *< LL. sabanum*, a linen cloth, towel, napkin, = Goth. *saban*, *< Gr. säpavor*, a linen cloth, towel.] (a) A plain or extensive flat area covered with a sheet of snow or ice: so first used, with the accent on the first syllable, by Spanish writers.

(b) A treeless plain: so first used in reference to American topography by Oviedo (1535), with the accent on the second syllable. Used in modern times in Spain, with the accent changed to the second syllable (*sabana*), and defined in various dictionaries (1865-82) as meaning an "extensive treeless plain," and generally with the additional statement that it is "a word much used in America." This word was frequently used by English writers on various parts of America, in the form *savanna* and *savannah*, as early as 1699, and always with the meaning of "treeless region." It is still used occasionally with that meaning, and as being more or less nearly the equivalent of *prairie*, *steppe*, or *plain*, by writers in English on physical geography. As a word in popular use, it is hardly known among English-speaking people, except in the southern Atlantic States, and chiefly in Florida.

At Sun-set I got out into the clear open *Savannah*, being
about two Leagues wide in most Places, but how long I
know not.

Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 84.

Regions of wood and wide *savannah*, vast
Expanse of unappropriated earth.

Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

Thus, Mr. Barbour says, in speaking of the land adjacent
to the St. John's river, above Lake Monroe, "it is a flat, level region of *savannas*, much resembling the vast
prairies of Illinois."

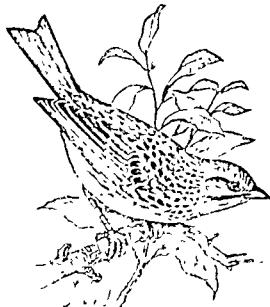
J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 187.

savanna-blackbird (sa-van'ä-blak'bërd), *n.* Same as *ani*.

savanna-finch (sa-van'ä-finch), *n.* See *finch*.

savanna-flower (sa-van'ä-flou'er), *n.* A West Indian name for various species of *Echites*, a genus of the milkweed family.

savanna-sparrow (sa-van'ä-spar'ô), *n.* Any sparrow of the genus *Passerculus*, especially



Savanna-sparrow (*Passerculus savanna*).

that one (*P. savanna*) which is common throughout the greater part of North America.

savanna-wattle (sa-van'ä-wot'l), *n.* A name of the West Indian trees *Citharexylum quadrangulare* and *C. cinerea*, otherwise called *fidlewood*.

savant (sa-voñ'), *n.* [*< F. savant*, a learned man, *< savant*, learned, knowing, ppr. of *savoir*, know, *< L. sapere*, have sense or discernment: see *sapient*, of which *savant* is a doublet.] A man of learning or science; one eminent for learning.

It is curious to see in what little apartments a French *savant* lives; you will find him at his books, covered with snuff, with a little dog that bites your legs.

Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

Savart's wheel. See *wheel*.

save¹ (säv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *saved*, ppr. *saving*. [*< ME. saven, sauen, salven, < OF. sauer, salver, F. sauver, save, = Pr. Sp. Pg. salvar = It. salvare, < LL. salvare, make safe, secure, save, < L. salvus, safe: see safe.*] I. *trans.* 1. To preserve from danger, injury, loss, destruction, or evil of any kind; wrest or keep from impending danger; rescue: as, to *save* a house from burning, or a man from drowning; to *save* a family from ruin.

Theophylus was of that Cytee also, that oure Ladye *savde* from oure Enemye. Manderiville, Travels, p. 43.

And thei speken of hire propre nature, and *salven* men that gon thorghe the Desertes, and speken to hem als apertly as though they were a man.

Manderiville, Travels, p. 274.

Yet shal I *save* hire, and thee and me.
Hastow not herd how *saved* was Noe?

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 347.

But when he saw the wind boisterous, he was afraid;
and beginning to sink, he cried, saying, Lord, *save* me.

Mat. xiv. 30.

None has deserv'd her,
If worth must carry it, and service seek her,
But he that *save*d her honour.

Deau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

Not long after, a Boat, going abroad to seeke out some
reliefe amongst the Plantations, by Nuports-news met such
ill weather, though the men were *saved*, they lost their boat.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 82.

2. To deliver from the power and penal consequences of sin; rescue from sin and spiritual death.

He shall *save* his people from their sins. Mat. i. 21.

And they were astonished out of measure, saying among
themselves, Who then can be *saved*? Mark x. 26.

Men cannot be *saved* without calling upon God; nor
call upon him acceptably without faith.

Donne, Sermons, vi.

All who are *saved*, even the least inconsistent of us, can
be *saved* only by faith, not by works.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 170.

3. To deliver; defend.

But of all plagues, good heaven, thy wrath can send,
Save, save, oh! save me from the Candid Friend!

Canning, New Morality, i. 210.

4. To spare: as, to *save* one's self much trouble and expense.

If you had been the wife of Hercules,
Six of his labours you 'ld have done, and *saved*
Your husband so much sweat. Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 18.

Save your labour;

In this I'll use no counsel but mine own.

Deau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

Robin's buckler proved his chiefest defence,
And *saved* him many a bang.

Robin Hood and the Shepherd (Child's Ballads, V. 240).

5. To use or preserve with frugal care; keep fresh or good, as for future use; husband: as, to *save* one's clothes; to *save* one's strength for a final effort.

His youthful hose, well *saved*, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 160.

Every thing—including the carpet and curtains—looked
at once well worn and well *saved*.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxix.

6. To avoid, curtail, or lessen; especially, to
lessen waste in or of; economize: as, to *save*
time, expense, or labor.

Bestow every thing in even hogsheds, if you can; for it
will *save* much in the charge of freight.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 454.

7. To lay by, little by little, and as the result
of frugal care; lay up; hoard: as, he has *saved*
quite a good sum out of his scanty earnings.

I have five hundred crowns,

The thrifty hire I *saved* under your father.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 39.

8. To take advantage of; utilize; avoid missing
or losing; be in time for; catch: as, to *save*
the tide.

To *save* the post, I write to you after a long day's worry
at my place of business.

W. Collins.

9. To prevent the occurrence, use, or necessity
of; obviate: as, a stitch in time *saves* nine.

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush?

Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

The best way's to let the blood barken upon the cut—
that *saves* plasters.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

The lift of a round wave helped her (the skiff) on, and the bladder-weed saved any chafing.

R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, iv.
God save the mark! Save the mark! See mark!—
Save your reverence. See reverence.—To save alive,
to keep safe and secure.

Let us fall into the host of the Syrians: If they save us
alive, we shall live; and if they kill us, we shall not die.
3 Kt. vii. 1.

To save appearances, originally, to show where any
given planet would be at any given epoch (Ptolemy's defini-
tion of the purpose of his astronomical theories); now,
commonly, to manage so that the appearances may be con-
sistent with a probable theory; especially, to do something
to prevent exposure, vexation, or molestation, as to save
one's financial credit by avoiding the appearance of em-
barrassment; or, to keep up an appearance of competence,
gentility, or propriety by shift or contrivance.

When they come to model heaven
And calculate the stars; how they will wield
The mighty frame; how build, unbuilt, contrive,
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With contrivance and eccentric scribbles o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton, P. L., viii. 82.*

To save clean, to save all (the blubber) in cutting in: a
whining-term.—To save one's bacon. See bacon.

O Father! my sorrow will scarce save me my Bacon:
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken.
Prior, Thiel and Cordelier.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To redeem.—3. To protect.
II, intrans. 1. To be economical; keep from
spending; spare.

It [brass ordinance] saveth . . . in the quantity of the
material. *Bacon, Compendium of Metals.*

2. To be capable of preservation: said of fish:
as, to save well.

save¹ (sāv), *conj.* [*< ME. save, saf, sauf, < OF. sauf, save, except (sauf mon droit, 'save my right, my right being excepted), = Sp. Pg. Ir. salvo. save, except. < L. salvo (from salva), abl. (agreeing with its noun in the abl. absolute) of salus, safe: see safe. Safe is thus a form of safe. Cf. salvo!'] Except; not including; leaving out of account; unless.*

For all though he it were so that he was not gristled,
yet he loved Christen men more than any other Sacoun,
as his own. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.*

Dischevele, sauf his cappe, he rood al bare.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to T. T., i. 6-7.

Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes save one.
2 Cor. x. 21.

Save, that these two men told Christian that, as to Laws
and Ordinances, they doubted not but that they should as
conscientiously do them as he.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 112.

A channel break and bare,
Save shrubs that spring to parch the bare.

Byron, The Gleaner.

Not that any man hath seen the Father, save he which
is of God.
John i. 18.

I do entreat you not a man in the part,
Save I alone. *Shak., J. C., III. 2. 64.*

Save they could be plucked asunder, all
My quest were but in vain.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

save², *n.* [*< ME. save, < OF. saut, < L. salta, salto: see salto, of which save² is a doublet.*]
The herb sage or salvia.

1. Remedy of herbs, and tick save
They drunken, for they wold here lymes have.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1528.

saveable, *a.* See *salvabile*.

save-all (sāv'āl), *n.* [*< save¹, v., + obj. all.*]
A contrivance for saving, or preventing waste
or loss; a catch-all. In particular: (a) A small pan,
of china or metal, having a sharp point in the middle,
dipped to the socket of a candlestick, to allow the short
socket-end of a candle to be burnt out without waste.

Go out in a blink like a Candle's End upon a Save-all.
Congress, Way of the World, l. 12.

You may remember, sir, that a few weeks back a new
save-all came in, and was called candle-wedges, and went
off well.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, l. 302.

(b) A small sail set under another, or between two other
sails, to catch or save the wind.

(c) A trough in a paper-making
machine which collects any
pulp that may have slopped
over the edge of the wire-cloth.

saveguard, *n.* Same as
safeguard, 3.

saveley (sāv'e-lōi), *n.* [*< A. corrupt form of carrelat: see carrelat.*] A highly
seasoned dried sausage,
originally made of brains, but now of young
pork salted.

There are office lads in their first sarvouts, who club,
as they go home at night, for sarvouts and porter. *Dickens.*

saveley, *adv.* A Middle English form of safely.
savenaper (sāv'nāp), *n.* [*Also savenap, sanap; < OF. savenape, < saurer, save, + nape, a table-cloth, napkin: see nape.*] A napkin, or a piece
of linen, oiled silk, or other material, laid over
a table-cloth to keep it clean.

save¹ (sāv'vēr), *n.* [*< save¹ + -vēr.*] 1. One
who saves or rescues from evil, destruction, or
death; a preserver; a savior.

Tell noble Curias,
And say it to yourself, you are my saviors.
B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 4.

2. One who economizes, is frugal in expenses,
or lays up or hoards.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater savor
than a savor. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. A contrivance for economizing, or prevent-
ing waste or loss: as, a coal-saver.

save², *n.* A Middle English form of savor.
save-reverence (sāv'rov'g-rēns), *n.* [*See phrase under reverence, n.*] A kind of apolo-
getic remark interjected into a discourse when
anything was said that might seem offensive or
indolent: often corrupted into *sir-reverence*.

The third is a thing that I cannot name yet without
save-reverence, and yet it sounds not unlike the shooting-
place! *Sir J. Harrington, Letter prefixed to Metam. of Ajax. (Nares.)*

saverily (sāv'vēr-lī), *adv.* [*< save¹ + -lī.*] In
a frugal manner. *Tusser, Husbandry, p. 17.*

saverily, *a.* and *adv.* Same as *saverily*.

savery, *a.* A Middle English form of savorily.

savory, *n.* An obsolete form of savorily.

savetel, *n.* A Middle English form of safety.

savetive, *n.* [*Appar. a var. of safety, accom-*
to suffix -ive.] Safeguard.

Opus satisfaculo the souteroyne sautiff,
For both as I yow tell.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 210.

Savigny (sa-vō'ny), *n.* [*F.*] A red wine of Bur-
gundy, produced in the department of Côte-
d'Or, of several grades, the best being of the
second class of Burgundy wines.

saville, *n.* [*A corruption of save-all.*] A pinna-
fore or covering for the dress. *Fairholt.*

savin, *savine* (sāv'in), *n.* [*Also sabin, sabine; < ME. saccine, sargum, partly < AS. sagine, sagine, savin, and partly < OF. (and F.) sabine = Sp. Pg. sabina = It. satura, < L. sabina, sabin, orig. Sabina herba, lit. 'Sabine herb': Sabina, fem. of Sabinus, Sabine: see Sabina.*]

1. A European tree or shrub, *Juniperus Sabina*. Its tops, containing a volatile oil, are the official sabin, which is highly irritant, and is used as an antelmintic, in menorrhagia and uterine menorrhagia, and also as an abortifacient. The similar American red cedar, *J. Virginiana*, is also called sabin. (See *juniper*.) The name is further extended in the United States to *Torreya taxifolia*, one of the sillocking-cedars, and in the West Indies to *Cesalpinia bignonioides* and *Xanthoxylum Pterida*.

Within 12 miles of the top was neither tree nor grass, but
low sature, which they went upon the top of sometimes.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 81.

And when I look
To gather fruit, find nothing but the sartin-tree.
Middleton, Games at Chess.

2. A drug consisting of sabin-tops. See *dr. 1*.
--Kindly-savin, the variety *cupressoides* of the common
sabin.—Oil of sabin. See *oil*.—Savin cerate, a cerate
composed of fluid extract of sabin (25 parts) and resin ce-
rate (75 parts), used in maintaining a discharge from blis-
tered surfaces. Also called *savin ointment*.

saving (sāv'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of save¹, v.*]

1. Economy in expenditure or outlay, or in the
use of materials, money, etc.; avoidance or pre-
vention of waste or loss in any operation, es-
pecially in expending one's earnings.—2. A re-
duction or lessening of expenditure or outlay;
an advantage resulting from the avoiding of
waste or loss: as, a saving of ten per cent.

The bond-saves and the available weight of the meat
constitute a saving . . . of 5 lb. a pound in a kg. of nut-
tion. *Saturday Rev., XXXV. 631.*

3. *pl.* Sums saved from time to time by the
exercise of care and economy; money saved
from waste or loss and laid by or hoarded up.

Enoch set
To hoard all savings to the uttermost.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

The savings of labor, which have fallen so largely into
the hands of the few, . . . have built our railroads, steam-
ships, telegraphs, manufactories.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 702.

4. Exception; reservation.

Content not with those that are too strong for us, but
still with a saving to honesty.
Sir H. L'Estrange.

saving (sāv'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of save¹, v.*] 1.

Preserving from evil or destruction; redeem-
ing.

Scripture teaches us that saving truth which God hath
discovered unto the world by revelation.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 3.

It is given to us sometimes . . . to witness the saving
influence of a noble nature, the divine efficacy of rescue
that may lie in a self-subsiding act of fellowship.
George Eliot, Middlemarch.

2. Accustomed to save; avoiding unnecessary
expenditure or outlay; frugal; economical: as,
a saving housekeeper.

She loved money; for she was saving, and applied her
fortune to pay John's clamorous debts.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

3. Bringing in returns or receipts the principal
or sum invested or expended; incurring no loss,
though not profitable: as, the vessel has made
a saving run.

Silvio, . . . finding a twelvemonth's application unpro-
fitable, was resolved to make a saving bargain of it; and,
since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover at least
what he had laid out of his own.

Addison, Guardian, No. 97.

4. Implying or containing a condition or reser-
vation: as, a saving clause. See *clause*.

Always directing by saving clauses that the jurisdiction
of the Barons who had right of Haute Justice should not
be interfered with. *Drougham.*

Saving grace. See *grace*.

saving (sāv'ing), *conj.* [*< ME. saving; prop. ppr. of save¹, v.; cf. save¹, conj.*] 1. Except-
ing; save; unless.

Reward and behold what gift will be havyng;
Unto you with say never shall hire me,
Saying and exceptio only o gift be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5522.

I could see no notable matter in it [the Cathedral church],
saying the statue of St. Christopher.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 20.

Hardly one
Could have the Lover from his Lous decry'd, . . .
Saying that she had a more smiling Ly,
A smoother Chin, a Cheek of purer Dy.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

Thou art rich in all things, saving in goodness.
Decker, Seven Deadly Sins, Ind., p. 9.

2. Regarding; having respect for; with upol-
ogy to. See *reference*.

Saving your reverence. *Shak., Much Ado, III. 4. 32.*

You looked so grim, and, as I may say it, saving your
presence, more like a giant than a mortal man.
Bacon, and Pl., Knight of Burning Pestle, II. 3.

savingly (sāv'ing-lī), *adv.* 1. In a saving or
sparing manner: with frugality or parsimony.
—2. So as to secure salvation or be finally
saved from spiritual death: us, savingly con-
verted.

To take or accept of God and his Christ sincerely and
savingly is proper to a sound believer.
Baxter, Saints' Rest, III. 11.

savingness (sāv'ing-nēs), *n.* 1. The quality
of being saving or sparing; frugality; pur-
simony.—2. Tendency to promote spiritual
safety or eternal salvation.

The safety and savingness which it promitteth.
Brechin, Saul and Samuel at Endor, Pref., p. v.

savings-bank (sāv'ingz-bānk), *n.* An insti-
tution for the encouragement of the practice of
saving money among people of slender means,
and for the secure investment of savings, man-
aged by persons having no interest in the profits
of the business, the profits being credited
or paid as interest to the depositors at certain
intervals, as every month (in Great Britain), or
every three or six months (as in the United
States).—Post-office savings-bank. See *post-office*.

savior, saviour (sāv'vīr), *n.* [*< ME. saviour, saccourer, sargour, saryour, saryoure, saryorre, < OF. savior, saucour, saureour, saureor, F. sauteur = Pr. saltador = Sp. Pg. saltador = It. saltatore, < L. saltator, a savor, preserver (first and chiefly with ref. to Christ, as a translation of the Gr. σωτήρ, saviour, and the equiv. Ἰσχυρ, Jesus), < saltare, save: see save¹, saltation, etc.*]

The old spelling saviour still prevails even
where other nouns in -our, esp. agent-nouns,
are now spelled with -or, the form savior being
regarded by some as irreverent.] 1. One who
saves, rescues, delivers, or redeems from dan-
ger, death, or destruction; a deliverer; a re-
deemer.

The Lord gave Israel a saviour, so that they went out from
under the hand of the Syrians. *3 Kt. xli. 5.*

The Lord . . . shall send them a saviour, and a great
one, and he shall deliver them. *Isa. xix. 20.*

Specifically.—2. [*cap.*] One of the appellations
given to God or to Jesus Christ as the one who
saves from the power and penalty of sin. (Luke
ii. 11; John iv. 42.) The title is coupled in the New
Testament sometimes with Christ, sometimes with God.
In this use usually spelled Saviour.

Item, next is the place where ye Jewes constrained
Symeon Cirenen, conynge from the towne, to take the
Crosse after our Saviour.

Sir R. Gifforde, Fylgrymage, p. 20.

In the same Tower ys the ston upon the whiche ower
Saviour stonding ascendid in to heven.

Torkington, Diarie of Linc. Travell, p. 30.

For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour.
1 Tim. ii. 3.

Grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour.
Tit. i. 4.

savior, saviouress (sā'vior-es), *n.* [*< savior, saviour, + -ess.*] A female savior. [Rare.]

One says to the blessed Virgin, O Saviour, save me!
Bp. Hall, No Peace with Rome.

Polyerita Naxia, being saluted the saviour of her country.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 327.

Saviotti's canals. Very delicate artificial passages formed between the cells of the pancreas by injecting the duct under high pressure.

savite (sā'vit), *n.* [*< Savi (see def.) + -ite.*] In mineral, a zeolitic mineral from Monte Capriciano, Italy, probably identical with natrolite: named by Bechi after M. Savi.

savodinskite (sav-ō-dins'kit), *n.* [*< Savodinskii, the name of a mine in the Altai mountains, + -ite.*] The silver telluride hessite.

savoir-faire (sav'vor-fär'), *n.* [F., skill, tact, lit. 'know how to do.' *< savoir, know (< L. sapere, have discernment: see sapient, savant), + faire (< L. facere, do: see fact).*] The faculty of knowing just what to do and how to do it; skilful management; tact; address.

He had great confidence in his *savoir faire*. His talents were naturally acute, . . . and his address was free from both country rusticity and professional pedantry.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxv.

savoir-vivre (sav'vor-vē'vr), *n.* [F., good breeding, lit. 'know how to live.' *< savoir, know (see above), + vivre (< L. vivere, live: see vivid).*] Good breeding; knowledge of and conformity to the usages of polite society.

savonette (sav-o-net'), *n.* [= D. *savonet*, a wash-ball, *< F. savonette*, a wash-ball, dim. of *sapon*, soap, *< L. sapon(u)*, soap: see *soap*.] 1. A kind of soap, or a detergent for use instead of soap: a term variously applied.—2. A West Indian tree, *Pithecolobium micradenium*, whose bark serves as a soap.

savor, savour (sā'vor), *n.* [*< ME. savour, savor, savor, < OF. savour, savor, F. saveur = Pr. Sp. Pg. sabor = It. sapore, < L. sapor, taste, < sapere, have taste or discernment: see sapid, sapient. Doublet of sapor.*] 1. Taste; flavor; relish; power or quality that affects the palate: as, food with a pleasant savor.

If the salt have lost his savor.
Mat. v. 13.

It will take the savor from his palate, and the rest from his pillow, for days and nights.
Lamb, My Relations.

2. Odor; smell.
When the gaye gerles were in-to the gardin come,
Faire floures thei founde of fele maner hewes,
That swete were of savor & to the sight gode.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 816.

A savor that may strike the duldest nostril.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 421.

3†. An odorous substance; a perfume.

There were also that used precious perfumes and sweet savors when they bathed themselves.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 576.

4. Characteristic property; distinctive flavor or quality.
The savor of death from all things there that live.
Milton, P. L., x. 263.

The savor of heaven perpetually upon my spirit.
Baxter.

5. Name; repute; reputation; character.
Ye have made our savor to be abhorred in the eyes of Pharaoh.
Ex. v. 21.

A name of evil savor in the land.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

6. Sense of smell; power to scent or perceive. [Rare.]

Beyond my savor.
G. Herbert.

7†. Pleasure; delight.
Ac I haue no sauoure in songewarie, for I se it ofte faille.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 148.

Thou never drestdest hir [Fortune's] oppressioun,
Ne in hir chere founde thou no savor.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 20.

I finde no savor in a meetre of three sillables, nor in effect in any odde; but they may be used for varietie sake.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 68.

= **Syn.** 1. Flavor, Snack, etc. See *taste*.—2. Scent, Fragrance, etc. See *smell*.

savor, savour (sā'vor), *v.* [*< ME. savouren, savoren, savor, < OF. (and F.) savourer = Pr. savorar = Sp. Pg. saborear = It. saporare, < ML. saporare, taste, savor (cf. LL. saporatus, seasoned, savor), < L. sapor, taste: see savor, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To taste or smell; have a taste, flavor, or odor (of some particular kind or quality).

Nay, thou shalt drynken of another tonne
Er that I go, shal savorers wors than ale.
Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 171.

But there thai wol be greet and savorre well.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

What is loathsome to the young
Savors well to thee and me.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2†. To have a bad odor; stink.

He savours; stop your nose; no more of him.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

Fie! here be rooms savour the most pitiful rank that ever I felt.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

3. To have or exhibit a peculiar quality or characteristic; partake of the nature; smack; followed by *of*: as, his answers *savor of* insolence.

Your majesty's excellent book touching the duty of a king: a work . . . not savouring of perfumes and paintings, as those do who seek to please the reader more than nature beareth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 279.

The people at large show a keenness, a cleverness, and a profundity of wisdom that savors strongly of witchcraft.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 300.

To savor of the pan or of the frying-pant. See *pan*.

II. *trans.* 1†. To perceive by taste or smell; smell; hence, to discern; note; perceive.

I do neither see, nor feel, nor taste, nor savour the least steam or fume of a reason.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Were it not that in your writings I savour a spirit so very distant from my disposition . . .
Heylin, Certamen Epistolare, p. 8.

2. To exhibit the characteristics of; partake of the nature of; indicate the presence of; have the flavor or quality of.

I cannot abide anything that savours the poor overworn cut.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

His father, being very averse to this way (as no way savoring the power of religion), . . . hardly . . . consented to his coming hither.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 203.

3†. To care for; relish; take pleasure in; enjoy; like.

Savour no more than thee bihove shal.
Chaucer, Truth, l. 5.

He savoureth neither meate, wine, nor ale.
Sir T. More, The Twelve Properties of a Lover.

Thou savourest [innest, R. V.] not the things that be of God, but those that be of men.
Mat. xvi. 23.

Sometime the plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of them [psalms] yet they [the reformers] savour not, because it is done by interlocation.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 37.

Savours himself alone, is only kind
And loving to himself.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

4†. To please; give pleasure or satisfaction to; suit.

Good conscience, goo preche to the post;
Thi counsell sauerth not my tast.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

5. To give savor or flavor to; season.

Summe baken in bred, summe brad on the glede,
Summe sothen, summe in seve, sauered with spyes,
& ay sawes so sleze, that the segge lyked.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 691.

The Romans, it would appear, made great use of the leek for savouring their dishes.
Eneyc. Brit., XIV. 409.

savorer, savourer (sā'vor-er), *n.* One who savors or smacks of something; one who favors or takes pleasure in something.

She [Lady Eleanor Cobham] was, it seems, a great savorer and favourer of Wickliffe's opinions.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. ii. 61.

savorily, savourily (sā'vor-i-li), *adv.* 1. In a savory manner; with a pleasing relish.

Sure there's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When silly plays so savourily [Globe ed., savourily] go down.
Dryden, King Arthur, Prologue, l. 2.

The better sort have Fowls and Fish, with which the Markets are plentifully stored, and sometimes Buffaloes flesh, all which is drest very savourily with Pepper and Garlick.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 129.

2†. With gusto or appetite; heartily; with relish.

Hoard up the finest play-scraps you can get, upon which your lean wit may most savourily feed, for want of other stuff.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 149.

savoriness, savouriness (sā'vor-i-nes), *n.* Savory character or quality; pleasing taste or smell: as, the savoriness of an orange or of meat.

savoring, savouring (sā'vor-ing), *n.* [*< ME. savorynge; verbal n. of savor, v.*] Taste; the sense of taste.

Certes delices been after the appetites of the five wittes, as sighte, herynge, smellynge, savorynge, and touchyng.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

savorless, savourless (sā'vor-less), *a.* [*< savor + -less.*] Destitute of flavor; insipid.

As a child that seeth a painted apple may be eager of it till he try that it is savorless, and then he careth for it no more.
Baxter, Crucifying the World, § vi.

savorly, savourly (sā'vor-li), *a.* [*< ME. *savorly, savorly; < savor + -ly.*] Agreeable in flavor, odor, or general effect; sweet; pleasant.

I hope no tong most endure
No savorly saghe say of that sygt,
So wat3 hit clene & cler & pure.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 226.

savorly, savourly (sā'vor-li), *adv.* [*< ME. savorly, savorly; < savorly, a.*] With a pleasing relish; heartily; soundly.

Thei wolde not a-wake the kynge Arthur so erly, ne his compagne that slepten savorly for the grete trauaile that thei hadde the day be-fore.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 415.

And for a good appetite, we see the tolling servant feed savorly of one homely dish, when his surfeited master looks loathingly on his far-fetched and dearly-bought dainties.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 140.

savorous, savourous (sā'vor-us), *a.* [*< ME. savorous, savourous, savorous, < OF. savoureux, savorous, F. savoureux = Pr. savoros = Sp. sabroso = Pg. savoroso = It. saporoso, < ML. saporosus, having a taste, savory, < L. sapor, taste: see savor.*] Agreeable to the taste; pleasant.

Hir mouth that is so gracious,
So swete, and eke so savorous.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2812.

savory, savoury (sā'vor-i), *a.* [*< ME. savori, savori; < savor + -y.*] 1†. Having a flavor.

If salt be vnsavouri, in what thing schulen 3e make it savori?
Wyclif, Mark ix. 50.

Tho that sitten in the sonne-syde sonner aren rype,
Swettour and savoriour and also more gretteour,
Than tho that selde hauen the sonne and sitten in the north-hall.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 65.

2. Having savor or relish; pleasing to the organs of taste or smell (especially the former); appetizing; palatable; hence, agreeable in general: as, *savory* dishes; a *savory* odor.

Let hunger moue thy appetyte, and not sauerly sauces.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

And make me *savory* meat, such as I love, and bring it to me, that I may eat.
Gen. xxvii. 4.

They [Tonquinese] dress their food very cleanly, and make it *savory*: for which they have several ways unknown in Europe.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 30.

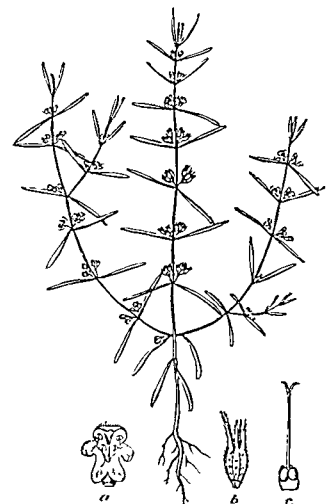
3†. Morally pleasing; morally or religiously edifying.

One of Cromwell's chief difficulties was to restrain his pikemen and dragoons from invading by main force the pulpits of ministers whose discourses, to use the language of that time, were not *savory*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

4. In good repute; honored; respected. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I canna see why I suld be termed a Cameronian, especially now that ye haue given the name of that famous and *savory* sufferer . . . until a regimental band of soldiers, whereof I am told many can now curse, swear, and use profane language as fast as ever Richard Cameron could preach or pray.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

savory² (sā'vor-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *savorie, savori*; *< ME. savori, savori, savori, savori, savori, savori, < OF. savori, also sadree, sadariege, saturige (> ME. satirege), F. savorie = Fr. sadree = Sp. sagerida, azedrea = Pg. segurelha, cigurelha, saturagem = Oit. savorreggia, savorella, It. santoreggia (with intrusive n), savorie = ME. satureie = MLG. satureie = G. saturei = Dan. saturej = Pol. czaber, czabr = Bulg. shetraj, shetraj, < L. satureia,*



Flowering Plant of Savory (*Satureia hortensis*).
a, corolla; b, calyx; c, pistil.

savory: see *Satureia*. As with other plant-names of unobvious meaning, the word has suffered much variation in popular speech. A plant of the genus *Satureia*, chiefly *S. hortensis*, the summer savory, and *S. montana*, the winter savory, both natives of southern Europe. They are low, homely, aromatic herbs, cultivated in gardens for seasoning in cookery. *S. Thymbra* of the Mediterranean region is a small evergreen bush, with nearly the flavor of thyme.

In these Indies there is an herbe much lyke unto a yellowe lylle, abowt whose leaues there growe and creepe certeyne cordes or laces, as the lyke is partly seene in the herbe which we caule lased *savory*.

R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalvus Ouedius (First Booke on Ameri-
[ca, ed. Arber, p. 230].

Now *savory* seeds in fatte undounged londe
Dooth weel, and nygh the see best wol it stonde.
Palladius, Husbandrie (L. L. T. S.), p. 81.

savoy (sā'vōi'), *n.* [So called from *Savoy* in France.] A variety of the common cabbage with a compact head and leaves reticulatedly wrinkled. It is much cultivated for winter use, and has many subvarieties.

Savoyard (sā'vōi'ard), *a.* and *n.* [F. *Savoyard*, < *Savoie*, *Savoy*, + *-ard*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to Savoy.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Savoy, a former duchy lying south of Lake Geneva, afterward a part of the kingdom of Sardinia, and in 1860 ceded to France. It forms the two departments of Savoie and Haute-Savoie.

Savoy Conference, Declaration. See *conference, declaration*.

Savoy medlar. A European shrub or tree, *Amelanchier vulgaris*, of the *Rosaceae*, related to the June-berry or shad-bush.

savvy, savvy (sav'i), *v.* [Cf. *Sp. sabe*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *saber*, know, with an inf. 'know how'; 'can'; < L. *sapere*, be wise; see *sapient*.] The word was taken up from Spanish speech in the southwestern part of the United States, in such expressions as "*sabe usted* . . ." "do you know . . ."; "*no sabe*," "he does not know," "*sabe hablar Español*," "he can speak Spanish," etc. (Cf. *savvy, n.*) *I. trans.* To know; understand; "twig": as, do you *savvy* that? [Slang.]

II. intrans. To possess knowledge.

savvy, savvy (sav'i), *n.* [Cf. *savvy, v.* Cf. *Se. savvy*, knowledge, < F. *savoir*, know, = *Sp. saber*, know.] General cleverness; knowledge of the world: as, he has lots of *savvy*. [Slang.]

saw (sā), *n.* [Cf. ME. *sawc*, *saghe*, *sage*, < AS. *saga* = MD. *saghe*, *saghe*, D. *sag* = MLG. *sage* = OHG. *saga*, *sega*, MHG. *sage*, *sege*, G. *sage* = Icel. *sög* = Sw. *såg* = Dan. *sag*, *sang*, a saw; lit. 'a cutter' (cf. OHG. *seh*, MHG. *sech*, *seche*, G. *sech*, a plowshare, AS. *sigthe*, *sithe*, E. *sithe*, misspelled *seythe*, lit. 'a cutter'), < √ *sag*, cut, = L. *scare*, cut (whence ult. E. *sickle*): see *secant, section*.] *1.* A cutting-tool consisting of a metal blade, band, or plate with the edge armed with cutting teeth, worked either by a reciprocating movement, as in a hand-saw, or by a continuous motion in one direction, as in a circular saw, a band-saw, and an annular saw. Saws are for the most part made of tempered steel. The teeth of the smaller kinds are formed by cutting or punch-

ing in the plate interstitial spaces or gullets. In saws of large size inserted or removable teeth are now much used. Small saws are generally provided with a single handle of hard wood; larger saws, for use by two workmen, have a handle at each end. Reciprocating saws more generally have their teeth inclined toward the direction of their cutting-stroke (see *rake*, *n.*, 1), but some cut in both directions equally. To cut freely, saws must have, for most purposes, what is called *set*—that is, alternate teeth must be made to project somewhat laterally and uniformly from opposite sides of the saw in order that the kerf or saw-cut may be somewhat wider than the thickness of the saw-blade. This prevents undue friction of the sides of the blade against the sides of the kerf. Some saws, however, as surgeons' saws, hack-saws, etc., have little or no set, and undue friction against the kerf is prevented by making the blades of gradually decreasing thickness from the edge toward the back.

2. A saw-blade together with the handles or frame to which the blade is attached, as a hand-saw, wood-saw, or hack-saw.—*3.* In *zool.* and *compar. anat.*, a serrated formation or organ, or a serrated arrangement of parts of formations or organs. (a) The set of teeth of a merganser, as *Mergus serrator*. (b) The serrate tomial edges of the beak of any bird. See *sawbill*, *serratorate*. (c) The long flat serrate or dentate snout of the saw-fish. See cut under *Pristis*. (d) The ovipositor of a saw-fly (*Tenthredinidae*).

4. A sawing-machine, as a scroll-saw or jig-saw.

—*5.* The act of sawing or saw-sawing; specifically, in *whist* [U. S.], same as *see-saw*, 3 (b).—

Annular saw. (a) A saw having the form of a hollow cylinder or tube, with teeth formed on the end, and projecting parallel to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder, around which axis the saw is rotated when in use. Also called *barrel-saw*, *crown-saw*, *cylinder-saw*, *drum-saw*, *ring-saw*, *spherical saw*, and *tub-saw*. See cut under *crown-saw*. (b) In *surg.*, a trephine.—**Brior-tooth saw.** A saw gulletted deeply between the teeth, the gullets being shaped in a manner which gives the teeth a curvature resembling somewhat the prickles of briars (whence the name). This form of tooth is chiefly used in circular saws, rarely or never in reciprocating saws. Also called *gullet-saw*.—**Butcher's saw** (named after R. G. Butcher, a Dublin surgeon), a narrow-bladed saw set in a frame so that it can be fastened at any angle: used in resections.—**Circular saw.** A saw made of a circular plate or disk with a toothed edge, either formed integrally with the plate, or made by inserting removable teeth, the latter being now the most approved method for teeth of large lumber-cutting saws. Circular saws are very extensively used for manufacturing lumber, and their cutting power is enormous, some of them being over 7 feet in diameter, running with a circumferential velocity of 9,000 feet and cutting at the rate of 200 feet of kerf per minute. From the nature of this class of saws, they are exclusively used in sawing-machines. These machines, for small saws, are often driven by foot- or hand-power, but more generally by steam, water, or animal-power. Plain circular saws can cut only rectilinear kerfs, but some circular saws have a dished or concave-convex form, by which curved shapes corresponding with the shape of the saw may be cut. See cut under *rim-saw*.—**Comb-cutters' saw.** Same as *comb-saw*.—**Cross-cut saw.** (a) A saw adapted for its filing and setting to cut across the grain. The teeth are filed to act more nearly like knives than those of rip-saws, which act more like chisels. Cross-cut saws have a wider set than rip-saws. (b) Particularly, a saw used by lumbermen for cutting logs from tree-trunks, having an edge slightly convex in the cutting-plane, a handle at each end projecting from and at right angles with the back in the plane of the blade, and teeth filed so that the saw cuts when drawn in either direction. It is operated by two workmen, one at each handle.—**Double saw.** Two parallel saw-blades working together at a specific distance from each other, and in cutting leaving a piece of specific thickness between their kerfs.—**Endless saw.** Same as *band-saw*.—**Equalizing saw.** A pair of circular saws placed on a mandrel and set at any desired distance apart by a cage: used for squaring off the ends of boards, etc.—**Hack-saw.** A small stout frame-saw with little set, close teeth, and well tempered: used for sawing metal, as in cutting off bolts, nicking in ulsof-hand-made screws, etc.—**Half-back saw.** A hand-saw the back of which is stiffened to a distance of half the length of the blade from the handle.—**Half-rip saw.** A hand-saw without a back, and having a width of set intermediate between that of a cross-cut saw and that of a rip-saw.—**Hey's saw.** A small two-edged saw set in a short handle: one edge is straight, the other convex. It is used in removing pieces of bone from the skull.—**Interosseous saw.** See *interosseous*.—**Perforated saw.** A saw having a series of perforations behind the teeth.—**Pitch of a saw.** See *pitch*.—**Pit frame-saw.** A double frame-saw, worked by hand, to the frame of which are attached upper and lower cross-handles analogous to those used on the ordinary pit-saw.—**Railway cut-off saw.** A circular saw or buzz-saw supported on its frame upon a carriage moving on a track, so that it can be fed backward and forward to its work.—**Reversible saw.** A straight-edged saw having both edges armed with teeth, so that cutting can be done with either edge, at will, by reversing the saw.—**Smith's saw.** A hack-saw.—**To be held at the long saw,** to be kept in suspense.

Between the one and the other he was *held at the long saw* above a month.
North, Life of Lord Guilford, I. 148. (Davies.)

(See also *back-saw*, *band-saw*, *belt-saw*, *buzz-saw*, *center-saw*, *chain-saw*, *fel-saw*, *gang-saw*, *gib-saw*, *ice-saw*, *jig-saw*, *rabbit-saw*, *ring-saw*, etc.)

saw (sā), *v.* [pret. *sawed*, pp. *sawed* or *sawn*, ppr. *sawing*.] [Cf. ME. *sawen*, *saghen*, *sagen*, < AS. **sagian* = D. *sagen* = MLG. *sagen*, OHG. *sagōn*, *segon*, MHG. *sagen*, *segen*, G. *sagen* = Icel. *saga* = Sw. *såga* = Dan. *såre*, saw; from the noun.]

I. trans. *1.* To cut or divide with a saw; cut in pieces with a saw.

By Calne Abel was slaine . . . by Achab Michas was imprisoned, by Zedechias Esaias was *sawen*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 90.

Probably each pillar [of the temple] was *sawen* into two parts; they are of the most beautiful granite, in large spots, and finely polished.

Poocke, Description of the East, II. i. 108.

2. To form by cutting with a saw: as, to *saw* boards or planks (that is, to *saw* timber into boards or planks).—*3.* To cut or cleave as with the motion of a saw.

Do not *saw* the air too much with your hand, thus, but use all gently.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 5.

4. In *bookbinding*, to score or cut lightly through the folded edges of, as the gathered sections of a book, in four or five equidistant spaces. The stout bands which connect the book to its covers are sunk in the saw-track, and the sewing-thread which holds the leaves together is bound around these bands.

II. intrans. *1.* To use a saw; practise the use of a saw; cut with a saw.—*2.* To be cut with a saw: as, the timber *saws* smoothly.—*Sawing in*, in *bookbinding*, the operation of making four or more shallow cross saw-cuts in the back of the gathered sections of a book, in which cuts the binding cord or thread is placed.

saw (sā), *n.* [Cf. ME. *sawe*, *sage*, *sage*, *sahc*, < AS. *sagu*, saying, statement, report, tale, prophecy, saw (= MLG. *sage* = OHG. *saga*, MHG. *G. sage*, a tale, = Icel. *saga* = Sw. *Dan. saga*, a tale, story, legend, tradition, history, saga); < *seegan* (√ *sag*), say: see *say*. Cf. *saga*.] *1.* A saying; speech; discourse; word.

Leue lord & ludes lesten to mi *sawes*!
William of Palerne (L. L. T. S.), I. 1439.

So what for o thynge and for other, swete,
I shal hym so enchaunten with my *sawes*
That right in hevene his soul i shal he mete.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1395.

I will be subgett nyght & day as me well awe,
To serue my lord Jesu to paye in dede & sawe.

York Plays, p. 174.

2. A proverbial saying; maxim; proverb.

On Salomones *sawes* selden thow biholdest.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 137.

The Justice . . .
Full of wise *sawes* and modern instances.

Shak., As you like it, II. 7. 156.

3. A tale; story; recital. Compare *saga*.

Now cease we the *sawes* of this seg sterne.
Alfred of Maccodine (L. L. T. S.), I. 452.

4. A decree.

A! myghtful God, here is it sene,
Thou wilt fulfill til forward right,
And all thi *sawes* thou wilt maynteyne.

York Plays, p. 504.

So love is Lord of all the world by right,
And rules the creatures by his powrful *saw*.

Spenser, Collin Clont, I. 884.

=Syn. 2. *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

saw (sā), *n.* A Scotch form of *salve*.

A' doctor's *sawes* and whittles.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbock.

sawara, n. See *Retinospora*.

saw-arbor (sā'ar'bor), *n.* The shaft, arbor, or mandrel upon which a circular, annular, or ring saw is fastened and rotated. Also called *saw-shaft*, *saw-spindle*, and *saw-mandrel*.

sawarra-nut (sā'var'it-nut), *n.* Same as *sauri-nut*.

saw-back (sā'bak), *n.* An adjustable or fixed gage extending over the back of a saw, and covering the blade to a line at which it is desired to limit the depth of the kerf. Compare *saw-gage*.

sawback (sā'bak), *n.* The larva of *Nerice bidentata*, an American bombycid moth, the dorsum of whose abdomen is serrate.

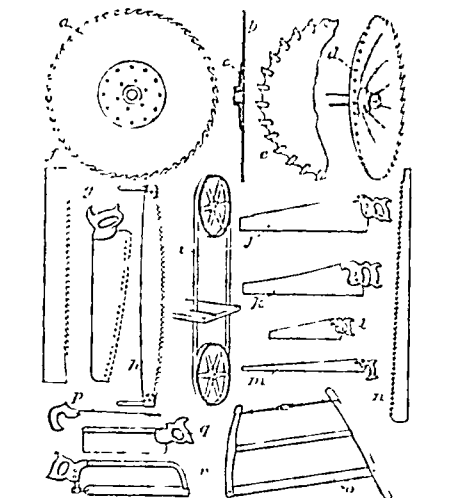
saw-backed (sā'bakt), *a.* Having the dorsum serrate by the extension of the tip of each ab-

dominal segment, as the larva of *Nerice bidentata* and other members of that genus.

Eight or ten of these peculiar *saw-backed* larvae.
C. L. Marlatt, Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., XI. 110.

saw-beaked (sā'bēkt), *a.* Having the beak serrated. Also *saw-billed*. See cut under *serratorate*.

saw-bearing (sā'būr'ing), *a.* In *entom.*, secun-
derous: as, the *saw-bearing* hymenoptera, the saw-flies.



a, circular saw (right-hand and left-hand saws have the teeth running in oppo. dir. directions); b, section of circular saw showing flange at c; d, concave saw; e, circular saw with inserted teeth; f, mill saw; g, ice saw; h, cross cut saw; i, hand saw; j, rip saw; k, hand saw; l, panel saw; m, pruning saw; n, whip saw; o, wood saw; p, keyhole- or compass saw; q, back saw; r, bow back butchers-saw.



Saw-backed Larva of *Nerice bidentata*, natural size.

sawbilly (sā'bel'i), *n.* The blue-backed heron, or glaucous-winged, *Pomolobus castaneus*. [Local, U. S.]

saw-bench (sā'bench), *n.* In wood-working, a form of table on which the work is supported while being presented to a circular saw. It is fitted with fences and gages for sawing dimension-stuff, and is sometimes pivoted for bevel-sawing. *E. H. Knight.*

sawbill (sā'bil), *n.* One of several different bill-shaped birds. (a) Any motmot. See cut under *Motmot*. (b) A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphocorymbus*, having the long bill finely serrulate along the cutting edges. (c) A merganser or goosander; sometimes called *pick-axe*. See cut under *merganser*.

saw-billed (sā'bil'd), *a.* Same as *saw-beaked*.

saw-blade (sā'blad), *n.* A square channel of wood or iron, with parallel slots at various angles, which guide the saw in cutting wood to a desired width.

sawbones (sā'bōnz), *n.* [*< saw*, *v.*, + *obj.* *bones*.] A surgeon. [Slang.]

"Was you ever called in," inquired Sam, "was you ever called in, then you was 'prentice to a sawbones, to what a post-boy?" *Dickens, Pickwick, II.*

sawbuck (sā'buk), *n.* [= *D. zaagbok*; as *saw* + *buck*.] Same as *sawhorse*. [U. S.]

sawcer, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *sauce*.

sawcert, *n.* An obsolete form of *sawcer*.

saw-clamp (sā'klam), *n.* A frame for holding saws while they are filed. Also called *horse*.

sawder (sā'der), *n.* [Also pronounced as if spelled *solder*; a contraction of *solder*.] Flat-iron; blarney: used in the phrase *soft sawder*. [Slang.]

This is all your fault. Why did not you go and talk to that brute of a boy, and that dolt of a woman? You've got soft sawder enough, as Frank calls it in his new-fashioned slang. *Bulwer, My Novel, III, 13.*

My Lord Juniper seems to have his insolence as ready as his soft sawder. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, III.*

She . . . went in a note explaining who she was, with a lot of soft sawder, and asked to see Alfred. *C. Reade, Hard Cash, XII.*

saw-doctor (sā'dok'tor), *n.* Same as *saw-gunner*.

sawdust, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan*.

sawdust (sā'dust), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood, stone, or other material, but particularly of wood, produced by the attrition of a saw. Wood sawdust is used by jewelers, brass-finishers, etc., to dry metals which have been pickled and washed. Sawdust is also considered the best for jewelry, because it is free from turpentine or resinous matter. That of beechwood is the best. Sawdust is used for packing, and, on account of its properties as a non-conductor of heat, as filling in walls, etc.

sawdust-carrier (sā'dust-kar'i-er), *n.* A trough or tube for conducting away the sawdust from a machine-saw. *E. H. Knight.*

sawer (sā'ur), *n.* [*< ME. sawer*; *< saw*, *v.*, + *-er*.] *Cl. sawyer.* One who saws; a sawyer. *Cath. Angl., p. 319.*

sawer, *n.* A Middle English form of *sawer*.

sawit, *n.* An obsolete form of *sawit*.

saw-box (sā'box), *n.* An obsolete form of *saw-box*.

saw-file (sā'fil), *n.* A file specially adapted for filing saws. Triangular files are used for all small saws; for mill-saws, etc., the files are flat.

saw-fish (sā'fīsh), *n.* 1. An elasmobranchiate or selachian fish of the family *Pristigasteridae*, having the snout prolonged into a flat saw or serrated on each side with horizontal teeth pointing sideways. The body is elongate like that of a shark, but is depressed, and the branchial apertures are inferior. The first dorsal is opposite or a little back of the bases of the ventrals. Five or six species of the genus are known; they are chiefly inhabitants of the tropical oceans, but occasionally wander beyond their ordinary limits. The European species is *Pristis antiquorum*, the *pristis* of the ancients, of the Atlantic Ocean, attaining a length of from 10 to 20 feet, and of a grayish color. The common American saw-



Saw fish (*Pristis pectinatus*). 1, side view; 2, under view.

fish is *Pristis pectinatus*. The saw attains a length of a yard or more, and is straight, flat, a few inches wide, obtuse at the end, and furnished in the European species with from sixteen to twenty pairs, and in the American with from sixteen to thirty-two pairs of stout sharp teeth, firmly implanted at some distance apart; it is used as a weapon of offense and defense, especially in killing prey. See also cut under *Pristis*.

Hence also—2. By extension, one of the different selachians of the family *Pristigasteridae*, 337

having a similar saw-like appendage, which never reaches such a size as in the *Pristigasteridae*, or true saw-fishes. They are confined to the Pacific. See cut under *Pristigasteridae*.

saw-fly (sā'flī), *n.* A hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidae*, so called from the peculiar construction of the ovipositor (saw or terebra), with which they cut or pierce plants. Two plates of this instrument have serrate or toothed edges. The turnip saw-fly is *Athalia centifolia*; the gooseberry saw-fly, *Nematodes grossulariae*; the sweet-potato saw-fly, *Schizocoris ebena*; the wheat or corn saw-fly, *Cephus pygmaeus*; the rose saw-fly, *Monostegia* (or *Hydrotia*) *rosea*; the willow saw-fly, *Nematodes ventricosa*. The pear-slug is the larva of *Selandria aceris*. The wheat or corn saw-fly is exceedingly injurious to wheat and rye, the female depositing her eggs in the stalk, which the larva destroys. It is about half an inch long. The Scotch saw-fly is a member of the genus *Lophyrus*. See cuts under *Hydrotia*, *Lyda*, *rose-slug*, and *Securifera*.

In the case of the larch saw-fly (*Nematodes erichsonii*, Hartig), the two sets of serrated blades of the ovipositor are thrust obliquely into the shoot by a sawing movement; the lower set of blades is most active, sliding in and out alternately, the general motion of each set of blades being like that of a back-saw.

Packard, Entomology for Beginners, p. 160.

saw-frame (sā'frām), *n.* The frame in which a saw is set; a saw-sash.

saw-gage (sā'gāj), *n.* 1. (a) A steel test-plate or standard gage for testing the thickness of saw-blades. (b) A straight-edge laid over the edge of a saw-blade to determine whether the teeth are in line. (c) A test for the range of the tooth-points of a saw in their distance from the center of rotation.—2. An attachment to a saw-bench for adjusting the stuff to be cut to the saw, the gage determining the width of cut.—3. A device for adjusting the depth of a saw-cut.

Also *sawing-machine gage*.

saw-gate (sā'gāt), *n.* 1. The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw or gang of mill-saws is stretched. Also *sawmill-gate*, *saw-sash*.—2. The motion or progress of a saw (?). *Encyc. Dict.*

The oak and the boxwood, . . . although they be green, doe stiffly withstand the saw-gate, choking and filling up their teeth even.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 43. (Richardson)

saw-gin (sā'jin), *n.* A machine used to divest cotton of its husk and other superfluous parts. See *cotton-gin*.

saw-grass (sā'grās), *n.* A cyperaceous plant of the genus *Cladium*, especially *C. Mariscus* (or, if distinct, *C. effusum*). It is a marsh-plant with culms from 4 to 8 feet high, and long slender saw-toothed leaves. [Southern U. S.]

saw-guide (sā'gid), *n.* A form of adjustable fence for a saw-bench.

saw-gummer (sā'gum'er), *n.* A punching- or grinding-machine for cutting out the spaces between the teeth of a saw; a gummer. Also *saw-doctor*.

saw-hanging (sā'hang'ing), *n.* Any device by which a mill-saw is strained in its gate.

sawhorn (sā'hörn), *n.* Any insect with serrate antennae; specifically, a beetle of the *Serricornia* series. See *Serricornia*.

saw-horned (sā'hörnd), *a.* Having serrate antennae, as the beetles of the series *Serricornia*.

sawhorse (sā'hōrs), *n.* A support or rack for holding wood while it is cut by a wood-saw. Also called *sawbuck* or *buck*.

sawing-block (sā'ing-blok), *n.* A miter-box.

sawing-machine (sā'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for operating a saw or gang of saws. Also often called simply *saw*, generally, however, with a prefix indicating the kind of machine:

as, *scroll-saw*, *gang-saw*, *band-saw*, etc.—*Lath-sawing machine*. See *lath*.—*Sawing-machine gage*. Same as *saw-gage*.—*Traversing sawing-machine*, a sawing-machine in which the work remains stationary, and the saw travels over it.

saw-jointer (sā'join'tē), *n.* An apparatus by which the jointing of gang-saws (that is, the filing and setting of the teeth) is performed with proper allowance for change of shape resulting from unequal strains in the saw-gate, so that parallelism of the breast-line and rake may be secured when the saws are put under tension. The main features of the apparatus are a guiding-frame for holding the saw during the operation of jointing, which moves upon adjustable ways in such manner as to guide the filing of the teeth so that their points will lie in the arc of a circle of considerable radius. Saws so jointed may have the tension adjusted in the gate in a manner that will secure the straight breast-line and uniform rake necessary for uniformity in their action in the gang.

saw-jumper (sā'jum'per), *n.* Same as *saw-swagger*.

saw-like (sā'lik), *a.* Sharp and wiry or rasping in tone, as a bird's note; sounding like a saw in use or being sharpened.

The saw-like note of this bird foretells rain. *C. Swainson, British Birds, p. 83.*

sawlog (sā'log), *n.* A log cut to the proper length for sawing in a sawmill.

saw-mandrel (sā'man'drel), *n.* A saw-arbor.

sawmill (sā'mil), *n.* A mill, driven by water or steam, for sawing timber into boards, planks, etc., suitable for building and other purposes. The saws used are of two distinct kinds, the *circular* and *reciprocating* (see *saw*, *n.*). In many of the larger sawmills of modern times many accessory machines are used, as shingle, lath-, and planing-machines.

The Islands of Medera . . . hath in its many springs of fresh water and goodly ryers, upon which are bylded many *sawmills*, wherewith manye fayre trees, lyke unto Cedar and Cypress trees, are sawed and cut in sunder. *R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 40).*

sawmill-gate (sā'mil-gāt), *n.* Same as *saw-gate*, 1.

sawn (sān), *a.* A past participle of *saw*.

sawndrest, *n.* Same as *sawnders* for *sandal*.

Sawney, Sawny (sā'ni), *n.* [A further corruption of *Sandy* (ME. *Saunders*, *Sawnder*), which is a corrupted abbr. of *Alexander*.] A Scotsman: a nickname due to the frequent use of the name *Alexander* in Scotland, or to the characteristic Scotch pronunciation of the abbreviation.

saw-pad (sā'pad), *n.* A device used as a guide for the web of a lock-saw or compass-saw in cutting out small holes.

saw-palmetto (sā'pal-met'ō), *n.* See *Serenoa*.

saw-pierced (sā'pērs't), *a.* Out out, like fret-work, by the use of the band-saw or jig-saw, as in woodwork; also noting similar work on a much smaller scale in metal, as in gold jewelry.

saw-pit (sā'pit), *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above.

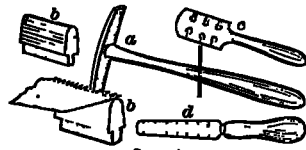
Thither [to the ale-house] he kindly invited me, to a place as good as a death's head, or memento for mortality; top, sole, and sides being all earth, and the beds no bigger than so many large coffins. Indeed it was, for beauty and convenience, like a covered sarcophagus. *Court and Times of Charles I., II. 285.*

saw-sash (sā'sash), *n.* Same as *saw-gate*, 1.

sawset, *n.* A Middle English form of *sauce*.

sawsert, *n.* A Middle English form of *saucer*.

saw-set (sā'set), *n.* An instrument used to



Saw-sets.

A, screw used for setting saws in saw factories, the setting being performed by blows of the peculiarly shaped hammer A. Every second tooth is set in one direction, and the saw blade being turned over, the intervening teeth are set in the reverse direction; c and d are notched levers by which in ordinary setting the alternate teeth are set in opposite directions.

wrest or turn the teeth of saws alternately to the right and left so that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade. Also called *saw-crest*.—*Saw-set pliers*. See *plier*.

saw-sharpener (sā-shārp'nēr), *n.* The greater titmouse, *Parus major*: so called from its sharp wry notes. Also *sharp-saw*. See cut under *Parus*. [Local, Scotland.]

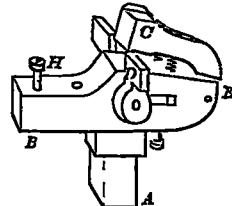
sawsieget, *n.* An obsolete form of *saw-sage*. *Barret, 1580.*

saw-spindle (sā'spin'dl), *n.* The shaft which carries a circular saw; a saw-arbor.

saw-swage (sā'swāj), *n.* A form of punch or striker for flattening the end of a saw-tooth to give it width and set. *E. H. Knight.*

sawt, *n.* See *sawt*.

saw-table (sā'tā'bl), *n.* 1. The table or platform of a sawing-machine, on which material to be sawn is held or clamped while sawing it.—2. A form of power sawing-machine for trimming the edges of stereotype plates. *E. H. Knight.*

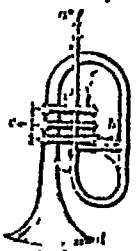


Saw-set for a Work-bench.

A, screw for fixing the implement to a bench; C, punch, hinged to a base B at E, and pressed upward by springs; H, screw support for the back of the blade; D, gage which may be adjusted for different sized teeth. The blade is moved along to bring alternate teeth under the punch, which is struck with a hammer.

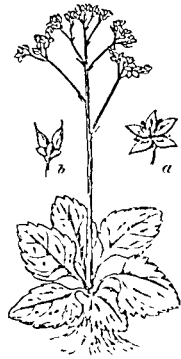
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a stone, rock (prob. < *√ sac*, see, in *secare*, cut: see *secant*, *sac*¹), + *frangere* (*√ frag*), break. = *E. break*: see *fragile*. Cf. *sassaparilla*.) A plant of the genus *Saxifraga*.

Scarcely any of the species have economic properties, but many are beautiful in foliage and flower. They are commonly rock-plants with tufted leaves and panicles of white, yellow, or red flowers. They are predominantly alpine, and of alpine plants they are the most easy to cultivate. One group, as *S. hypnoides*, has mossy foliage, forming a carpet. In spring dotted with white flowers. Others, as *S. aizoon*, have the foliage silvery, in rosettes. Others as *S. umbrosa*, the London-pride or non-sopretty, and *S. oppositifolia*, the purple saxifrage, afford brilliant colored flowers. A leathery-leaved group is represented by the Siberian *S. caespitosa*, well known in cultivation. A common house-plant is *S. sarmentosa*, the leafsteak or strawberry-geranium (see *geranium*), also called *sailor-plant*, *creeping-sailor*, and *Chinese saxifrage*. *S. Virginiana* is a common spring flower in eastern North America. — **Burnet-saxifrage**, a common Old World plant, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, with leaves resembling those of the garden burnet. The young plants are eaten as a salad, and the root has diaphoretic, diuretic, and stomachic properties. The great burnet-saxifrage is *P. magna*, a similar but larger plant. — **Golden saxifrage**, a plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum* of the saxifrage family; especially *C. oppositifolium* of the Old World, with golden-yellow flowers. The species are small smooth herbs of temperate regions. — **Lettuce saxifrage**. See *lettuce-saxifrage*. — **Meadow-saxifrage**. (a) *Saxifraga granulata*, a common white-flowered European species. (b) See *meadow-saxifrage*. — **Mossy saxifrage**, the European *Saxifraga hypnoides*, sometimes called *lady's cushion*. See def. above. — **Pepper-saxifrage**. Same as *meadow-saxifrage*. — **Swamp-saxifrage**, *S. Pennsylvanica*, a plant a foot or two high, with rather long tongue-like leaves and greenish flowers, found in bogs in the northern United States.



Flowering plant of Saxifraga (*Saxifraga Virginiana*). a, a flower. b, the fruit.

Saxifragæ (sax-si-frā'jā-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Ventenat, 1794), < *Saxifraga* + *-æ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Saxifragaceæ*. They are characterized by herbaceous habit with alternate or principally radical leaves, without stipules, the flowers elevated on a stem, and usually with five petals, and the ovary with two cells, or in a large group with but one. The tribe contains about 25 genera, largely American, of which *Saxifraga* is the type.

saxifragine (sax-si-frā-jīn), n. [*L. saxifragus*, stone-breaking (see *saxifrage*), + *-ine*.] 1. A gunpowder in which sulphur is replaced by barium nitrate. According to Cundill's "Dictionary of Explosives," it contains 77 parts of barium nitrate, 21 parts of charcoal, and 2 parts of sodium nitrate. 2. A name for a grade of dynamite.

saxifragous (sax-si-frā-jūs), a. [*L. saxifragus*, stone-breaking: see *saxifrage*.] Same as *saxifragant*. [Rare.]

saxigenous (sax-sij'ē-nus), a. [*L. saxigenus*, sprung from stone, < *L. saxum*, a stone, rock, + *-genus*, produced: see *-genous*.] Growing on rocks: as, *saxigenous lithophytes*. *Darwin*, *Coral Reefs*, p. 85.

Saxon (saks'sū), n. and a. [*ME. *Saxon*, *Saxoun*, < *OF. Saxon*, **Saxoni* (nom. also *Saisne*, > *ME. Saisne*), *F. Saxon* = *Sp. Sajon* = *Pg. Sazão* = *It. Sassone*, < *LL. Saxo(n)*, usually in pl. *Saxones*, Saxon: from an *OEut.* form represented by *AS. Saxa* (pl. *Saxan*, *Saxe*, gen. *Saxena*, *Sarna*, *Sazna*) = *MD. *Sax* = *OHG. Saks*, *MIHG. Saks*, *Sachs*, *G. Sachs* = *Icel. Saki*, pl. *Sakar* = *Sw. Sachsare* = *Dan. Saksar* (= with added suffix *-ar*, *D. Saksar*, *MD. Saksar*), a Saxon, in pl. the Saxons; usually explained as lit. 'Sword-men' (as the Franks were 'Spear-men': see *Frank*¹), < *AS. sax* = *OHG. saks*, etc., a short sword, a knife: see *sax*¹. Cf. *AS. Searnūt* = *OHG. Sarnūt*, a war-god, lit. 'companion of the sword': *Icel. Jarnsara*, an ogress who carried an iron knife: see *Anglo-Saxon*. The Celtic forms, Gael. *Sasunnach*, *Saxon*, English, etc., *W. Sais*, pl. *Saison*, *Seison*, an Englishman, *Seisonig*, n., English, etc., are from *E. or ML. I. n. 1*. One of the nation or people which formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries; also, one of their descendants. See *Angle*², *Anglo-Saxon*, and *Jute*¹.

And his peple were of hym gladdre, for thei hadde be in grete drede of the *Saxoun*. *Martin* (E. T. S.), II. 185.

2. One of the English race or English-speaking races. (a) A member of the English-speaking races as distinguished from other races or races speaking other languages: an Englishman, American, Canadian, Australian, etc. (b) A Lowlander of Scotland, as distinguished from a Highlander or Gael.

While on yon plain
The Saxon rears one shock of grain, . . .
The Gael, of plain and river heir,
Shall, with strong hand, redeem his share.
Where live the mountain Chiefs who hold
That plundering Lowland field and fold
Is aught but retribution true?

Scott, L. of the L., v. 7.

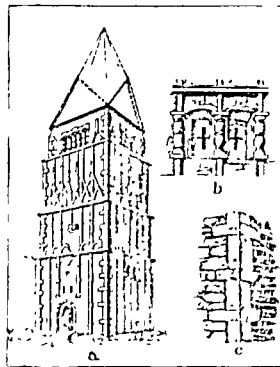
(c) An Englishman, as distinguished from an Irishman. [Ireland.]

Cassidy, before retiring, would assuredly intimate his approaching resignation to scores of gentlemen of his nation, who would not object to take the Saxon's pay until they finally shook his yoke off. *Thackeray*, *Philip*, xxx.

3. A native or an inhabitant of Saxony in its later German sense. The modern Saxon lands are in central Germany, and comprise the kingdom of Saxony, the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the duchies of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and part of the province of Saxony in Prussia.

4. The language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon; by extension, modern English speech of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon origin; English diction composed mainly of Saxon words, and not Latinized or of classical or other origin. See *Anglo-Saxon*. Abbreviated *Sax.* — 5. In entom., the noctuid moth *Hadena rectilinea*: an English collector's name. — Old Saxon, Saxon as spoken on the continent in early times in the district between the Rhine and the Elbe. Abbreviated *O. Sax.*, *O. S.*, or, as in this work, *OS.*

II. a. 1. Pertaining to the Saxons (in any sense), their country, or language; Anglo-Saxon. — 2. Of or pertaining to the later Saxons in Germany. — **Saxon architecture**, a rude variety of Romanesque, of which early examples occur in England, its period being from the conversion of England until about the Conquest, when the Norman style began to prevail. The few relics left us of this style exhibit its general characteristics as rude solidity and strength. The walls are of rough masonry, very thick, without buttresses, and sometimes of herring-bone work; the towers and pillars are thick in proportion to height, the former being sometimes not more than three diameters high; the quoins or angle-masonry are of heavy stones set alternately on end and horizontally (long and short work); the arches of doorways and windows are rounded, or sometimes these openings have triangular heads, their jambs of long and short work carrying either rudely carved impost or capitals with square aback. Sometimes heavy moldings run round the arches, and when two or more arches are conjoined in an arcade they are carried on heavy low shafts formed like balusters. Window-openings in the walls splay from both the interior and the exterior, the position of the windows being in the middle of the thickness of the wall. — **Saxon blue**. (a) Same as *Saxony blue* (which see, under *blue*). (b) The blue obtained on wool by the use of Saxony blue. It is brighter than the blue of the Indigo vat, but not so fast to light or alkalis.



Saxon Architecture. a, tower of Earl's Burton Church, Northamptonshire, England. b, baluster-window, in same church. c, an angle in long and short work.

Look now at American *Saxondom*, and at that little fact of the sailing of the Mayflower, two hundred years ago, from Delft Haven in Holland! *Carlyle*, *Heroes and Hero-Worship*, iv.

Saxonic (saks-sōn'ik), a. [*ML. Saronicus*, < *LL. Saxo(n)*, Saxon: see *Saxon*.] Of or pertaining to the Saxons; written in or relating to the Saxon language; Saxon: as, *Saxonic documents*.

Saxonic (saks-sōn'ik-al), a. [*Saxonic* + *-al*.] Same as *Saxonic*.

Peaceable king Edgar, that *Saxonicall* Alexander. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 7.

Saxonish, a. [*Saxon* + *-ish*.] Same as *Saxon*. *Bale*, *Life of Leland*.

Saxonism (saks'sn-izm), n. [*Saxon* + *-ism*.] An idiom of the Saxon or early English language.

The language [of Robert of Gloucester] . . . is full of *Saxonisms*, which indeed abound, more or less, in every writer before Gower and Chaucer.

Saxonist (saks'sn-ist), n. [*Saxon* + *-ist*.] A Saxon scholar; one versed in Saxon or Anglo-Saxon.

A critical *Saxonist* has detected the corruptions of its [the Saxon Chronicle's] idiom, its inflections, and its orthography. *I. D'Israeli*, *Amen. of Lit.*, I. 134.

saxonite (saks'sn-it), n. [*Saxony* + *-ite*².] A rock made up essentially of olivin and enstatite. It occurs as a terrestrial rock, and also in various meteorites. See *peridotite*.

Saxonize (saks'sn-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *Saxonized*, ppr. *Saxonizing*. [= *F. saxoniser*, < *ML. Saronizare*, < *Saxo(n)*, Saxon: see *Saxon*.] To render Saxon in character or sentiment; permeate or imbue with Saxon ideas, etc.

The reintroduction into *Saxonized* England, from the south, of Celtic myths nearly identical with those which the Anglo-Normans found in Wales . . . gave to the latter a fresh life. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 642.

saxony (saks'sn-i), n. [*Saxony* (see def.), < *LL. Saxonia*, Saxony, < *Saxo(n)*, Saxon: see *Saxon*.] A woolen material taking its name from the kingdom of Saxony, and supposed to be of superior quality from the high reputation of the wool of that country. (a) A glossy cloth once much in vogue for wearing apparel. (b) Flannel: the finest blankets being included in this. (c) Same as *Saxony yarn*. See *yarn*.

Saxony blue, green, lace, yarn. See *blue, green*¹, etc.

saxophone (saks'sō-fōn), n. [*Sax* (see def.) + *Gr. φωνή*, voice, sound.] A musical instrument, properly of the clarinet class, but with a metal tube like a trumpet or horn, invented by Adolphe Sax about 1840. It consists of a clarinet mouthpiece or beak and a conical tube more or less convoluted, with about twenty finger-holes controlled by keys or levers. Light sizes or varieties are made, which are named from their fundamental key or their relative compass. They are especially useful in military bands as a more sonorous substitute for clarinets, but are almost unused in the orchestra.



Saxophone.

saxophonist (saks'sō-fō-nist), n. [*Saxophone* + *-ist*.] A player upon the saxophone.

saxotromba (saks'sō-trom'bā), n. [*Sax* (see *saxophone*) + *It. tromba*, a trumpet.] Same as *saxhorn*.

saxtry (saks'tri), n. Same as *saxtry*, *sacristy*.

sax-tuba (saks'tū'bā), n. [*Sax* (see *saxhorn*) + *L. tuba*, a trumpet.] One of the larger forms of saxhorn.

sax-valve (saks'valv), n. In musical instruments of the brass wind group, a kind of valve invented by Adolphe Sax about 1840. Its peculiarity lies in its ingenious arrangement to secure pure intonation and to maintain an even quality of tone throughout the compass of the instrument.

say¹ (sā), v.; pret. and pp. *said*, ppr. *saying*. [*ME. sayen*, *saim*, *seyen*, *seien*, *scin*, *seggen*, *siggen* (pret. *saidre*, *saidre*, *sajde*, *seyde*, *sedre*, pp. *sajd*, *seid*, *seyd*), < *AS. secgan*, *secgan* (pret. *sagde*, *sæde*, pp. *ge-sægd*, *ge-sæd*) = *OS. seggean*, *seggian* = *OFries. seka*, *sega*, *sedsa*, *sidsa* = *D. zeggen* = *MLG. seggen*, *segen*, *LG. seggen* = *OIHG. sekan*, *sekan*, *sagān*, *MHG. G. sagen* = *Icel. segja* = *Sw. säga* = *Dan. sige*, *say*, *Goth. *sagan* (inferred from preceding and from *Sp. sayon* = *OPg. saidō*, a bailiff, executioner, < *ML. sagio(n)*, *sagio(n)*, *sagio(n)*, an officer among the Goths and West-Goths, an apparitor, bailiff, orig. 'speaker') < *Goth. *sagja* = *OHG. sago* = *OS. sago* = *OFries. sega*, chiefly in comp., a sayer, speaker); cf. *Lith. sakyti*, *say*, *sakan*, *I say*, *OBulg. sochiti*, indicate, = *OLr. sagim*, *sagim*, I speak, say, *L. √ sec* in *OLr. in-secce*, *impv.*, relate, narrate, *L. in-sectiones*, narratives; prob. akin to *L. signum*, sign: see *sign*, *sain*. Hence ult. *saw*² and (from *Icel.*) *saga*. The pp. *sain*, formerly in occasional use, is, like *sawen*, *seuen*, etc., a conformation to orig. strong participles like *lain*, *sown*.] I. *trans.* 1. To utter, express, declare, or pronounce in words, either orally or in writing; speak.

Thou may *sey* a word to-dey
That vij yere after may be for-thought.
Book of Precedence (E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 53.

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been *sain*.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, III. 1. 83.

All's one for that, I know my daughters minde if I but
say the word.

Heywood, *Fair Maid of the Exchange* (Works, II. 60).

And Enid could not say one tender word.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

2. To tell; make known or utter in words.

"And sun," he said, "I sail the say
Wharby thou sail ken the way."
Holy Hood (C. E. T. S.), p. 66.
"Now, good Mirabell, what is best?" quod she,
"What shall I doo? *saye* me your good advise."
Generydes (C. E. T. S.), l. 3236.
Well, *say* thy message. *Marlowe*, *Edw. II.*, III. 11.
Say in brief the cause
Why thou departedst from thy native home.
Shak., C. of E., l. 1. 29.

3. To recount; repeat; rehearse; recite; as,
to *say* a lesson or one's prayers; to *say* mass;
to *say* grace.
They . . . *seyden* hire ensamples many oon.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1850.

What Tongue shall *say*
Thy Wars on Land, thy Triumphs on the Main?
Prior, *Ode to the Queen*, st. 3.
The "Angelus," as it is now *said* in all Catholic coun-
tries, did not come into use before the beginning of the
xvi. century, and seems to have commenced in France.
Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, III. l. 330.

4. To call; declare or suppose to be.
Because every thing that by nature falls down is *said*
heavy, & whatsoever naturally mounts upward is *said*
light, it gaue occasion to say that there were diversities
in the motion of the vices.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 65.

5. To utter as an opinion; decide; judge and
determine.
But what it is, hard is to *say*,
Harder to hit. *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 1013.

6. To suppose; assume to be true or correct;
take for granted; often in an imperative form,
in the sense of 'let us say,' 'we may say,' 'we
shall say'; as, the number left behind was not
great, *say* only five.
Well, *say* there is no kingdom then for Richard,
What other pleasure can the world afford?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 2. 146.

Say that a man should entertain thee now,
Wouldst thou be honest, humble, just, and true?
B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, II. 3.
Say I were guilty, sir,
I would be hanged before I would confess
Pletcher, *Pilgrim*, II. 1.

7. To gainsay; contradict; answer. [Colloq.]
"I told you so," said the farmer, " . . . but you wouldn't
be *said*."
Tredge, *Phineas Finn*, xlv.

I dare *say*. See *deed*.—It is *said*, they *say*, it is com-
monly reported, people assert or maintain.—It *says*, an
impersonal usage, equivalent to 'it is said.'
It *says* in the New Testament that the dead came out of
their graves.
H. Clinton, *Dead Secret*.

That is to say, that is, in other words; otherwise.
To go without saying. See *go*.—To hear say. See
hear.—To say an ape's paternoster. See *ape*.—To
say (one's) beads. See *to tell beads*, under *tell*.—To
say (any one) nay. See *nay*.—To say neither baw nor
buff. See *buff*.—To say the devil's paternoster.
See *devil*.—To say to, to think of, judge of, be of opinion
regarding.

What *say* you to a letter from your friends?
Shak., T. G. of V., II. 4. 51.

= *Syn.* *Say*, *Speak*, *Tell*, *State*. Each of these words has
its peculiar idiomatic uses. We *ask* an oration, and *tell*
a story, but do not *say* either of them. We *say* prayers or
a lesson, but do not *repeat* or *tell* them, although the one
praying may *tell* his beads. *Say* is the most common word
before a quotation direct or indirect. *Adam said*, "This
is now bone of my bone" (Gen. II. 23); "If we *say* that we
have no sin, we deceive ourselves" (1 John I. 8). *Tell* is
often exactly synonymous with *say*—as, *tell* (you to) him
that I was called away. *Speak* draws its meanings from the
idea of making audible, *tell*, from that of communicating.
Tell is the only one of these words that may express a
command. *State* is often erroneously used for simply *say*—
as, he *stated* that he could not come. *State* always
implies detail, as of reasons, particulars, to *state* a case
is to give it with particularity.

II. *intrans.* 1. To speak; declare; assert;
express an opinion; as, so he *says*.

"O Kynde Primum," quod they, "thus *seyen* we."
Chaucer, *Troilus*, IV. 194.

At that Cyte entre the the Ryvere of Nyle in to the See,
as I to you have *repl* before. *Manderille*, *Travels*, p. 16.
And thil answere that he had wile *repl* and wisely.
Merlin (C. E. T. S.), l. 84.

For the other part of the imputation, of having *repl* so
much, my defence is, that my purpose was to *repl* as well
as I could.
Donne, *Letters*, xxxii.

The Goddess *said*, nor would admit Reply
Prior, *To Bolcan Despreaux*.

2. To make answer; reply.

To this argument we shall soon have *said*; for what con-
cerns it us to hear a husband divulging his household
privacies?
Milton.

Say away. See *away*.

*say*¹ (sā), *n.* [*< say*¹, *v.* Cf. *saw*², the older
noun from this verb.] 1. What one has to say;
a speech; a story; something said; hence, an
affirmation; a declaration; a statement.

I condescend to hear you *say* your *say*,
Provided you yourselves in quiet spread
Before my window.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, v. 74.

2. Word; assurance.

He took it on the page's *saye*,
Huntkill had driven these steeds away.
Scott, *L. of L. M.*, vi. 7.

3. A maxim; a saying; a saw.
That strange palmer's boding *say*.
Scott, *Marmion*, III. 16.

4. Turn to say something, make a proposition,
or reply; as, "It is now my *say*." [Colloq.]
*say*² (sā), *n.* [By aphoresis from *assay*, *essay*;
see *assay*, *essay*.] 1. Assay; trial by sample;
sample; taste.

In the first chapter, . . . to give you a *say* or a taste
what truth shall follow, he felgueth a letter sent from no
man.
Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc.,
1850), p. 78.

Thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes.
Shak., *Lear*, v. 3. 143.

To take
A *say* of venison, or stale fowl, by your nose,
Which is a solecism at another's table.
Massinger, *Unnatural Combat*, III. 1.

2. A cut made in a dead deer in order to find
out how fat it is.

And look to this venison. There's a breast! you may
lay your two fingers into the *say* there, and not get to the
bottom of the fat.
Kingsley, *Westward Ho*, VIII.

3. Tried quality; temper; proof.
Through the dead carcasses he made his way,
Monst which he found a sword of better *say*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. xl. 47.

To give a *say*, to make an attempt.

This fellow, captain,
Will come, in time, to be a great distiller,
And give a *say*—I will not say directly,
But very fair—at the philosopher's stone.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, l. 1.

To give the *say*, to give assurance of the good quality of
the wines and dishes; a duty formerly performed at court
by the royal taster.

His (Charles I.'s) cup was given on the knee, as were the
covered dishes; the *say* was given, and other accustomed
ceremonies of the court observed.
Herbert, (*Narce*).

To take the *say*. (a) To test or taste.
Philip therefore and Iolias, which were wont to take
the *say* of the kings' cup, having the poison ready in cold
water, mixed it with wine after they had tasted it.
J. Brinde, tr. of Quintus Curtius.

(b) In *hunting*, to make a cut down the belly of a dead
deer in order to see how fat it is.

*say*³ (sā), *v. t.* [*< ME. saian*; by aphoresis from
assay, *essay*.] 1. To assay; test.

No more for men reliable *say* be,
But for kynge or pryncce or duke so fre;
For hulers of parance also ways
Me shal be *say* et; now the knyght on this.
Laurel Tree (C. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Sh' admires her cunning; and ineffectual
Shows on her face her manly ornament.
Solier, tr. of Du Bartas's Works, II. The Handy-Crafts.

2. To essay; attempt; endeavor; try.

Once I'll *say*
To strike the ear of thee in those fresh strains
B. Jonson, *Postaster*, To the Reader.

*say*⁴ (sā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *saye*, *saie*; *< ME. say*, *saye*, *saie*, *< OF. saie*, *F. saie* = *Pr. Sp. saie*, *saie* = *It. saia* = *D. zijde* = *OHG. sida*, *MHG. side*, *G. seide*, silk, *< ML. sida*, silk, a particular use of *la. sida*, *saia*, a bristle, hair; see *seta*, and cf. *satin* and *selon*, from the same *la. source*.] A kind of silk or satin.

That fine *say*, whereof silk cloth is made
H. Hall, tr. of Pliny (*Draper's Diet*).

His garment neither was of silk nor *say*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xli. 8.

*say*⁴ (sā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *say*, *saye*, *saie*; *< ME. say*, *saye*, *saie*, a kind of serge, *< OF. saie*, *saie*, a long-skirted coat or cassock, = *Sp. saia*, a wide coat without buttons, a loose dress, *saia*, an upper petticoat, a tunic, = *Pg. saia*, *saia*, a loose upper coat, *saia*, a petticoat, = *It. saia*, a long coat, *< la. saium*, neut., *sagus*, m., *saia*, f., a coarse woolen blanket or mantle, *< Gr. saia*, a coarse cloak, a pack, pack-saddle; perhaps connected with *saia*, harness, armor, *saia*, a pack-saddle, covering, large cloak, *< saia*, (√ *saia*), pack, load; see *seam*.] The *la.* and *Gr.* forms are usually said to be of Celtic origin; but the Bret. *saie*, a coat, is from *F.*] A kind of serge. In the sixteenth century it seems to have been a fine thin cloth used for outer garments.

Item, J. tester and J. reder of the same. Item, H. cur-
tains of red *saye*.
Paston Letters, l. 482.

Worsteds, Carls, *Saies*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, l. 440.

They [Benedictine monks] were attired in blacke gownes
with fine thin vailles of blacke *Say* over them.
Coryat, *Cruddles*, l. 68.

Their trading is in cloth with the Dutch, and bales and
saies with Spain.
 Evelyn, *Diary*, July 8, 1650.

Nor shall any worsted, bay, or woolen yarn, cloth, *saies*,
bays, kerseys, serges, frizes, . . . or any other drapery

stuffs, or woolen manufactures whatsoever, made up or
mixed with wool, in any of the said counties, be carried
into any other county. *Franklin*, *Autobiog.*, II. 183.

*say*⁵ (sā), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *sie*, ult. *AS. sigan*,
sink; see *sie*.] A strainer for milk. [Scotch.]
*say*⁶. An obsolete preterit of *see*. *Chaucer*.

Saybrook platform. See *platform*.
sayet (sā), *n.* Same as *say*¹, *say*³, *say*⁴.
*sayer*¹ (sā'ér), *n.* [*< ME. seyre*, *seggere*, *siggere*;
*< say*¹ + *-er*.] One who says.

As for that ye desyr that I shuld send yow word that I
shuld say in this mater, I pray yow in this and all other
lyke, ask the *seyers* if thei will abyde be ther langage, and
as for me, sey I propose me to take no mater upon me
butt that I woll abyde by.
Paston Letters, l. 348.

Some men, namely, poets, are natural *sayers*, sent into
the world to the end of expression. *Emerson*, *The Poet*.

*sayer*² (sā'ér), *n.* [*< say*² + *-er*.] One who
assays, tests, or tries; an inspector or assayer;
as, the market *sayer's* duty was to prevent un-
wholesome food from being sold in the market.

sayette (sā-et'), *n.* [*< F. sayette*, *OF. sayete* (= *Sp. sayete*, *sayito* = *Pg. saicta* = *It. saietta*),
serge, dim. of *saie*, serge; see *say*¹.] 1. A light
stuff made of pure wool, or of wool and silk;
it is a kind of serge, adapted for linings, furni-
ture-coverings, and the like.—2. A woolen yarn
intermediate in quality between combed yarn
and carded yarn. A long staple is used, but instead
of being combed it is carded on a mill of peculiar
construction. It is used in making stockings, carpets, Berlin-
wool work, etc. Also called *half-worsted yarn*. See *worsted*
yarn, under *yarn*.—*Fil de sayette*, the peculiar woolen
thread used for *sayette*.

said, *saiyid* (sā'id), *n.* [Ar.: see *sa'id*.] A
title of honor (literally 'lord') assumed by the
members of the Koreish, the tribe to which
Mohammed belonged.

On the death of the Imam, or rather the *sayyid*, Said of
Muscat, in that year, his dominions were divided between
his two sons.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 769.

saying (sā'ing), *n.* [*< ME. seynge*; verbal *n.*
of *say*¹, *v.*] 1. That which is said; an expres-
sion; a statement; a declaration.

Here *Seynge* I reprex noughte.
Manderille, *Travels*, p. 155.

Moses fled at this *saying*. *Acts* vii. 29.

Philosophy has a fine *saying* for every thing.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 3.

In the eschatological speeches of Jesus reported by the
synoptical writers there is no doubt that *saying*s are intro-
duced which are derived not from Jesus but from the
Jewish apocalyptic writers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 497, note.

2. A proverbial expression; a maxim; an
adage.

We call it by a common *saying* to set the carte before
the horse.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 213.

Fine Gith. What, canst thou *say* all this, and never
blush?

Air. Ay, like a black dog, as the *saying* is.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, v. 1. 122.

Deed of saying. See *deed*. = *Syn.* 2. *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc.
See *aphorism*.

saykert, *n.* See *saier*².

saylet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of
sail.

saymant (sā'man), *n.* [*< say*² + *man*.] Same
as *saymaster*.

If your lordship in any thing shall make me your *sayman*,
I will be hurt before your lordship shall be hurt.
Bacon, *To the Earl of Buckingham*. (*Trench*.)

saymaster (sā'māst'ér), *n.* [*< say*² + *mas-ter*.] One who makes trial or proof; an assay-
master.

May we trust the wlt
Without a *say-master* to authorise it?
Are the lines sterling?
Shirley, *Doubtful Heir*, Epil.

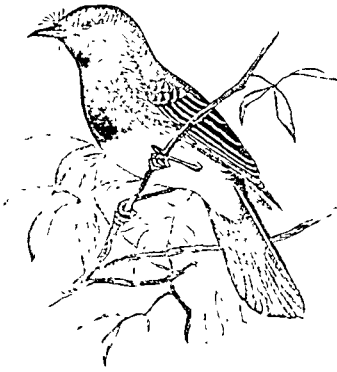
Great *say-master* of state, who cannot err,
But doth his earnest and just standard keep,
In all the proved assays,
And legal ways. *B. Jonson*, *Underwoods*, xciv.

sayme, *n.* and *v.* Same as *seam*³.

saynay (sā'nā), *n.* A lamprey.

sayon (sā'on), *n.* [*OF. < saie*, serge; see
*say*¹.] A garment worn by men during the lat-
ter part of the middle ages, a kind of sleeve-
less jacket, peculiar to peasants and to soldiers
of low grade.

Sayornis (sā-ör'nis), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte,
1854), *< Say* (Thomas Say, an American natu-
ralist) + *Gr. ornix*, bird.] A genus of *Tyrann-
idae*; the pewit flycatchers. The common pewit
of the United States is *S. fusces* or *phoebe*. The black
pewit is *S. nigricans*; Say's pewit is *S. sayi*. The black-
and-white one figured on following page abounds in
western and especially southwestern parts of the United
States, in rocky and watery places like those which the
common phoebe haunts in the east. It has been found
several thousand feet below the general surface of the
country, at the bottom of the grand cañon of the Colorado.
Say's pewit is also confined to the west, but is rather a

Black Phoebe or Pewee (*Sayornis nigricans*).

bird of dry open regions, in sage-brush, etc. The genus is otherwise named *Theromyias* and *Aulanax*. See also cut under *perit*.

Sayre's operation. See operation.

say-so (sā'sō), *n.* [*say*, *v.*, + *so*, *adv.*] 1. A saying or assertion; especially, an authoritative declaration; a command.

If Richard Cromwell keep not hold of the scepter—and Richard Cromwell is a simpleton—then Kelderby stands in the wind of Charles Stuart's *say-so*.

A. E. Barr, *Friend Olivia*, xvii.

2. A personal assertion; an expression of individual opinion; hence, mere report; rumor.

Pete Cayce's *say-so* was all I wanted.

M. N. Murfree, *Propheet of Great Smoky Mountains*, xii.

All my *say-so's* . . . have been verified.

Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 20.

Sb. In *chem.*, the symbol for antimony (in Latin *stibium*).

sbirro (shir'ra), *n.*; pl. *sbirri* (-rā). [It. (> Sp. *esbirro* = OF. *sbirre*) *sbirro*, also without the unorig. prefix. *birro*, a bailiff, sergeant, cf. *berroviere*, a bailiff, a Russian, prob. so called as being orig. in red uniform. < LL. *birrus*, a cloak of a reddish color, OL. *birrus*, red; see *birrus*, *burrel*.] An Italian police-officer.

'sblood (-shud), *interj.* [An abbr. of *God's blood*, through *'ods-blood*, *uds-blood*. Cf. *'sdeath*, < *God's death*; *'sounds*, < *God's wounds*, etc.] An imprecation.

'*Sblood*, I am as melancholy as a gib cat or a lugged bear *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., 1. 2. 82.

S-brake (s-'brāk), *n.* A railway-brake having a brake-shoe attached to each end of an S-shaped rock-lever centrally axled between a pair of wheels on one side. When rocked on its axle it causes one of the shoes to bear against the front under side of the hind wheel, and the other shoe to press upon the back upper side of the front wheel of the pair.

S. C. An abbreviation: (a) Of the Latin *senatus consulto*, by decree of the senate (of Rome). (b) In printing, of *small capitals*.

sc. An abbreviation: (a) Of *scilicet*. (b) Of Latin *sculptit*, he (or she) engraved or carved (it). (c) [*cap.*] Of *Scotch* (used in the etymologies in this work).

Sc. In *chem.*, the symbol for scandium.

scab (skab), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. scab, scabbie*, also assimilated *shab* (the form *scab* being rather due to Scand.), < AS. *scrab, scēb, scabb*, *scab*, *itch*, = MD. *schabbe* = OHG. *scaba, scapā*, MHG. *G. schabe, scab, itch*, = Sw. *skabb* = Dan. *skab, scab, itch*; either directly < L. *scabies*, roughness, scurf, *scab, itch, mange* (cf. *scaber*, rough, scurfy, scabby), < *scabere*, scratch; or from the Teut. verb cognate with the L., namely, AS. *scafan* = G. *schaben*, etc., *shave*: see *shave*. Cf. *shab*, an assimilated form of *scab*.] 1. *n.* 1. An incrustated substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing.—2. The mange, or some mangy disease caused by the presence of a parasite, as an itch-insect; *scabies*.—3. A mean, paltry, or shabby fellow: a term of contempt.

A company of *scabs*! the proudest of you all draw your weapon if he can. *Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

Though we be kennel-rakers, *scabs*, and scoundrels, We, the discreet and bold—And yet, now I remember it, We tilters may deserve to be senators.

Fletcher (and another?), *Propheteas*, 1. 3. One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by jowl, with a *scab* of a currier. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

4. Specifically, in recent use, a workman who is not or refuses to become a member of a labor-union, who refuses to join in a strike, or who takes the place of a striker: an opprobrious term used by the workmen or others who dislike his action. [Vulgar.]

Even the word *scab*, which we have heard so frequently of late, and which had to be defined for the Congressional Committee on Labor by one of its witnesses, was used in a law-suit tried in Philadelphia eighty years ago.

New Princeton Rev., II. 54.

5. In *bot.*, a fungous disease affecting various fruits, especially apples and pears, in which a black mold appears, often distorting or destroying the fruit. It is usually followed by a brown scab-like appearance, whence the name. The fungus producing the disease in apples and pears is *Fusicladium dendriticum*. The orange-leaf scab is produced by a species of *Cladosporium*. See *Fusicladium*.

6. In *founding*, any projection on a casting caused by a defect in the sand-mold.

II. *a.* Having to do with "scabs," or made by them: used opprobriously: as, *scab mills*; *scab labor*; *scab shoes*. [Vulgar.]

scab (skab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scabbed*, ppr. *scabbing*. [*scab*, *n.*] To form a scab or scab by incrustation; become covered with a scab or scabs; specifically, to heal over; cicatrize; repair solution of continuity of a surface by the formation of a new skin or cicatrix.

Even granulating sores heal by the gradual process of cicatrization from the edges—hail by *scabbing* in a way that we have never seen so satisfactory under any other dressing.

In the "glass snake" and other low orders of life, repair is usually by primary adhesion, by *scabbing*, or more rarely immediate union. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 277.

scabbado (ska-bā'dō), *n.* [Appar. < *scab*, with Sp. It. term. -ado.] Venereal disease. [Rare.]

Within these five and twenty years nothing was more in vogue in Brabant than hot baths, but now they are every where grown out of use: but the new *scabbado* has taught us to lay them down.

Bayley, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, p. 103.

scabbard¹ (skab'ird), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scabberd, scabarde*; < ME. *scabberd, scabbert*, earlier *scauberck, scauberck, skauberke, scaberk, schauberck, scaberge, scaberge*, prob. < OF. **escaubere*, **escaubert, escauber* (in pl. *escaubers, escaubertz*), a scabbard, also a poniard; prob. formed (orig. in OLG. or OIHG.?) from elements corresponding to OF. *scale*, F. *écalle*, a scale, husk, case (< OIHG. *scala* = AS. *scalu* = E. *scale*), + *-here* (as in *haubere*, a hauberk), < OHG. *bergan* = AS. *beorgan*, protect: see *bury*], and cf. *hauberk*. The formation of the word was not perceived in E., and the second element came to be conformed to the suffix -ard. The first element has been by some referred to E. *scath*, harm, to Icel. *scafi*, a chisel, to Icel. *skálpr*, OSw. *skálp*, a sheath, and even to AS. *scēth*, a sheath. A sheath; especially, a sheath for a sword or other similar weapon.

Into his *scabber* the swerde put Gaffray.

Rom. of Partenay (E. L. T. S.), 1. 3060.

I had a pass with him, rapier, *scabbard*, and all. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 303.

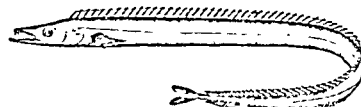
He is one That wears his forehead in a velvet *scabbard*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iii. 6.

scabbard¹ (skab'ird), *v. t.* [*scabbard*¹, *n.*] 1. To sheathe, as a sword.—2. To provide with a scabbard or sheath; make a sheath for.

scabbard² (skab'ird), *n.* [*scab* + -ard.] A mangy, scabby person. *Halliwel*.

scabbard³ (skab'ird), *n.* [A reduction of *scale-board*.] In printing, a scale-board.

scabbard-fish (skab'ird-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Lepidopodidae*, *Lepidopus caudatus*,

Scabbard fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*)

of the Mediterranean and Atlantic shores of Europe, as well as of New Zealand, of a bright silvery color, with a long dorsal and rudimentary anal fin: so called from suggesting by its form the sheath of a sword. Also called *scale-fish* and *frost-fish*.—2. Any fish of the family *Gempylidae*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

scabbard-plane (skab'ird-plān), *n.* In printing, a scale-board plane (which see, under *plane*²).

scabbed (skabd or skab'ed), *a.* [*ME. scabbed, scabbyde, scabyd*; < *scab* + -ed². Cf. *shabbed*, an assimilated form of *scabbed*.] 1. Abounding in or covered with scabs.

The briar fruit makes those that eat them *scabbed*.

Bacon.

2. Specifically, mangy; affected with scabies.

The shepherd ought not, for one *scabbed* sheep, to throw by his tar-box. *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.

3. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless.

scabbedness (skab'ed-nes), *n.* A scabbed character or state; scabbiness.

A scab, or *scabbedness*, a scall. *Scabies*. Une ronge, galle, teigne. *Baret, Alveaire*, 1580.

scabbily (skab'i-li), *adv.* In a scabby manner.

scabbiness (skab'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being scabby.

scabble (skab'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scabbed*, ppr. *scabbling*. [*Also scapple*; perhaps a freq. of **scave*, unassimilated form of *shave*, AS. *scafan*, shave: see *shave*. Cf. *scab*, from the same ult. source.] In *stone-working*, to dress with a broad chisel or heavy pointed pick after pointing or broaching, and preparatory to finer dressing.

scabblor (skab'l-er), *n.* In *granite-working*, a workman who scabbles.

scabbling (skab'ling), *n.* [*Also scabbling*; < *scable* + -ing¹.] 1. A chip or fragment of stone.

—2. Same as *boasting*².

scabbling-hammer (skab'ling-ham'er), *n.* In *stone-working*, a hammer with two pointed ends for picking the stone, used after the spalling-hammer or cavel. Also *scapping-hammer*.

scabby (skab'i), *a.* [= D. *schabbig* = MHG. *schebic*, G. *schäbig*; as *scab* + -y¹. Cf. *shabby*.] 1. Covered with scabs; full of scabs; consisting of scabs.

A *scabby* tetter on their pelts will stick, When the raw rain has pierced them to the quick. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iii. 672.

2. Affected with scabies.

If the grazer should bring me one wether fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, shorn, or *scabby*, I would be none of his customer. *Swift*.

3. Injured by the attachment of barnacles, limpets, and other shell-fish to the carapace, interfering with the growth of the shell at the spots affected; noting tortoise-shell so injured. —4. In printing, noting printed matter that is blotched, spotty, or uneven in color.

scabellum (skā-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *scabella* (-ū). [L., also *scabillum*, a musical instrument (see def.), also a footstool, dim. of *scamum*, a bench, a footstool: see *shamble*².] An ancient musical instrument of the percussive class, consisting of two metal plates hinged together, and so fastened to the performer's foot that they could be struck together as a rhythmic accompaniment.

scaberulous (skā-ber'ū-lus), *a.* [*NL. *scaberulus*, irreg. dim. of L. *scaber*, rough: see *scabrous*.] In *bot.*, slightly scabrous or roughened. See *scabrous*.

scab-fungus (skab'fung'gus), *n.* See *scab*, 5, and *Fusicladium*.

scabies (skā'bi-ēz), *n.* [L., itch, mange, *scab*, < *scabere*, scratch: see *scab*.] The itch; a contagious disease of the skin, due to a parasitic mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which forms burrows (cuniculi) in the epidermis and gives rise to more or less severe dermatitis. See cut under *itch-mite*.

scabiophobia (skā'bi-ō-fō'bi-ū), *n.* [*NL.*, < L. *scabies*, *scab*, + Gr. *φόβια*, < *φόβος*, fear.] An excessive fear of scabies.

Scabiosa (skā-bi-ō'shā), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), < ML. *scabiosa*, scabious: see *scabious*, *n.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Dipsacaceae*, the teasel family. It is characterized by terminal long-stalked and flattened heads of crowded flowers, having an involucre of leafy bracts partly in two rows, inconspicuous chaff on the receptacle, a four- or five-cleft corolla, which is often oblique or two lipped, four perfect stamens, a thread-shaped style, and the fruit an achene crowned with the calyx-tube. There are about 110 species, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean region and the Orient, not found in America, but extending into South Africa. They are hairy annual or perennial herbs, with entire or dissected leaves, and blue, red, yellowish, or whitish flowers. They are known in general by the names *scabious* and *pin cushion*. The roots of *S. succisa* and *S. arvensis* are used to adulterate valerian.

scabious (skā'bi-us), *a.* [*F. scabieux* = Pg. *scabioso* = It. *scabioso*, < L. *scabiosus*, rough, scurfy, scabby, < *scabies*, scurf, *scab*: see *scabies*.] Consisting of scabs; scabby; scurfy; itchy.

If the humours be more rare and subtle, they are avoided by fumosities and sweat; if thicker, they turn to a *scabious* matter in the skin. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 501.

scabious (skā'bi-us), *n.* [*ME. scabyowse, scabyose*, < OF. *scabieuse*, F. *scabieuse* = Pr. *scabiosa* = Sp. Pg. *escabiosa* = It. *scabbiosa*, scabious, < ML. *scabiosa*, se, *hrrba*, 'scabious plant,' said to be so called because supposed to be efficacious in the cure of scaly eruptions, fem. of L. *scabiosus*, rough, scaly: see *scabious*, *a.*] A

plant of the genus *Scabiosa*; the pincushion-flower. Conspicuous species are *S. succisa*, the blue scabious, or devil's-bit (which see); *S. arvensis*, the field-scabious, or Egyptian rose, with pale lilac-purple heads; and *S. atropurpurea*, the sweet scabious, or mourning-bride, also called *Egyptian rose*. See *bluecap*, and *Egyptian rose* (under *rose*).

Scabiose, Bilgires, wildflax, is good for ache.
Babees Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Is not the rhubarb found where the sun most corrupts the liver; and the *scabious* by the shore of the sea, that God might cure as soon as his wounds?

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

Sheep's-scabious. Same as *sheep's-bit*.—**Sweet scabious.** (a) See above. (b) In America, sometimes, the daisy-flanbane, *Erigeron annuus*.

scabbling, n. See *scabbling*.

scab-mite (skab'mit), *n.* The itch-mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which produces the itch or scabies.

scabrate (skā'brāt), *a.* [*L. scaber*, rough, + *-ate*]. Same as *scabrous*.

scabredity (skab-red'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. for **scabridity*, < *LL. scabridus*, rough (cf. *scabredo*, roughness of the skin, mange): see *scabrid*.] Roughness; ruggedness.

He shall finde . . . warts, neves, inequalities, roughness, *scabredity*, paleness. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 562.

scabrid (skā'brid), *a.* [*L. scabridus*, rough, < *scaber*, rough, scurfy: see *scabrous*.] In *bot.*, slightly rough to the touch: as, a *scabrid* leaf. Compare *scabrous*.

scabriusculose (skā-bri-us'kū-lōs), *a.* [*L. scabriusculus*, irreg. dim. of *L. scaber*, rough: see *scabrous*.] In *bot.*, same as *scabrid*.

scabriusculous (skā-bri-us'kū-lus), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *scabrid*.

scabrous (skā'brus), *a.* [= *F. scabreus* = *It. scabroso*, < *LL. scabrosus*, rough, < *L. scaber*, rough, scurfy, < *scabere*, scratch: see *scabies*.] 1. Rough; rugged; having sharp points or little asperities. Specifically, in *zool.* and *bot.*, rough or roughened as if scabby, as a surface; covered with little points or asperities: as, shagreen is the *scabrous* skin of a shark; especially, rough to the touch from hardly visible granules or minute angular elevations with which a surface, as of an insect or a plant, is covered. Also *scabrate*. 2†. Harsh; unmusical.

His verse is *scabrous* and hobbling.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, Ded.

Lucretius is *scabrous* and rough in these [archaisms].

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

scabrousness (skā'brus-nes), *n.* In *bot.*, the state or property of being rough.

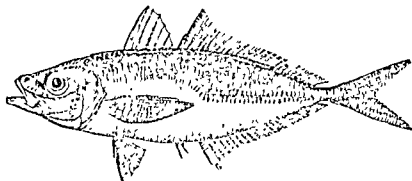
scabwort (skab'wört), *n.* [*L. scab* + *wort*]. The elecampane, *Inula Helenium*.

scacchite (skak'it), *n.* [Named after A. Scacchi, an Italian mineralogist.] In *mineral.*, manganese chlorid, a deliquescent salt found on Mount Vesuvius.

scad¹ (skad), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *shad*]. 1†. A fish, probably the shad.

Of round fish, [there are] Brit, Sprat, Barne, Smelts, Whiting, *Scad*. *R. Carey, Survey of Cornwall*, p. 30.

2. A carangoid fish, formerly *Caranx trachurus*, now *Trachurus saurus*, also called *saurel*, *skipjack*, and *horse-mackerel*, of a fusiform shape, with vertical plates arming the entire lateral line from the shoulder to the caudal fin. It reaches a length of about a foot, and is found in the European and many other seas. It occurs rarely on the South



Scad (*Trachurus saurus*).

Atlantic coast as well as on the Pacific coast of North America. It is sometimes found in immense shoals, and as many as 20,000 have been taken off Cornwall in a net at one time. In Cornwall and some other places it is split and dried salted. Its flesh is firm and of good flavor, somewhat like that of the mackerel, although generally it is but little esteemed. The name extends to any species of this genus, as *T. symmetricus*, the horse-mackerel of California, and also to the members of the related genus *Decapterus*, more fully called *mackerel-scad*. A species of *Caranx* (or *Trachurus*), *C. (or T.) crumenophthalmus*, is known as the *gogger*, *goggle-eyed jack*, or *big-eyed scad*. See *goggle-eyed*.

3. The ray, *Raja alba*. [Local, Scotch.] **scad**² (skad), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *scald*. **saddle** (skad'l), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *scathel*. Also *skaddle*.

And there she now lay purring as in scorn! Tib, heretofore the meekest of mousers, the honestest, the least *scadille* of the feline race, a cat that one would have sworn might have been trusted with untold fish.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends (ed. Hazard), II. 366.

Scæan (sē'an), *a.* [*Gr. σκαίος*, left, on the left hand, hence also western (*Σκαίαι πύλαι*, the western gate of Troy): see *Scævola*.] Western, westward: used in the phrase the *Scæan Gate*, in legendary Troy.

Scævola (sev'ō-lā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), so called in allusion to the irregular flower; < *L. Scævola*, a surname, 'the left-handed,' dim. of *scævus*, left-handed (*scæva*, a left-handed person), = *Gr. σκαίος*, left, on the left hand.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Goodeniaceæ*, formerly made the type of an order *Scævola* (Lindley, 1830). The tube of the oblique corolla is split down behind to the base, the lobes spreading and unappendaged; there are five stamens with free anthers, and a two-celled ovary with one ovule in each cell, becoming in fruit an indurated drupe with the stone woody or bony. The species, numbering about 60, are all confined to Australia, except 8 or 10, which reach to the Pacific islands and Asiatic coast, while one, a widely distributed fleshy shrub, *S. Lobelia* (*S. Plumieri*), extends also to the West Indies, Florida, and Mexico, and the Cape of Good Hope. They are herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves and axillary flowers, the whole inflorescence peculiar in its hairs, the corolla-tube downy within, set with reflexed bristles without, and often with penicillate bristles on the lobes. *S. Kænigii* is the Malayan rice-paper tree (see *rice-paper*). *S. cuneiformis* of West Australia has been called *fan-flower*.

scaf (skaf), *n.* [Cf. *scabble*.] In *metal-working*, the tapered end or feather-edge of a weld-lap. *E. H. Knight*.

scaff (skaf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Food of any kind. [Scotch.]

scaffing (skaf'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young eel. [Local, Eng.]

scaff-net (skaf'net), *n.* A kind of scoop-net; a flat net about 12 feet square, stretched by two long bows, the ends of which are attached to the corners of the net, arched up high above it, and crossed at the middle. See *scoop-net*.

scaffold (skaf'old), *n.* [*ME. scaffold*, *scaffolde*, *scaffald*, *scaffol*, *scaffalt*, *scaffalde*, *scaffafalde*, *scaffafalt*, *OF. *escaffalt*, *eschafault*, *eschafaut*, *eschafaut*, *F. échafaud*, *OF. also chafaut* (> *D. scharot* = *G. schafott* = *Sw. schavott* = *Dan. skafot*) and earlier *eschafalt*, *eschafaut* (ML. reflex *scaffaldus*, *scaffafaltum*); with expletive prefix *es-*, orig. *OF. cadesaut*, **catafale*, *F. catafale* = *Pr. cadafale* = *Sp. cadafalso*, *cadahalso*, *cadalso*, also *catafalso* = *Pg. cadafalso*, also *catafalso* = *It. catafalso*, a funeral canopy over a bier, a stage, scaffold; prob. orig. *It.* (and not common *Rom.*), lit. 'a view-stage' (cf. *cataletto*, 'a view-bed'), < *OIt. *catare*, see, view (found as *It. cattare*, get, obtain, etc.), *It. dial. catar*, find (= *OSP. catar*, see, view, < *L. captare*, strive to seize, strive after, seek to obtain, watch), + **faleo*, irreg. var. of *balco*, a stage, orig. beam, balk: see *balk*], and cf. *balcony*. The same initial element (*It. catare*, etc., *L. captare*) appears in *regatta*, *regrate*; and the same *It.* word *catafalso* has come through *F. catafale* into *E.* as *catafale*: see *catafale*.] 1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either as a place for exhibiting a spectacle or for spectators to stand or sit.

On the other side thei sigh a *scaffolde*, and in that *scaffolde* satte a knyght that was of a 1 wynter age, and ther satte also the fairest lady of the worlde.

Merlin (L. E. T. S.), II. 361.

Parlon, gentles all,
The flat unraised spirits that have dared
On this unworthy *scaffold* to bring forth
So great an object. *Shak.*, *Ham. V.*, i, Prol.

Who sent thither their Ambassadors with presents, who had there their *scaffolds* prepared for them, and furnished according to their states. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 302.

2†. The gallery or highest tier of seats in a theater.

In Dekker's day, the price of admission to the galleries, or *scaffolds* as they are sometimes called, alike with the pit, was, at some of the inferior playhouses, one penny only.

J. Nott, in Dekker's Gull's Hornbook (rep. 1812), p. 133.

3. A stage or platform, usually elevated, for the execution of a criminal.

Whensoever there is to be an execution, . . . they erect a *scaffold* there, and after they have beheaded the offenders . . . they take it away againe.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 220.

The *scaffold* was the sole refuge from the rack.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 324.

4. A temporary structure upon which workmen stand in erecting the walls of a building. See *cut under putlog*.—5. An elevated platform upon which dead bodies are placed—a mode of disposing of the dead practised by some tribes, as of North American Indians, instead of burial; a kind of permanent bier.—6. In *embryol.*, a temporary structure outlining parts to be subsequently formed in or upon it; a framework:

as, the cartilaginous *scaffold* of the skull. Also *scaffolding*.—7. In *metal.*, an obstruction in the blast-furnace above the tuyers, caused by the imperfect working of the furnace in consequence of insufficient or unsuitable flux, bad fuel, irregular charging, etc. As the materials under such a scaffold or agglomerated mass descend, this latter may itself give way and fall down; this is called a "slip," and if such slips occur on a large scale, or are several times repeated, the furnace may become choked or "gobbed up" (as it is technically called) to such an extent as seriously to interfere with or entirely to stop its working.

Obstructions technically known as *scaffolds* occur not unfrequently in blast furnace working, and are often a source of considerable trouble.

W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 142.

scaffold (skaf'old), *v. t.* [*L. scaffold*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a scaffold; sustain; uphold, as with a scaffold.

After supper his grace . . . came into the White Hall within the said Pallays, which was hanged richely; the Hall was *scaffolded* and rayled on al partes.

Hall, Chron., Hen. VIII., an. 2.

2. To lay or place on a scaffold; particularly, to place (dead bodies) on a scaffold to decay or be eaten by birds, as is customary with some uncivilized tribes.

A grand celebration, or the Feast of the Dead, was solemnly convoked. Not only the remains of those whose bodies had been *scaffolded*, but of all who had died on a journey, or on the war-path, and been temporarily buried, were now gathered together and interred in one common sepulchre with special marks of regard.

D. Wilson, Prehistoric Man, xxi. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

scaffoldage (skaf'ol-dāj), *n.* [= *F. échafaudage*; as *scaffold* + *-age*.] A scaffold; a stage; the timberwork of a stage; scaffolding.

'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the *scaffoldage*.

Shak., *T. and C.*, i. 3. 156.

scaffold-bracket (skaf'old-brak'et), *n.* A plate fitted with claws devised to hold firmly to a shingled roof to afford support to scaffolding.

scaffolder (skaf'ol-dër), *n.* [*L. scaffold* + *-er*.] A spectator in the gallery of a theater; one of the "gods."

He ravishes the gazing *scaffolders*.

Bp. Hall, Satires, I. iii. 28.

scaffolding (skaf'ol-ding), *n.* [*L. scaffold* + *-ing*.] 1. A frame or structure for temporary support in an elevated place; in *building*, a temporary combination of timberwork consisting of upright poles and horizontal pieces, on which are laid boards for supporting the builders when carrying up the different stages or floors of a building, or plasterers when executing their work in the interior of houses. The scaffolding is struck or removed as soon as it has answered its purpose. See *cut under putlog*.

This was but as the *Scaffolding* of a new edifice, which for the time must board, and overlook the highest battlements.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. Materials for scaffolds. *Imp. Diet.*—3. Figuratively, any sustaining part; a frame or framework, as the skeleton; especially, in *embryol.*, a temporary formation of hard parts to be replaced by or modified into a permanent structure: as, the *scaffolding* of an embryonic skull.

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this *scaffolding* of the body, may discover the inward structure.

Pope.

4. In *metal.*, the formation of a scaffold; an engorgement. See *scaffold*, 7.

scaffolding-pole (skaf'ol-ding-pōl), *n.* In *building*, one of the vertical poles which support the putlogs and boards of a scaffold. *E. H. Knight*.

scaff-raff (skaf'raf), *n.* [A loose compound, as if < *scaff* + *raff*. Cf. *riffraff*, *ruffscuff*.] Refuse; riffraff; rabble. Also *scaff and raff*. [Scotch.]

We wadna turn back, no for half a dozen o' yon *scaff-raff*.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxv.

Sitting there birling at your poor uncle's cost, nae doubt, wi' a' the *scaff and raff* o' the water side, till sun-down.

Scott, Old Mortality, v.

scaglia (skal'yā), *n.* [It., a scale, a chip of stone, etc.: see *scale*.] The local name in parts of the Italian Alps of a limestone of various colors, and of different geological ages. The typical scaglia is a reddish argillaceous limestone with a decidedly conchoidal fracture. This rock is of Jurassic age; but there is an upper scaglia which is of the age of the Upper Cretaceous.

scagliola (skal-yō'lā), *n.* [Also *scaliola*; < *It. scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia*, a scale: see *scale*.] In *arch.*, an Italian process for imitating stone, used for enriching columns and internal walls of buildings. It is an application of stucco consisting essentially of a mixture of plaster with glue. The plaster employed must be as pure and white as possible. Various colors are given to it by a mixture of metallic oxids. To

imitate different kinds of marble, the colors are mixed with the paste. Breccias are imitated by introducing fragments of colored stucco; granites and porphyries in the same way, and also by cutting into the stucco and filling the cavities with a paste having the color of the crystals it is desired to imitate. Sometimes the stucco is put upon the wall with a brush, as many as twenty coats being applied. It is then roughly polished, and the cavities and defective places filled up; and this is done over and over, until the surface has attained the desired perfection; a finer polish is then given.

So was [thrown open] the double door of the entrance-hall, letting in the warm light on the scagliola pillars, the marble statues, and the broad stone staircase, with its matting worn into large holes. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, i.*

scaith (skā'ith), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *scathe*.
scaithless (skā'ith'les), *a.* A Scotch spelling of *scatheless*.

scala (skā'li), *n.* [L., a ladder, a flight of steps; see *scalē*.] 1. In *surg.*, an instrument for reducing dislocation.—2. Pl. *scala* (Jē). In *zool.* and *anat.*, one of three cavities of the cochlea, in man and other mammals winding spirally around the modiolus or columella of the ear, as a spiral staircase winds around the newel: in lower vertebrates much simplified.—3. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, an old generic name of ventiletraps: same as *Scalaria*. *Klein, 1753.*—**Scala media**, the middle passage of the spiral canal of the cochlea, separated from the scala vestibuli by the membrane of Reissner and from the scala tympani by the basilar membrane, and containing upon its floor the organ of Corti. It terminates at both apex and base in a blind pointed extremity, but is continuous through the canalis reuniens, near its basal extremity, with the sacculus of the vestibule. Also called *canalis membranaceus* and *cochlear duct* or *canal of the cochlea*; the latter two terms, however, are sometimes restricted to mean respectively the passage between the tectorial membrane and the basilar membrane and the one between the tectorial membrane and the membrane of Reissner.—**Scala tympani**, that part of the spiral canal of the cochlea which is on the under side of the spiral lamina, and is separated from the scala media by the basilar membrane. It communicates with the scala vestibuli at the apex of the modiolus, and is separated from the tympanum, in the recent state, by the membrane covering the fenestra rotunda.—**Scala vestibuli**, one of the three passages of the spiral canal of the cochlea, separated from the cochlear canal by the membrane of Reissner. It begins at the vestibule, and communicates at the apex of the modiolus with the scala tympani. Also called *reticular passage*.

scalable (skā'la-bl), *a.* [*scalē* + *-abl.*] Capable of being scaled, in any sense of that word. Also spelled *scalable*.

By peep of day, Monsieur Didum was about the walls of Wesel, and, finding the ditch dry, and the rampart *scalable*, entered. *Court and Times of Charles I., II. 27.*

scalader (skā-lād'), *n.* [Also *scalado* (after It. or Sp.); < OF. *escalade*, F. *escalade*, < It. *scalata* (= Sp. Pg. *escalada*), a scaling with ladders, < *scalare*, scale; see *scalē*.] *v.* Doublet of *escalade*.] An assault on a fortified place in which the soldiers enter by means of ladders; an *escalade*.

The nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes.

Arbutnot, Hist. John Bull.

While we hold patley here,
Raise your *scalado* on the other side;
But, enter'd, weak your sufferings.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

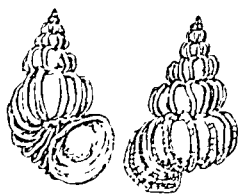
We understood for certain afterward that Monsieur La Tour's fort was taken by assault and *scalado*.

Winthrop, Hist. New Eng., II. 291.

scalar (skā-lār'), *n.* and *a.* [*L. scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps, < *scala*, *scalē*, a ladder, flight of steps: see *scalē*.] *Cf. scalary.* 1. *n.* In quaternions, a real number, positive or negative, integral, fractional, or surd: but some writers lately extend the meaning so as to include imaginaries. Sir W. R. Hamilton introduced the word with the meaning "a real number"; and it tends to confuse the subject to use a word needed for one purpose to signify something else for which no new word is needed.—**Scalar of a quaternion**, a scalar which, being subtracted from the quaternion, leaves a vector as the remainder.

II. *a.* Of the nature of a scalar.—**Scalar function**. See *function*.—**Scalar operation**, an operation which, performed upon a scalar, gives a scalar.—**Scalar quantity**. See *quantity*.

Scalaria (skā-lā'ri-i), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1801), < *L. scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps: see *scalē*.] A genus of holostomous ptenoglossate peccinibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Scalariidae*; the ladder-shells or ventiletraps. They are marine shells, mostly of warm temperate and tropical seas, turreted and costate, or with many raised cross-ribs at intervals along the whorls. The most celebrated species is *S. pretiosa*, formerly con-



Ventiletrap (*Scalaria pretiosa*).

sidered rare and bringing a large price. Also *Scala*, *Scalia*, *Scalarius*, *Scalarus*.

Scalariaceae (skā-lā'ri-ā'sē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scalaria* + *-acea*.] Same as *Scalariidae*.

scalarian (skā-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. scalaria* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Scalaria* or the *Scalariidae*.

II. *n.* A species of *Scalaria*.

Scalariidae (skā-lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Scalariidae*.

scalariform (skā-lar'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. scalaria*, a flight of steps (neut. pl. of *scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps: see *scalē*), + *forma*, form.] 1. Shaped like a ladder; resembling a ladder. Specifically—(a) In *entom.*, noting the venules or small cross-veins of an insect's wings when they are perpendicular to the longitudinal veins and placed at regular distances, like the rounds of a ladder. (b) In *bot.*, noting cells or vessels in which the walls are thickened in such a way as to form transverse ridges. These ridges, or alternating thick and thin places, follow each other with as much regularity as the rounds of a ladder.

2. In *conch.*, resembling or related to *Scalaria*; *scalarian*.—**Scalariform conjugation**, in fresh-water algae, conjugation between several cells of two different filaments, when the two lie very near one another side by side. Each cell of each filament sends out a short protuberance on the side facing the other filament. When these protuberances meet, the cell-wall becomes absorbed at the extremity of each, and an open tube is thus formed. It is the ordinary mode of conjugation in the *Mesocarpaeae*.—**Scalariform vessels**, vessels in which the walls are thickened in a scalariform manner. They are especially abundant in ferns.

Scalariidae (skā-lā'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scalaria* + *-idae*.] A family of ptenoglossate gastropods whose type genus is *Scalaria*; the ventiletraps. The animal has elongated tentacles, with eyes near their external base, a single gill, and many uniform or aciculate teeth in each cross-row on the radula; the shell is turreted, with the aperture entire and subcircular. The species are numerous, especially in warm seas. Also *Scalidae*, *Scalariaceae*, *Scalariidae*. See *cut under Scalaria*.

scalary (skā-lā'ri), *a.* [*L. scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps: see *scalē*.] Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [Rare.]

Certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 13.

scalawag, **scallawag** (skal'ā-wag), *n.* [Appar. an altered form of *Scalloway*, orig. applied to the diminutive cattle imported from Shetland, of which *Scalloway* was the former capital. *Cf. sheltie*, a diminutive horse from Shetland. For the application of the word *scalawag*, an inferior or worthless animal, to a worthless man, cf. *rascal* and *runt* in similar uses.] 1. An under-sized, seraggy, or ill-fed animal of little value.

The truth is that the number of miserable "*scalawags*" is so great that . . . they tend to drag down all above themselves to their own level.

New York Tribune (Cattle Report), Oct. 24, 1854.

2. A worthless, good-for-nothing, or contemptible fellow; a scamp; a scapegrace. The word was used in the southern United States, during the period of reconstruction (1865 to 1870 and later), in an almost specific sense, being opprobriously applied by the opponents of the Republican party to native Southerners who acted with that party, as distinguished from *carpet-bagger*, a Republican of Northern origin. [U. S.]

You good-for-nothin' young *scalawag*.

Halliburton (Sam Slick), Human Nature. (Bartlett.)

I don't know that he's much worth the saying. He looks a regular *scalawag*. *Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 117.*

scald (skāld), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scalded* (formerly or dial. also *scalt*), ppr. *scalding*. [*L. ME. scalden*, *schalden*, *scolden*, *scald*, burn with hot liquid or with a hot iron.] = *leel. skālda* = *Norw. skaalda* = *Sw. skälla* = *Dan. skolde*, *scald*, < OF. *eschalder*, *eschauder*, F. *eschauder* = *Sp. Pg. escaldar* = *It. scaldare*, heat with hot water, *scald*, < LL. *excaldare*, wash in hot water, < *L. ex*, out, thoroughly, + *caldus*, contr. of *calidus*, hot, < *calere*, be hot: see *calid*, *caldron*, etc., and cf. *chafe*, ult. from the same *L. verb.*] 1. To burn or affect painfully with or as with a hot or boiling liquid or with steam: formerly used also of burning with a hot iron.

I am *scalded* with my violent motion

Shak., K. John, v. 7. 40.

Thick flow'd their tears, but mocked them the more,
And only *scalt* their cheeks which flam'd before.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 41.

Close to Earth his Face,
Scalding with Tears th' already faded Glass.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

2. To cook slightly by exposure for a short time to steam or to hot water or some other heated liquid: as, to *scald* milk.—3. To subject to the action of boiling water for the purpose of cleansing thoroughly: as, to *scald* a tub.

Take chekyns, *scalde* hom fayre and cleane.

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 22.

To *scald* hogs and take of their haire, glabrate sues.

Baret.

She's e'en setting on water to *scald* such chickens as you are. *Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 71.*

scald¹ (skāld), *n.* [*< scald*¹, *v.*] A burn or injury to the skin and flesh by a hot liquid or vapor.—*Syn. Burn, Scald.* See *burn*¹.

scald² (skāld), *n.* [An erroneous form of *scall*, apparently due to confusion with *scald*², *a.*] Scab; scall; scurf on the head.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,

And, as in hate of honorable eld,

Was overgrown with scurf and filthy *scald*.

Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 47.

Blanch swears her husband's lovely, when a *scald*
Has blear'd his eyes. *Herrick, Upon Blanch.*

scald², *a.* See *scall*.

scald³, **skald**² (skāld or skāld), *n.* [*ME. scald*, *scalde*, *scawde* (= G. *skalde* = Sw. *skald* = Dan. *skjald*), < *leel. skāld*, a poet, the accepted word for 'poet,' but prob. orig. or later used in a depreciative sense (as indicated by the derived *skāldi*, a poetaster, a vagrant verse-maker, *skāld-fil*, a poetaster; cf. *skālda*, make verses (used in depreciation), *leir-skāld*, a poetaster (*leir*, clay), *skāldskapr*, a libel in verse, also (in a good sense) poetry, etc., *skāldinn*, libelous, etc.). According to Skeat, perhaps orig. 'loud talker,' < *skjalla* (pret. *skall*) (= Sw. *skalla* = G. *schallen*), resound; akin to *scold*: see *scold*. According to Cleasby and Vigfusson, the name has reference to libels and imprecations which were in the heathen age scratched on poles; cf. *skālda* (= OHG. *scalta*, MHG. *schalte*), a pole, *skāldstōng*, also *nidhstōng* (*nidh*, a libel), a pole with imprecations and charms scratched on it.] An ancient Scandinavian poet; one who composed poems in honor of distinguished men and their achievements, and recited and sang them on public occasions. The scalds of the Norsemen answered to the bards of the Britons or Celts.

So proudly the *Scalds* raise their voices of triumph,
As the Northmen ride over the broad-bosomed billow.

W. Motherwell, Battle-flag of Sigurd.

I heard his *scalds* strike up triumphantly

Some song that told not of the weary sea.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 18.

scald⁴ (skāld), *v.* A Scotch form of *scold*.

scald⁵ (skāld), *n.* [Short for *scaldweed*.] A European dodder, *Cuscuta Europaea*. Also *scald-weed*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

scaldabanco, *n.* [*< It. scaldabanco*, "one that keeps a seat warme, but ironically spoken of idle lecture[r]s that possess a pewe in the schooles or pulpit in churches and baffle out they know not what; also a hot-headed puritan" (Florio, 1611); < *scaldare*, heat, warm, + *banco*, bench: see *scald*¹ and *bank*². The allusion in *mountbank* and *saltimbanco* is different.] A hot declaimer.

The Presbyterians, those *Scalda-bancos* or hot declaimers, had wrought a great distast in the Commons at the king.

Dr. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 182. (Davies.)

scaldberry (skāld'ber'i), *n.* The European blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*, which was once reputed to give children scald-head.

scaldier¹ (skāl'dér), *n.* [*< scald*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who scalds (meat, vessels, etc.).

Or Ralph there, with his kitchen boys and *scalders*.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ii. 3.

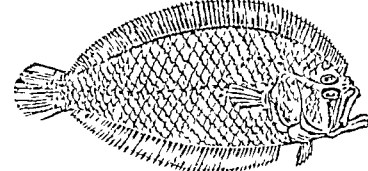
2. A pot or vessel for scalding: as, a milk-scaldier.

scaldier² (skāl'dér or skāl'dér), *n.* An erroneous form of *scald*³.

These practices and opinions co-operated with the kindred superstitions of dragons, dwarfs, fairies, giants, and enchanters, which the traditions of the Gothic *scalders* had already planted.

T. Watson, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. diss. i. (Latham.)

scald-fish (skāld'fish), *n.* A marine pleuronectid or flatfish, *Arnoglossus laterna*: so called,



Scald-fish (*Arnoglossus laterna*).

it is said, from its appearance of having been dipped in scalding water. *Day.*

scald-head (skāld'hed), *n.* [*< scald*², *scalded*, + *head*.] A vague term in vulgar use for *tinea favosa*, and other affections of the scalp which superficially resemble it.

Mean of stature he [Mahomet] was, and evil proportioned; having ever a scald-head, which made him wear a white shash continually. *Sandys, Travails, p. 42.*

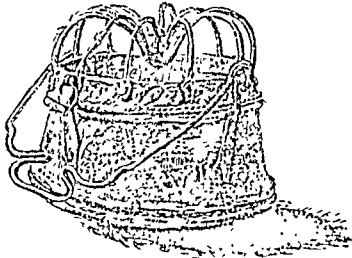
scaldic (skal'- or skal'dik), *n.* [*scald* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the scalds or Norse poets; composed by scalds.

scalding (skal'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scald*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of burning with hot liquid or with steam.—2. *pl.* Things scalded or boiled, especially while still scalding hot.

Immediately the boy belonging to our mess ran to the locker, from whence he carried off a large wooden platter, and in a few minutes returned with it full of boiled peas, crying *Scaldings* all the way as he came.

Smollett, Roderick Random, xxv. (Davies.)

scaldino (skal-dē'nō), *n.* [It., < *scaldare*, heat: see *scald*.] A small covered brazier of glazed earthenware, used in Italy.



Old Venetian Scaldino.

A man who had lived for forty years in the pungent atmosphere of an air-tight stove, succeeding a quarter of a century of roaring hearth fires, contented himself with the spare heat of a *scaldino*, which he held his clasped hands over in the very Italian manner.

W. D. Howells, Indian Summer, xi.

An aged crone with a *scaldino* in her lap, a tattered shawl over her head, and an outstretched, skinny palm, guards the portal of every sanctuary.

The Century, XXX, 208.

scaldrag (skald'rag), *n.* [*scald*, *v.*, + *obj. rag*.] One who scalds or boils rags; a scaldier: a nickname for a dyer.

For to be a laundress imports onely to wash or dresse lawne, which is as much impeachment as to cal a justice of the peace a beadle, a dyer a *scaldragge*, or a fishmonger a seller of gublines.

John Taylor, Works (1630), II, 165. (Halliwell.)

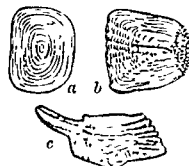
scaldweed (skald'wēd), *n.* Same as *scald*.

scale (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skale*; < ME. *scale*, also assimilated *shale*, *schale*, < AS. *scalu*, *scale*, a scale, husk, = MD. *schale*, D. *schaal*, a scale, husk, = MLG. *schale* = OHG. *scala* (ā or ā), MHG. *schale*, *schal* (ā or ā), G. *schale*, a shell, husk, scale, = Dan. *skal*, shell, peel, rind, *skæl*, the scale of a fish, = Sw. *skal*, a shell, peel, rind, = Goth. *skulja*, a tile; cf. OF. *escale*, F. *scale*, *écaille* = It. *scaglia*, a shell, scale (< OHG.); akin to AS. *scāle*, *scāle*, MHG. *scale*, *scale*, E. *scale*, etc., a bowl, dish of a balance, etc. (see *scale*), to AS. *scyll*, *scell*, E. *shell*, etc. (see *shell*), to G. *scholle*, a flake (of ice), a clod, etc.; < Teut. √**skal*, **skel*, separate, split; cf. OBulg. *skolika*, a mussel (-shell), Russ. *skala*, bark, shell, Lith. *skelti*, split, etc. From the same root are ult. E. *scale*², *shale*¹ (a doublet of *scale*), *shale*², *shell*, *scall*, *scalp*¹, *scallop* = *scollop*, *scull*¹ = *skull*¹, *scull*² = *skull*², *skill*, etc., *skool* (a doublet of *scale*), etc., and prob. the first element in *scabbard*¹. Cf. *scale*¹, *v.*] 1. A husk, shell, pod, or other thin covering of a seed or fruit, as of the bean.—2. In bot., a small rudimentary or thin scarious body, usually a metamorphosed leaf, scale-like in form and often in arrangement, constituting the covering of the leaf-buds of deciduous trees in cold climates, the involucre of the *Compositæ*, the bracts of the catkin, the imbricated and thickened leaves which constitute the bulb, and the like. Also applied in the *Coniferæ* to the leaves or bracts of the cone, and to the chaff on the stems of ferns. See also cuts under *imbricate* and *rag-in-plant*.—3. In zool.,



a, the scale-like leaves of the stem of *Lathraea Squamaria*; b, the cone with the scales of *Cypripedium*; c, the imbricate scale-like bracts of the spike of *Cypripedium*.

an epidermal or exoskeletal structure that is thin, flat, hard or dry, and of some definite extent; a piece of cuticle that is squamous, scaly, or horny, and does not constitute a hair, a feather, or a horn, hoof, nail, or claw; a squama; a scute; a scutellum. All these structures, however, belong to one class, and there is no absolute distinction. Scales are often of large size and great comparative thickness or solidity, and may be reinforced by bone, in which case they are commonly called *shields* or *plates*. Specifically—(a) In *Ichth.*, one of the particular modifications of epidermis which collectively form the usual covering, more or less complete, of fishes; a fish-scale. They are of many forms and sizes, but have been sometimes considered under the four heads of *cycloid*, *ctenoid*, *ganoid*, and *placoid*, and fishes have been classified accordingly, as by Agassiz. (See *cycloid*, etc.) They are developed on the inner side of the general epidermis, but vary greatly in form and other characteristics. In most living fishes they are expanded horny lamellæ, and imbricated, the posterior edges of one transverse row overlapping adjacent parts of the succeeding row. Growth takes place from a central, subcentral, or posterior nucleus by increase at the periphery. Generally the anterior part, or base of insertion, is provided with striae or grooves diverging backward. (1) In numerous fishes growth takes place in layers and at the posterior edges as much as at the anterior, and there are no teeth or denticles at the posterior margin: such are called *cycloid* scales. (2) When the posterior margin is beset with denticles, a *ctenoid* scale is the result. When vestiges of such teeth or denticles are retained on the surface between the nucleus and the posterior margin, the surface is to that extent *mucated*. In other forms the growth is almost entirely sideways and forward, and the nucleus is consequently near the posterior edge. (3) Still other fishes have a hard enameled surface to the scale, which is generally of a rhomboidal form, and such a scale is called *ganoid*; but few modern fishes are thus armed, though scales of this kind were developed by numerous extinct forms. (4) When the scales are very small, or represented by ossified papillæ of the cutis, they are called *placoid*; such are found in most of the sharks. Between these various types there are gradations, and there are also numerous modifications in other directions. The presence or absence of scales becomes also of slight systematic importance in some groups, and the same family may contain species with a scaleless body and others with scales of the ctenoid and cycloid types. The scales of various fishes as the sheephead, mullet, and drum,



a, Cycloid Scale of *Caranx*, enlarged. b, Ctenoid Scale of *Lepomis*, enlarged. c, Ganoid Scale of *Leptostichus trisulcus*, three fifths natural size.



Placoid Scales of a Shark (*Xenodermus tiliaris*).

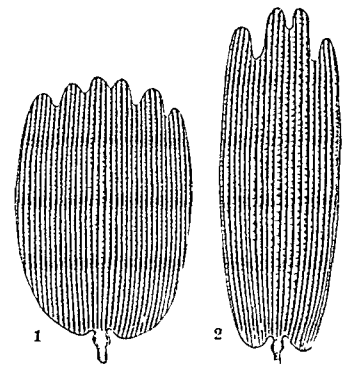
are used in the manufacture of ornamental work, as mock jewelry, flower-sprays, etc. Pearl-white or essence d'Orient, used in making artificial pearls, is prepared from the scales of *Alburnus lucidus* and other cyprinoid fishes. (b) In *herpet.*, one of the cuticular structures which form the usual covering of reptiles proper, as distinguished from amphibians, as a snake or lizard. These scales are commonly small, and are distinguished from the special *shields* or *plates* which cover the head, and the large specialized *gastrosteges* or *urosteges* of the under parts, as of a serpent. They are usually arranged in definite rows or series, and are also called *scutes* or *scutella*. In the *Chelonia* or turtles one of the thin plates of tortoise-shell which cover the carapace is a scale. See *tortoise-shell*. (c) In *ornith.*: (1) A reduced feather, lacking locked barbs, and with flattened stem: as, the *scales* of a penguin. (2) A feather with metallic luster or iridescence, as those on the throat of a humming-bird. (3) A nasal opercle; a naricorn: as, the nasal scale. (4) One of the large regular divisions of the tarsal envelop: a scutellum: the smaller or irregular pieces being usually called *plates*. (d) In *mammal.*, one of the cuticular plates which may replace hairs on much of the body: as, the *scales* of a pangolin.

4. Something like or likened to a scale; something desquamated or exfoliated; a flake; a shell; a scab.

In the spiritual conflict of S. Pauls conversion there fell scales from his eyes that were not perceived before.

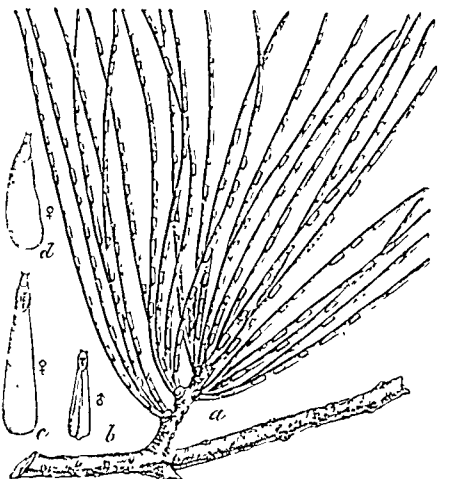
Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

Specifically—(a) A thin plate of bone; a scale-like or shell-like bone: as, the human lacrymal bone is a mere scale; the squamosal is a thin scale of bone. (b) A part of the perostrium, or epidermal covering of the shell of a mollusk. (c) One of the broad flat structures, or hemelytra, which cover some annellæ, as the scalebacks, with a kind of defensive armor. (d) In *entom.*: (1) One of the minute structures which constitute the covering of the wings of lepidopterous insects, as the furrows of a butterfly or moth. These are modified hairs which when well developed are thin, flat plates, pointed at the end where they are attached to the surface and generally divided into a number of long teeth at the other end; they are set in rows overlapping each other slightly, like tiles or shingles on a roof. These scales are ornamented with microscopic lines, and are of various and often very bright colors. By covering the transparent membrane of the wings they form the beautiful patterns much admired in these insects. See cut in next column, and cut under *Lepidoptera*. (2) One of the plates, somewhat similar to those on a butterfly's wing, covering the bodies of most *Thysanura* (*Lepisma saccharinum*, *Podura*, etc.). (3) One of the little flakes which, scattered singly or close together, so as to cover the whole surface in a uniform manner, ornament the bodies and



Scales from Wing of Butterfly (*Vanessa antiope*), highly magnified. 1, from border of anterior wing, above; 2, from border of anterior wing, below.

wing-covers of many beetles, especially species of *Curculionidae*. These scales are frequently mingled with hairs; they are often metallic and very beautifully colored. (4) One of the rudimentary wings of some insects, as fleas, or some similar process or formation on the thorax: as, the covering scale, the operculum or tegula of various insects. See *tegula*. (5) The shield covering the body of most female scale-insects (*Coccidae*), and subsequently, when the insect dies and shivers up, serving to protect the



a, Scales of *Chionaspis pinifolia* upon pine-leaves, natural size; b, scale of male, enlarged; c, straight scale of female, enlarged; d, curved scale of female, enlarged.

eggs and young which are concealed beneath it. (See accompanying cut.) It is formed either by an exudation from the body of the female, or by her cast-off larva-skins cemented together. Hence—(6) A coccid; a scale-insect: as, the barnacle scale, *Ceroplatys caripidiformis*, common in Florida. See cut under *coccus*, *coccinella*, and *scale-insect*. (7) A vertical dilatation of the petiole of the abdomen, found in some ants. Also called *nodus* or *nude*. (c) One of the large hard scales which form in some diseases of the human skin. (f) One of the metal plates which form the sides of the frame of a pocket-knife, and to which the outer part, of ivory or other material, is riveted. (g) The crust of oxid formed on the surface of a metal heated with exposure to the air: used chiefly with reference to iron, as in the terms *mill-scale*, *hammer-scale*, etc.—Black scale, *Lecanium oleæ*, which feeds on the olive, oleander, citron, etc. It originated in Europe, but is now found in California and Australia. [California.]—Chaff scale, *Parlatoria pergandei*, an enemy of the orange and lemon. [Florida.]—Cottony maple-scale. See *Pulvinaria*.—Flat scale, *Lecanium hesperidum*, a common greenhouse pest on many plants in all parts of the world.—Fluted scale. See *cushion-scale*.—Long scale, *Mytilaspis gloveri*, a pest of citrus-plants, common to southern Europe and the southern United States. [Florida.]—Mining scale, *Chionaspis biclaris*, which burrows beneath the epidermal layer of leaves and twigs of various tropical plants.—Oleander scale, *Aspidiotus nerii*, a cosmopolitan enemy of the oleander.—Pine-leaf scale, *Chionaspis pinifolia*. See figure above.—Purple scale, *Mytilaspis citricola*, a pest of citrus-plants in southern Europe and the southern United States. [Florida.]—Quince scale, *Aspidiotus cydonia*, which infests the quince in Florida.—Red scale, *Aonidia aurantii*, a cosmopolitan enemy of the orange.—Rose scale, *Diospyros roseæ*.—San José scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, infesting the apple and pear on the Pacific coast of the United States.—Scales scaled. See *scald*.—Scurfy scale, *Chionaspis furfuris*, a common pest of the apple in the United States.—White scale. Same as *cushion-scale*.—Willow scale, *Chionaspis salicis*, the common white-willow bark-louse of Europe and North America.

scale (skāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scaled*, ppr. *scaling*. [Formerly also *skale* (Se. *skail*); < ME. *scalen*, *schalen* = OIIG. *skelen*, MHG. *schelen*, G. *schülen*, shell, = Sw. *skala* = Dan. *skalle*, shell, hull (cf. D. *schillen*, pare, peel); from the noun, but in the mere sense 'separate' prob. in part a secondary form (as if a var. of *skill*, *v.*) of the

primitive verb, Teut. $\sqrt{\text{skal}}$, *skel*, separate: see *scale*¹, *n.* 1. To deprive of scales, as a fish.

Scaly *fysche*. Exquamo, squamo.

Prompt. Parv., p. 442.

Our American neighbors neither allow set-nets, or drift-nets, on their shores, as they say nets break up the shells of herring, and destroy them by *scaling*—that is, rubbing off their scales, when they are in a large body. *Perley*.

2. To peel; husk; shell: as, to *scale* almonds.
—3. To pare down or off; shave or reduce, as a surface.

If all the mountains and hills were *scaled* and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, i. 7.

4. In *metal*, to get rid of the scale or film of oxid formed on the surface of (a metal), as of iron plates, in order to obtain a clean surface for tuning.—5. To clean (the inside of a cannon) by firing off a small quantity of powder.

The two large guns on the after tower were first *scaled* with light blank charges. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8065.

6. To cause to separate; disperse; scatter: as, to *scale* a crowd.

Ah, sirrah, now the huge heaps of cares that lodged in my mind
Are *scaled* from their nestling-place, and pleasures passage find.

For that, as well as Clyomon, Clamydes broke his day.

Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

7. To spill: as, to *scale* salt; to *scale* water.—
8. To spread, as manure or some loose substance. [In the last three senses obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To separate and come off in thin layers or laminae; become reduced by the separation or loss of surface scales or flakes.

The creatures that cast their skin are the snake, the viper. . . . Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab. . . . The old skins are found but the old shells never; so as it is like they *scale* off and crumble away by degrees.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 732.

The pillar [Pompey's] is well preserved, except that it has *scaled* away a foot to the south.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 8.

2. To separate; break up; disperse; scatter. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

They would no longer abide, but *scaled*, & departed awale.

Holinshead, Chron., III. 139.

See how they *scale*, and turn their tail,
And rin to flail and plow, man.

The Battle of Sheriff-Muir, st. 5.

*scale*² (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scāl*; < ME. *scale*, *skale*, also assimilated *schale*, also (with reg. change of long *ā*) *scale*, *scale*; < AS. *scāle* (pl. *scāla*) (*scāle*?), a bowl, a dish of a balance, = OS. *scāla* (*scāla*?), a bowl (to drink from), = North Fries. *skal*, head-pan of a testaceous animal, Fries. *skel*, a pot, = MD. *schalle*, D. *schaal* = MLG. *schale*, a bowl, dish of a balance, = OHG. *scāla* (*scāla*?), MHG. *schale*, *schal*, G. *schale*, a bowl, dish, cup, = Icel. *skál*, a bowl, dish of a balance, = Sw. *skål* = Dan. *skål*, a bowl, cup (whence E. *skull*, *q. v.*); akin to AS. *sculan*, *sculte*, a scale, shell, etc., E. *scale*, and to AS. *scyll*, *scell*, etc., shell, E. *shell*: see *scale*¹, *shell*, *scull*, *skull*, *scull*, *skull*, etc. The forms have been more or less confused with those of *scale*¹, and the distinction of quantity (*ā* and *a*) is in the early forms more or less uncertain.] 1. A bowl; a cup.

A bassyn, a bolle, other a *scale*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1115.

2. The bowl or dish of a balance; hence, the balance itself, or the whole instrument: as, to turn the *scale*: generally used in the plural when applied to the whole instrument.

They buy and sell not with golde, but siluer, and that not coined, but every one hath his *scales* with him to the Market to weigh his siluer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 135.

I am one of those indifferent Men that would have the *Scales* of Power in Europe kept even.

Hovell, Letters, II. 43.

Long time in even *scale*

The battle hung. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 215.

3. *pl.* [*cap.*] The sign of the Balance, or Libra, in the zodiac.—*Beam and scales*, a balance.—*Even scales*, scales in which the beam is suspended at the midpoint of its length, so that the poise and the object balanced must be of the same weight.—*Pig-metal scales*. See *pig-metal*.—*Registering scale*, a weighing-scale in which pressure on a stud causes the weight of the object in the scale to be recorded on a card. *E. H. Knight*. (See also *platform-scale*.)

*scale*² (skāl), *v. t.* [*< scale*², *n.*] 1. To weigh in or as in scales; measure; compare; estimate.

You have found,

Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That lie's your fixed enemy. *Shak.*, Cor., II. 3. 257.

"Well," says old Bitters, "I expect I can *scale* a fair load of wood with e'er a man." *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To weigh; have a weight of: as, the fish *scaled* seven pounds. [Colloq.]—3. To make of the proper or exact weight: as, a *scaled* pot of wine. [Colloq. or trade use.]

It is kneaded, allowed to stand an hour, and *scaled* into loaves, and baked, the oven being at 400° Fah. to 450° Fah. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 140.

Scaled herring, a smoked herring of the best quality. It must be 7 inches long, and fat.—*Scaling off*, in bread-making, the process of cutting off masses of dough and bringing them to proper weight.

*scale*³ (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scale*; < ME. *scale*, *skale* = OF. *eschel*, *sequele*, F. *échelle*, a ladder, = Sp. Pg. *escala*, a ladder, staircase, scale, = It. *scala*, a ladder, staircase, scale, < L. *scāla*, usually in pl. *scālae*, a flight of steps, stairs, a staircase, a ladder, for **scādla*, < *scandere*, climb: see *scan*, *ascend*, *descend*, etc. From the L. *scāla* are also ult. E. *scalade*, *escalade*, *eschelon*, etc. In def. 7 the noun is from the verb.] 1. A ladder; a flight of steps; anything by means of which one may ascend.

All true and fruitful natural philosophy hath a double *scale* or ladder, ascending and descending.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 156.

Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges: . . . is the *scale*
By which to heavenly love thou mayest ascend.

Milton, P. L., viii. 601.

One still sees on the bendings of these mountains, the marks of several ancient *scales* of stairs, by which they used to ascend them.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 445).

2. A series of marks laid down at determinate distances along a line, for purposes of measurement and computation; also, the rule upon which one or more such series are laid down.—3. In music: (a) A definite and standard series of tones within some large limiting interval, like an octave, selected for artistic purposes. The first step toward an artistic system of tones is the adoption of some interval for the division of the infinite possible range of tones into convenient sections of equal length. In Greek music, this unit of division was originally the tetrachord; in medieval music, the hexachord; and in modern music, the octave, though the octave is more or less recognized in all systems. Within the tetrachord, hexachord, or octave various scales are possible. (See *tetrachord* and *hexachord*.) The abstract method whereby the octave is divided and the succession of tones ordered within it is properly called a *mode*, but when a mode is applied at some given pitch the concrete result is called a *key* or *scale* (though *mode* and *scale* are often used interchangeably in the abstract sense). A scale is distinguished from a key in that it is used simply of the tones of the key when arranged in order of pitch. The successive tones of a scale are called *degrees*; they are usually numbered from below upward. The first tone or starting tone is called the *key note* or *key-tone*. The historic process of scale invention is, of course, unconscious. The selection of tones seems to be controlled primarily by an instinctive perception of their harmonic relations to the starting-tone and to each other though limited and modified by a desire to secure an even melodic succession without too short intervals. When the smallest interval allowed is the whole step or major second, five-toned or pentatonic scales are produced, such as are used among the Chinese, in the older music of various Celtic nations, and by certain semi-civilized peoples. When the half step or semitone is tolerated, seven-toned or heptatonic scales are produced, as in the later Greek and all modern systems. When smaller intervals than the semitone are admitted, scales of more than seven tones are produced, as among the Hindus, the Persians, and other Orientals. In modern European music two chief forms of scale are used, the *major* and the *minor*, the latter having three varieties. (See *mode*, 7 (a) (3).) Both forms are termed *diatonic*. When, for purposes of modulation or of melodic variety, other intermediate tones are added, they are called *chromatic tones*, and a scale in which all the longer steps of a diatonic scale are divided by such intermediate tones is a *chromatic scale*, containing eleven tones in all. (See *chromatic*.) Properly an upward chromatic scale for melodic purposes differs from a downward, but on the keyboard they are assumed to be equivalent. In written music, a scale noted in both sharps and flats, so as to include the nominal constituents of both an upward and a downward chromatic scale, is called an *enharmonic scale*. A chromatic scale for harmonic purposes includes, in addition to the tones of the usual diatonic major scale, a minor second, a minor third, an augmented fourth, a minor sixth, and a minor seventh. When a scale of either kind is made up of tones having exact harmonic relations with the key-note, it is called *exact* or *pure*; but the compromise construction of the keyboard reduces all scales to an arbitrary form, called *tempered*. In solmization, the tones of a scale are represented by the syllables *do*, *re*, *mi*, etc. (See *interval*, *keyboard*, *solmization*, and *temperament*.) (b) Any particular scale based upon a given key-note: as, the *scale* of G or of F. Unless otherwise qualified, such a scale is understood to be a major scale. All major scales are essentially similar, except in pitch; all minor scales also. On the keyboard, however, there is considerable mechanical difference on account of the varying succession of the white and black digits. (See *key*, 7.) (c) Of a voice or an instrument, same as *compass*, 5. (d) In an organ-pipe, the ratio between its width and its length: a broad scale producing full, sonorous tones, as in the open diapason; and a narrow scale, thin, string-like tones, as in the dulciana. The same usage occurs occasionally in connection with other instruments, referring to size in relation to the quality of the tones produced.

tion with other instruments, referring to size in relation to the quality of the tones produced.

4. Succession of ascending or descending steps or degrees; progressive series; scheme of comparative rank or order; gradation.

There is in this universe a stair, or manifest *scale*, of creatures, rising not disorderly, or in confusion, but with a comely method and proportion.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 33.

The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the *scale* of being.

Addison.

In passing down the animal *scale*, the central spot [of the eye] is quickly lost. It exists only in man and the higher monkeys.

Le Conte, Sight, p. 75.

5. A system of proportion by which definite magnitudes represent definite magnitudes, in a sculpture, picture, map, and the like; also, a system of proportion for taxation or other purpose.

He [Governor Van Twiller] conceived every subject on so grand a *scale* that he had not room in his head to turn it over and examine both sides of it.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 149.

6. A system of numeration or numerical notation.—7. Any graded system of terms, shades, tints, sounds, etc., by reference to which the degree, intensity, or quality of a phenomenon or sense-perception may be estimated.—8. The act of storming a place by mounting the walls on ladders; an escalade or *scalade*.

Others to a city strong

Lay siege, encamp'd; by battery, *scale*, and mine
Assaulting. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 656.

Accompaniment of the scale. See *accompaniment*.—*Auxiliary scales*, Babylonian scale, binary scale, diagonal scale, dialing scale. See the adjectives.—*Centigrade scale*. See *thermometer*.—*Character of scales and keys*. See *character*.—*Differential scale*, in alg., the difference between unity and the scale of relation.—*Duodenary, fundamental, harmonic scale*. See the adjectives.—*Effective scale of intercalations*. See *effective*.—*Fahrenheit scale*. See *thermometer*.—*Gunter's scale*, a large plane scale having various lines upon it, both natural and logarithmic, of great use in solving mechanically by means of a slider problems in navigation and surveying. It is usually 2 feet long, and about 1½ inches broad.—*Magnetic scale*. See *magnetic*.—*Mannheim scale*, an arbitrary scale of four terms, for estimating and recording the force of the wind, adopted by the Mannheim Meteorological Association about 1780, and for a time very widely used by European meteorological observers.—*Milner's scale* (from *Milner*, the French numismatist, who used it in his "Description de Médailles Antiques," published in 1807), an arbitrary scale often employed by numismatists for measuring coins and medals. Many English numismatists, however, measure by inches and tenths of an inch.—*Octave, plane, proportional scale*. See the adjectives.—*Pentatonic or quinquagrade scale*. See def. 3 (a).—*Réaumur's scale*. See *thermometer*.—*Scale of color*, in art, the combination of colors used in a design.—*Scale of hardness*, in mineral. See *hardness*.—*Scale of relation*, the polynomial obtained by taking the equation of finite differences which subsists between the coefficients of a recurring series, by bringing all the terms to one side by transposition, and by substituting in this expression for the successive coefficients of the series, beginning with the highest involved, the successive powers of *x*.—*Scotch scale*, a form of pentatonic scale found in old Scotch melodies.—*Sliding scale*. See *slide*, *v. t.*—*Triangular scale*, a rule of triangular section, differently divided on its several edges, so as to afford a choice of scales. It is made either of steel or other metal, or of box wood, and is used by engineers and draftsmen. *E. H. Knight*.—*Wind-scale*, a number of descriptive terms systematically arranged for use in estimating the force of the wind. Scales of four, six, seven, ten, and twelve terms have been used by different meteorological services. Seamen of all nations have very generally adopted the Beaufort scale, introduced into the British navy by Admiral Beaufort in 1805. This is a scale of twelve terms, as follows: 1, light air; 2, light breeze; 3, gentle breeze; 4, moderate breeze; 5, fresh breeze; 6, strong breeze; 7, moderate gale; 8, fresh gale; 9, strong gale; 10, whole gale; 11, storm; 12, hurricane.

*scale*³ (skāl), *v. t.* and *pp.* *scaled*, *ppr. scaling*. [Early mod. E. also *skale*; < ME. *scālen* = OF. *escheler*, *escheller* = Sp. Pg. *escalar* = It. *scalare*, < ML. *scalare*, climb by means of a ladder, scale, < L. *scāla*, a ladder: see *scale*³, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To climb by or as by a ladder; ascend by steps; in general, to clamber up.

Often have I *scaled* the craggy Oke.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

My soule with joy shall *scale* the skies.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 335).

Other Captains of the English did yet more, for they *scaled* Belleperche in the Province of Bourbon.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 126.

How they climb, and *scale* the steepy Walls!

Congreve, On the Taking of Namure.

2. To draw, project, or make according to scale; represent in true proportions.—3. In *lumbering*, to measure (logs), or estimate the amount of (standing timber). [U. S. and Canada.]—4. To cut down or decrease proportionally in every part; decrease or reduce according to a fixed scale or proportion: sometimes with *down*: as, to *scale* wages; to *scale* a debt or an appropriation.

It will require seventeen and one-half years, provided there be no failure of the bills during that period, and that the item be not scaled down.

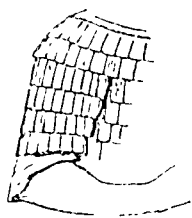
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXVI, 340.

II. intrans. To afford an ascent, as a ladder or stairs; lead up by steps or stairs.

Satan from hence, now on the lower stair
That scaled by steps of gold to heaven's gate,
Looks down with wonder. *Milton*, P. L., III, 541.

scaleable, *a.* See *scalable*.

scale-armor (skāl'ār'mōr), *n.* Armor consisting of scales of metal or other hard and resistant substances secured to a flexible material, such as leather or linen, so as to lap over one another. It has been used by all armor-wearing nations, but never as the most common style. In Europe it was introduced as early as the beginning of the twelfth century, and was not absolutely relinquished until the fifteenth, but never replaced other kinds or became very common. See *horn-mail*. Also called *plate-mail*.



Scale armor of the Early Middle Ages. (From Voigt's *Die Kunst des Mittelalters*.)

scaleback (skāl'bak), *n.* An annelid of the family *Aphroditidae*; a scaleworm; a kind of marine worm covered with scales or elytra on the back, as a sea-mouse or sea-centipede; as, the scolopendrine *scaleback*, *Polynoe scolopendrum*. See cut under *Polynoe*.

scale-beam (skāl'bēm), *n.* The beam or lever of a balance.

scale-bearer (skāl'bār'ēr), *n.* A hydrozoan of the family *Rhizophysidae*.

scale-bearing (skāl'bār'ing), *a.* Having on the back a series of scales called *homolites*; specifically noting certain marine annelids, the sea-mice or *Aphroditidae*.

scale-board (skāl'bōrd, often skāl'bōrd), *n.* 1. A very thin board, such as is used for the back of a picture or a looking-glass.

2. In *printing*, a thin strip of wood, less than type-high, formerly used around pages of type to aid in getting exact margins and register. Cardboard is now used for this purpose. — *Scale-board plane*. See *plane*.

scale-borer (skāl'bōr'ēr), *n.* A machine for removing scale from boiler-tubes.

scale-bug (skāl'bug), *n.* Same as *scale-insect*.

scale-carp (skāl'karp), *n.* See *carp*, 1.

scaled (skald), *a.* [*ME. scaled*; *< scale* + *-ed*.] 1. Having scales, as a fish or reptile; scaly; squamate. — 2. Having scutella, as a bird's tarsus; scutellate. See cuts under *Goura* and *Gallus*. — 3. Having color-markings which resemble scales or produce a scaly appearance; as, a *scaled dove* or quail. See cuts under *Scardafella* and *Callipepla*. — 4. In *entom.*, covered with minute scales, as the wings of butterflies and moths, the bodies of many weevils, etc. See cut under *scale*, *n.* — 5. In *her.*, imbricated; covered with an imbricated pattern. See *scallop*. — **Scaled pattern**, a pattern made by irregular imbrications in the surface, close together, having small, rough ridges between them. — **Scales scaled**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a field imbricated, and having every one of the imbrications cusped or lobed with three or more divisions.

scale-degree (skāl'dē-grē'), *n.* See *degree*, 8 (d), and *scale*, 3 (a).

scale-dove (skāl'dūv), *n.* An American dove of the genus *Scardafella*, as *S. inca* or *S. squamata*, having the plumage marked as if with scales. *Comes*, 1884. See cut under *Scardafella*.

scale-drake (skāl'drāk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*. [*Orkn.*]

scale-duck (skāl'duk), *n.* See *duck*, 2, *C. Strainson*, 1853.

scale-feather (skāl'fēth'ēr), *n.* A scaly feather. See *scale*, *n.*, 3 (c), (1) and (2).

scale-fern (skāl'fēr'n), *n.* [Also *diad. scalefern*; *< scale* + *fern*.] Same as *scaly fern* (which see, under *scaly*).

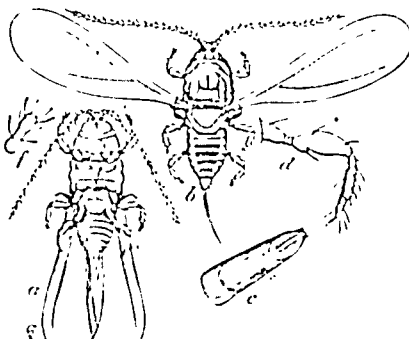
scale-fish (skāl'fīsh), *n.* 1. Same as *scabbard-fish*, 1. See *scale-foot*. — 2. A dry-cured fish, as the haddock, hake, pollack, eusk, or torsk, having much less commercial value than the cod, which is distinguished as *fish*. [A fishmongers' name.]

scale-foot (skāl'fūt), *n.* The scabbard-fish; so called from the reduction of the ventral fins to scale-like appendages, being a translation of the generic name *Lepidopus*. See *scabbard-fish*.

scale-ground (skāl'grōnd), *n.* Ground ornamented with scalework.

scale-hair (skāl'hār), *n.* In *entom.*, a short, flattened hair, having the form of a scale; applied especially to such hairs clothing the lower surfaces of the tarsi in certain insects.

scale-insect (skāl'in'sekt), *n.* Any insect of the homopterous family *Coccidae*; a scale; so called from the appearance they present when sticking fast to plants, and from the fact that most of the common forms secrete a large shield-like scale under which they hide and feed. The genera and species are numerous, and all are destructive to vegetation, usually remaining stationary upon the bark and sucking the sap through their slender beaks. *Chionaspis pinifolia* is a common species throughout the United States, and infests the different species of *Pinus*. (See cut under *scale*, *n.*, 1 (d) (5))



Scale insect. (1) Dorsal view of the scale (Mordvilko). (2) Ventral view of the scale (Mordvilko). (3) Detail of the scale (Mordvilko). (4) Detail of the scale (Mordvilko). (5) Detail of the scale (Mordvilko).

Mordvilko is the cosmopolitan oyster-shell bark louse or scale insect of the apple, probably originally European, now found in both America, Australia, and New Zealand. — **Mealy-winged scale-insect**, the *Atracotus*.

scaleless (skāl'les), *a.* [*< scale* + *-less*.] Having no scales; as, the *scaleless amphibian*; the *scaleless rhizome* of a fern.

scale-louse (skāl'lōus), *n.* A scale-insect, especially of the subfamily *Diaspidina*.

scale-micrometer (skāl'mī-krom'ē-ter), *n.* In a telescope, a graduated scale fixed in the field of view to measure distances between objects; a linear micrometer. *E. H. Knight*.

scale-moss (skāl'mōs), *n.* A popular name for certain plants of the class *Hepaticae*, and especially of the order *Juncaginaceae*. They resemble moss and grow on the trunks of trees, in damp earth, and in shallow places, and are called from the scale-like leaves. See *Juncaginaceae*, *Juncaginaceae*, and *Hepaticae*.

scalene (skāl'en'), *a.* and *n.* [*= OP. scalenus*, *P. scalenus* = *Sp. scalenus* = *Pg. scalenus*, *scaleno* = *It. scaleno*, *< Gr. scalenus*, *< Gr. scalenus*, uneven, unequal, odd, slanting, scalene, oblique (*τρίγωνον scalēnon*, a scalene triangle); prob. akin to *scalare*, crooked; *scalare*, crooked-legged; *scalare*, a leg.] 1. *a.* 1. In *math.*, having three sides unequal; noting a triangle so constructed. A cone or cylinder is also said to be *scalene* when its axis is inclined to its base, but in this case the epithet *oblique* is more frequently used. See also cut under *scalene triangle*.

2. In *anat.*: (a) Obliquely situated and unequal-sided, as a muscle; specifically said of the scaleni. See *scaleni*. (b) Pertaining to a scalene muscle. — **Scalene tubercle**, a prominence on the inner border of the first rib for attachment of the scalenus anticus muscle.

II. n. 1. A scalene triangle. — 2. One of the scalene muscles. See *scaleni*.

scaleni, *n.* Plural of *scalenus*.

scalenoedron (skāl'enō-hē'drōn), *a.* [*< scalenoedron* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a scalenohedron.

The tetrahedron was of very great beauty and perfection, the outline of the *scalenoedron* cross sections being in almost all cases very distinct and free from distortions of any kind. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 2d ser., XXXIX, 376.

II. n. 1. A scalene triangle. — 2. One of the scalene muscles. See *scaleni*.

scaleni, *n.* Plural of *scalenus*.

scalenoedron (skāl'enō-hē'drōn), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. scalēnōs*, uneven, + *idra*, a seat, base.]

In *crystal.*, a twelve-sided form under the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system, in which the faces are scalene triangles. It is regarded as a hemihedral form of the double twelve-sided pyramid. See *hemihedral*.

scalēnon (skāl'ē'nōn), *a.* [*< Gr. scalēnōn* (sc. *τρίγωνον*), neut. of *scalēnōs*, scalene; see *scalene*, *scalenum*.] Scalene.

A triangle . . . must be neither oblique, nor rectangle, neither equilateral, equicrural, nor *scalēnon*.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV, vii, 9.

scalēnous (skāl'ē'nūs), *a.* [*< L. scalēnus*, scalene; see *scalene*.] Same as *scalene*.

Scalent (skāl'ēnt), *n.* In *geol.*, the name given by H. D. Rogers to a division of the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania. It forms with the Premian, the upper part of the Upper Silurian, and is the equivalent of the Onondaga shales of the New York Survey.

scalenum (skāl'ē'nūm), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. scalēnōn* (sc. *τρίγωνον*), neut. of *scalēnōs*, scalene; see *scalene*, *scalēnon*.] A scalene triangle.

Suppose but a man not to have a perfect exact idea of a right angle, a *scalenum*, or trapezium.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV, xii, 15.

scalēnus (skāl'ē'nūs), *n.*; pl. *scalēni* (-nī). [*NL.* (sc. *musculus*), *< Gr. scalēnōs*, uneven; see *scalene*.] A scalene muscle. — **Scalēnus anticus**, *medius*, and *posticus*, the anterior, middle, and posterior scalene muscles — three muscles in man connecting the transverse process of the six lower cervical vertebrae with the first and second ribs. They assist in respiration, and belong to the group of muscles called *precostal*. Also called respectively *precostalis*, *medicostalis*, and *postcostalis*. See first cut under *muscle*.

scale-pattern (skāl'pāt'ēr'n), *n.* and *a.* 1. An imbricated pattern.

II. *a.* Imbricated; having a pattern resembling scales; as, a *scale-pattern* tea-cup.

scale-pipette (skāl'pī-pet'), *n.* A tubular pipette with a graduated scale marked on it, for taking up definite quantities of liquid.

scale-quail (skāl'kwāl), *n.* An American quail of the genus *Callipepla*, as *C. squamata*, having scale-like markings of the plumage. *Comes*, 1884. See cut under *Callipepla*.

scaler (skāl'ēr), *n.* [*< scale* + *-er*.] 1. One who scales fish; distinctively, a person in the act of scaling, or who makes a business of it; used specifically of the scaling of menhaden. — 2. An instrument resembling a currycomb and usually made of tin, used for removing scales from fish. — 3. An instrument used by dentists in removing tartar from the teeth.

scaler (skāl'ēr), *n.* [*< scale* + *-er*.] One who scales or measures logs.

scale-shell (skāl'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Leptonidae*. See cut under *Leptonidae*.

scale-stone (skāl'stōn), *n.* Tabular spar, or wollastonite.

scaletail (skāl'tāl), *n.* An animal of the genus *Anomalurus*. See *Anomalurus*.

The *scale tail* are unmistakably *scutiger*.

Stant. Nat. Hist., V, 132.

scale-tailed (skāl'tāld), *a.* Having scales on the under side of the tail; noting the *Anomaluridae*. *Comes*. See cut under *Anomaluridae*.

scale-winged (skāl'wīngd), *a.* Having the wings covered with minute scales; lepidopterous, as a moth or butterfly; specifically noting the *Lepidoptera*. Also *scaly-winged*. See cuts under *Lepidoptera*, and *scale*, *n.*, 4 (d) (1).

scalework (skāl'wōrk), *n.* 1. Objects or parts of objects consisting of scales lapping over one another, as in a kind of armor. See *scale-armor*. — 2. Imbrication; imbricated ornament.

scaleworm (skāl'wōrm), *n.* A scaleback.

scaliness (skāl'li-nēs), *n.* Scaly character or condition.

scaling (skāl'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scale*, *v.*]

1. The process of removing incrustations of salt and other foreign matters from the inner surface of boilers. — 2. In *metal-working*, the first process in making tin-plate, in which the plates are placed in a bath of dilute muriatic acid and then heated in a scaling-furnace to remove the scale. — 3. The act or process of removing the scales of fish.

scaling (skāl'ing), *a.* Liable to rub the scales off fish, as some nets.



Scalenohedron.

scaling² (skā'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scale*², *v.*] The process of adjusting sights to the guns on board of a ship.

scaling-bar (skā'ling-bär), *n.* A bar or rod for removing the incrustation or scale from heating-surfaces, as from the surface of a steam-boiler.

scaling-furnace (skā'ling-fēr'nās), *n.* In *metal.*, a furnace or oven in which plates of iron are heated for the purpose of scaling them, as in the preparation of plates for tinning.

scaling-hammer (skā'ling-ham'ēr), *n.* A hammer for the removal of scale.

scaling-knife (skā'ling-nif), *n.* A knife used to remove scales from fish. It is sometimes made with a serrated edge.

scaling-ladder (skā'ling-lad'ēr), *n.* 1. A ladder used for the escalade of an enemy's fortress. Besides an ordinary ladder with hooks at the upper end and similar fittings, which is the common kind, scaling-ladders have been made with braces to support them at the proper angle and wheels by which the whole structure was run close up to the walls. They are now used chiefly for descending the height of the counterscarp into the ditch.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a ladder having two pointed hooks at the tops of the uprights and two pointed ferrules at the bottom.—3. A firemen's ladder used for scaling buildings. See *ladder*.

scaling-machine (skā'ling-mā-shēn'), *n.* Same as *scaler*, 2.

scaliola, *n.* See *scagliola*.

scall (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skall*, *slat*, *scalle*; < ME. *skalle*, *scalle*, *scalde*, a scab, scabbiness, eruption (generally used of the head); < Icel. *skalli*, a bald head; cf. *skallöttr*, bald-headed; Sw. *skallig*, bald, lit. having a smooth roundish head, like a shell, < Icel. *skall*, Sw. *Dan.* *skal*, a husk, shell, pod, = AS *scalu*, *scale*, a shell-husk (cf. F. *tête*, a head, ult. < L. *testa*, a shell); see *scald*.] Cf. *scalded*.] 1. A scaly eruption on the skin; scab; scurf; scabbiness.

Under thy longe lockes thou maist have the *scalle*,
But after my making thou wilt have more trewe
Chaucer, *Servicier*, l. 3

It is a dry *scall*, even a leprosy upon the head.
Lev. xlii. 20.

2. In *mining*, loose ground; rock which easily becomes loosened, on account of its scaly or foliated structure. [Cornwall, Eng.] —Dry *scall*, psoriasis, scabbies, and other cutaneous affections. Moist *scall*, eczema. Compare *scald*, 2, *n.*

scall (skāl), *a.* [Abbr. or misprint of *scalded*] Mean; paltry.

To be revenge on this same *scall*, surry, coggling com
panion.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iii. 1. 123.

scallawag, *n.* See *scallawag*.

scalded, **scald**² (skāld), *a.* [< ME. *scalded*, *skalded*; < *scall* + *-ed*.] Prob. in part dependent on the orig. noun, < Sw. *Dan.* *skal*, etc., shell (see *scale*); cf. *Dan.* *skaldet*, bald.] 1. Scabby; affected with scald; as, a scald head.

With *scalded* browses black and pilled beard.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 625.

If [she have] a fat hand and *scald* nails, let her carve the
less, and act in gloves. B. Jonson, *Epicoene*, iv. 1.

Hence—2. Scurvy; mean; paltry; wretched; contemptible.

Would it not grieve a King . . . to have his diadem
Sought for by such *scald* knaves as love him not?
Marlowe, *Tamburlaine the Great*, I, ii. 2.

Other news I am advertised of, that a *scald* trivial lying
pamphlet, cold Greens Groatworth of Wit, is given out
to be of my doing.
Nashe, quoted in *Int. to Pierce Penilesse*, p. xv.

Your gravity once laid
My head and heels together in the dungeon,
For cracking a *scald* officer's crown.
Fletcher (and others), *Bloody Brother*, l. 1

Scald crow, the hooded crow.

scallion (skal'yōn), *n.* [Formerly called, more fully, *scallion onion*; early mod. E. also *scallion*, *scalion*; < ME. *scalyon*, *scalone* (also *scaler*) = D. *schalōn* = It. *scalogna* (Florio), *scalogno* = Sp. *ascalon*, *escalon*, < L. *Ascalonia crept*, ML. *ascalonia*, or *ascalonium* (sc. *allium*), the onion of Ascalon; fem. or neut. of *Ascalonius*, of Ascalon, < *Ascalo(n)*, < Gr. *Ἀσκαλίω*, Ascalon in Palestine. Cf. *shallot*, from the same source.] The shallot, *Allium Ascalonicum*, especially a variety *majus*; also, the leek, and the common onion when sown thick so as not to form a large bulb.

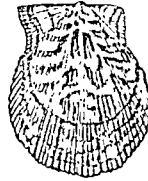
Ac ich haue porrett-plantes perselye and *scalones*,
Chibboles and chibruylles and chibris sam-rede.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 310.

Sivot, a *scallion*, a hollow or vine Leek. Colgrave.
Let Peter Onion (by the infernal gods) be turned to a
leek, or a *scallion*. B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, iv. 3.

scallion-faced (skal'yōn-fāst), *a.* Having a mean, scurvy face or appearance.

His father's diet was new cheese and onions, . . . what
a *scallion-faced* rascal 'tis!
Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, ii. 1.

scallop (skol' or skal'op), *n.* [Also *scollop*, and formerly *scollop*, early mod. E. *scaloppe* (also in more technical use *escallop*, *escalop*); < ME. *scalop*, *skalop*, < OF. *escaloppe*, a shell, < MD. *schelpe*, D. *schelp* = LG. *schelpe*, *schulpe*, a shell, esp. a scallop-shell; see *scalp*.] 1. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pectinidae*; any pecten. There are many species, recent and fossil, among them *Pecten maximus*, of great size, and *P. jacobus*, the St. James's shell. They are used for food and for other purposes. A common scallop of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *P. irradians*. *P. tenuicostatus* is a large species of the United States, used for food, and its shells for domestic utensils. *Hinnites pusio* is a different style of scallop from these, very prettily marked. See also cut under *Pectinidae*.



Scallop (*Hinnites pusio*).

Oceanus . . . sits triumphantly in the vast (but quaint)
shell of a silver *scallop*, reining in the heads of two wild
sea-horses.

Deller, *London's Temple* (Works, ed. Pearson, IV, 119).

And in-clious 'Scallops to allure the Tastes
Of rigid Zealots to delicious Lasts
Gay, *Trivia*, ii. 417.

2. One of the valves of a scallop or pecten; a scallop-shell, as a utensil; also, a scallop-shell as the badge of a pilgrim. See *scallop-shell*.

My palmers hat, my *scallop* shell,
My cross, my cord, and all, farewell!
Herick, *On Himself*.

Religion . . . had grown to be with both parties a political
badge, as little typical of the inward man as the *scallop*
of a pilgrim.
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 399.

3. In *her.*, the representation of a scallop.—

4. A small shallow pan in which fish, oysters, mince-meat, etc., are cooked, or are finally browned after being cooked. This was originally a large scallop-shell, it sometimes is so still, or is made in the exact form of such a shell.

5. One of a number of small curves resembling segments of circles, cut by way of ornament on the edge of a thing, the whole simulating the outer edge of a scallop-shell.

Bases and buskins cut likewise at the top into silver
scallop.

Deller, *London's Temple* (Works, ed. Pearson, IV, 119).

6. A lace band or collar scalloped round the edges.

Made myself fine with Cpt. Ferrers' lace band, being
lothe to wear my own new *scallop*, it is so fine.
Pepys, *Diary*, Oct. 12, 1662.

Scallop budding, in *hort.*, a method of budding performed by putting a thin tongue-shaped section of bark from the stock, and applying the bud without dissecting it of its portion of wood, so that the barks of both may exactly fit, and then tying it in the usual way.

scallop (skol' or skal'op), *v. t.* [Also *scollop* (also in more technical use *escallop*); < *scallop*, *n.*] 1. To mark or cut the edge of into convex rounded lobes. (a) Regularly, as for ornamental purposes. Compare *insected*. (b) Irregularly, in a general sense. See the quotation.

Have I for this with labour strove,
And lavish'd all my little store,
To fence for you my shady grove,
And *scallop* every winding shore?
Shenstone, *Ode after Sicknes*.

2. To cook in a scallop; hence, specifically, to prepare by mixing with crumbs, seasoning, and baking until browned on the top; as, to *scallop* fish or meat.

The shell [of the scallop *Pecten maximus*] is often used
for *scallop*ing oysters. E. P. Wright, *Anim. Life*, p. 555.

scallop-crab (skol'op-krab), *n.* A kind of pincer, *Pinnaotheres pectinacea*, inhabiting scallops.

scalloped (skol' or skal'opt), *p. a.* [Also *scolloped*; < *scallop* + *-ed*.] 1. Furnished with a scallop; made or done with a scallop.—2. Cut at the edge or border into segments of circles.

A wide surbared arch with *scalloped* ornaments.
Gray, *To Mason*. (Latham.)

3. In *her.*, same as *escalloped*.

It may be known that Monteth was a gentleman with
a *scalloped* coat. W. King, *Art of Cookery*, Letter v.

4. In *bot.*, same as *erectate*, 1 (a).—5. Cooked in a scallop.—**Scalloped Kalanchoe**. See *Kalanchoe*, 1.—**Scalloped oysters**, oysters baked with bread-crumbs, cream, pepper, salt, nutmeg, and a little butter. This was at first literally done in distinct scallop-shells, and afterward in a dish for the purpose called a *scallop*.

scalloped-hazel (skol'opt-hā'zēl), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Odontopera bidentata*.

scalloped-hooktip (skol'opt-huk'tip), *n.* A British moth, *Platypteryx lacertula*.

scalloped-oak (skol'opt-ōk), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Crocallis elingvaria*.

scalloper (skol' or skal'op-ēr), *n.* One who gathers scallops. Also spelled *scolloper*.

The *scallopers* will tell you everywhere that the more
they [scallops] are raked the more abundant they become.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 570.

scallop (skol' or skal'op-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scallop*, *v.*] The act or industry of taking scallops.

scallop-tool (skol'op-ing-tōl), *n.* In *saddlery*, a tool for forming an ornamental edge on leather straps.

scallop-moth (skol'op-mōth), *n.* A collectors' name in England for certain geometrid moths. *Scodionia belgaria* is the gray scallop-moth.

scallop-net (skol'op-net), *n.* A small dredge-like net used for taking scallops. [New Bedford, Massachusetts.]

scallop-shell (skol'op-shel), *n.* [Also *escallop-shell*; early mod. E. *scaloppe-shell*; < *scallop* + *shell*.] 1. A scallop, or the shell or valve of one. The scallop-shell was the badge of a pilgrim. Compare *cockle-shell*.

And in thy hand retaining yet
The pilgrim's staff and *scallop-shell*!
Whittier, *Daniel Wheeler*.

2. A British geometrid moth, *Eucosmia undulata*.

scally (skā'li), *a.* [< *scall* + *-y*.] Scalded; scurfy; seald.

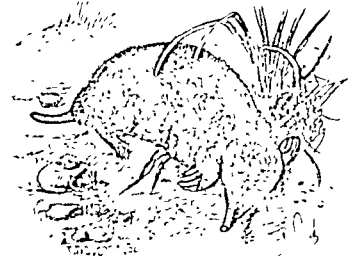
Over its eyes there are two hard *scally* knobs, as big as
a man's fist. Dampier, *Voyages*, an. 1076.

scalma (skal'mij), *n.* [NL., < OHG. *scelmo*, *scelmo*, pestilence, contagion; see *schelm*.] An obscure disease of horses, described and named by Professor Dieckerhoff of Berlin in 1885. It manifests itself by coughing, difficult breathing, paleness of the mucous membranes, loss of strength, fever, and more rarely pleuritis. The disease is more or less contagious in stables. Recovery takes place within three or four weeks.

scalonet, *n.* A Middle English form of *scallion*.

scalopt, *n.* A Middle English form of *scallop*.

Scalops (skā'lops), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < Gr. *σκάλοψ*, a mole, < *σκάλλω*, stir up, dig.] A genus of American shrew-moles of the subfamily *Talpinae*, having the median upper incisors



American shrew mole (*Scalops aquaticus*).

enlarged and rodent-like, the nose not fringed, and the dental formula 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars on each side above, and 2 incisors, no canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars on each side below. It includes the common mole or shrew-mole of the United States, *S. aquaticus*, of which the silvery mole, *S. argentatus*, is a western variety. The other moles of the same country, formerly referred to *Scalops*, are now placed in *Scapanus*. See *shrew mole*.

scalp¹ (skalp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skalp*; < ME. *scalp*, the top of the head; cf. MD. *schelpe*, a shell, D. *schelp*, a shell, = LG. *schelpe*, *schulpe* = OHG. *scelira*, MHG. *schelfe*, G. dial. *schelfe*, husk, scale, = Icel. *skálpr*, a sheath, = Sw. *skalp*, a sheath (cf. OIt. *scalpo* = F. *scalpe*, scalp, = G. *scalp* = Dan. *skalp*, scalp, all appar. < E. ?); with an appar. formative -p, from the same base as E. *scale*, *scale*², *shell*, and *skull*¹; see *scale*, *scale*², *shell*, *skull*¹. Doublet of *scallop*, *scallop*, q. v.] 1. The top of the head; the head, skull, or scener.

The *scalps* of many, almost hid behind,
To jump up higher seem'd, to mock the mind.
Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1413.

2. The integument of the upper part of the head and associated subcutaneous structures; the skin, the occipitofrontalis muscle, and its broad fascia-like tendon and connective tissue, with their vessels and nerves, together forming the covering of the skull, and freely movable upon the subjacent bones.

The *scalp* had been partially despoiled of hair from the disease.

J. M. Carnochan, *Operative Surgery*, p. 43.
3. The scalp or a part of it, together with the hair growing upon it, cut or torn from the head of a living or dead person. Among the North American Indians scalps are taken as trophies of victory.

Hurons and Oneidas, who speak the same tongue, or what may be called the same, take each other's scalp.

J. F. Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, ix.
He had been for the Indians an object of particular notice, on account of the long flowing hair which curled down on his shoulders, and which made it a very desirable scalp.

Gayarré, *Illust. Louisiana*, I. 427.
4. The skin of the head of a noxious wild animal. A bounty has sometimes been offered for wolves' scalps.—5. The head or skull of a whale exclusive of the lower jaw.—6. In *her.*, the skin of the head of a stag with the horns attached: a rare bearing.

scalp¹ (skalp), *v. t.* [= *F. scalper*, *scalp*, > *D. scalperen* = *G. skalpien* = *Dan. skalpere* = *Sw. skalpera*; from the noun. The similarity of this verb with *L. scalpere*, cut, carve, scratch, etc. (see *scalpel*), is accidental.] 1. To deprive of the scalp; remove the scalp of. The scalping of slain or captured enemies is a custom of the North American Indians. The scalp being grasped by the scalp-lock, a circular cut is made with the scalping-knife, and the skin is then forcibly torn off; the operation requires but a few seconds at the hands of an expert. Hence—2. To skin or flay in general; denude; lay bare; specifically, to deprive of grass or turf. [*U. S.*]

The valley is very narrow, and the high buttes bounding it rise, short and barren, into *scalped* hill-peaks and naked knife-blade ridges.

T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 655.
Many a good in-field (for base-ball) has no turf on it, and is called a *scalped* field.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 656.
3. In *milling*: (a) To separate (the fuzzy growths at the ends of the berries of wheat or other grain) by attrition and screening, with or without the employment of aspirators. (b) To separate, after the first operation of the breaking-rolls (the broken wheat, semolina, and break-flour), and after each subsequent use of the breaking-rolls (making in some schemes of milling six separate operations) to treat (the products) in the same manner with sieves, bolts, or screens of different grades of fineness.

—4. To sell at less than official or recognized rates, by sharing the commission or profit with the purchaser, or by purchasing cheap and asking only a small advance; as, to *scalp* railway-tickets. [*Colloq. or trade use.*]

A corporation like the Pennsylvania Railroad must protect itself against loss through *scalping* by the ample punishment for the crime which the laws of the State seem to provide for the *scalp* thief.

The Nation, Oct. 5, 1882, p. 276.
5. In *Amer. polit. slang*, to destroy the political influence of, or punish for insubordination to party rule.

scalp² (skalp), *n.* [Also (*Sc.*) *sculp*; appar. connected with *scalp* (*D. schulp*, a shell, *scallop*, etc.), but prob. not identical with it.] A bed of oysters or mussels.

scalp³ (skalp), *v. t.* [Found only in verbal *n.*, in comp., *scalping-iron*; < *L. scalperi*, cut, carve. Cf. *scalper*², *scalpel*.] To cut or scrape. See *scalping-iron*.

scalpel (skal'pel), *n.* [*F. scalpel* = *Pr. scalpel* = *Sp. escarpelo* = *Pg. escarpello* = *It. scarpello*, < *L. scalpellum*, a surgical knife, a scalpel, dim. of *scalprum* or *scalper*, a knife; see *scalper*².] A small light knife, which may be held like a pen, used in anatomical dissection and in surgical operations, having the back of the blade straight or nearly so, the edge more or less convex, and the point sharp. Such a knife is distinguished from a *bidoury*. The handle is light and thin, long enough to pass beyond the knuckles when the knife is held in its usual position, and commonly of bone, ivory, or ebony. A special heavy form of scalpel is called a *cardiac-knife*.

scalpella, *n.* Plural of *scalpellum*. 1.

scalpellar (skal'pel-lär), *a.* [*F. scalpellum* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the scalpella of hemipterans.

scalpelliform (skal'pel-i-förm), *a.* [*L. scalpellum*, a surgical knife (see *scalpel*), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of the blade of a scalpel or a penknife. [*Rare.*]

scalpellum (skal'pel-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. scalpellum*, a surgical knife; see *scalpel*.] 1. Pl. *scalpella* (-ä). One of the four filamentous or-

gans or hair-like lanceets contained in the promusculi of hemipterous insects. The upper pair of scalpella are homologous with mandibles, the lower pair with maxillae.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of thoracic cirripeds of the family *Pollicipedidae*, related to *Ibla*, and notable in presenting in some species the sexes distinct, in others hermaphrodites with complemental males.

scalper¹ (skal'pér), *n.* [*< scalp*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who scalps, or takes a scalp.—2. In *milling*, a machine or apparatus for scalping. (a) A machine for removing the fuzz from the ends of grain, as wheat or rye, and for cleaning off the surface-impurities accumulated in the fuzz, and the dirt which gathers in the creases of the berries, called *crease-dirt*. Such machines usually act by attrition upon the surfaces of the grain without crushing the latter. (b) A sieve, bolt, or screen used to separate different grades of broken wheat, semolina, and break-flour, and also to separate impurities and bran during various stages of roller-milling. (c) A machine for operating a sieve, bolt, or screen, or a combination of sifting or screening devices, for separating grades of flour, semolina, broken wheat, break-flour, bran, and impurities in the manufacture of wheat, rye, and buckwheat-flours.

3. One who sells at less than official or recognized rates; specifically, a dealer in railway and other tickets who shares his commission with his customer, or who purchases unused tickets and coupons at cheap rates, and sells them at a slight advance, but for less than the official price; a ticket-broker. [*U. S.*]

With the eternal quarrel between railroads and *scalpers* passengers have nothing to do.

The Nation, Oct. 5, 1882, p. 276.

scalper² (skal'pér), *n.* [*< L. scalper* (*scalpr-*), also *scalprum*, a knife, chopper, chisel (of shoemakers, surgeons, husbandmen, sculptors, etc.), < *scalpere*, cut, carve, engrave.] An instrument of surgery, used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspator.

scalping-iron (skal'ping-i-fern), *n.* [*< "scalping"*, verbal *n.* of *scalp*³, *v.*, + *iron*.] Same as *scalper*². [*Muskan.*]

scalping-knife (skal'ping-nif), *n.* A knife used by the Indians of North America for scalping their enemies. It is now usually a common steel butcher's knife, but was formerly a sharp stone.

scalping-tuft (skal'ping-tuft), *n.* A scalp-lock.

He closely shaved his head, on which no other hair than the well-known and chivalrous *scalping-tuft* was preserved, was without ornament of any kind, with the exception of a solitary eagle's plume.

J. F. Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, III.

scalpless (skal'pless), *a.* [*< scalp*¹ + *-less*.] 1. Having no scalp, as a person who has recovered after being scalped.—2. Bald; bald-headed.

A cap of sot upon the top of his *scalpless* skull.

Knoxley, *Alton Locke*, vi.

scalp-lock (skal'p-lok), *n.* A long lock or tuft of hair left on the scalp by the North American Indians, as an implied challenge to an enemy to take it if he can.

Loosely on a snake-skin string,
In the smoke his *scalp-lock* swung
Grimly to and fro.

Walter, *Bridal of Pennacook*, II.

scalpriform (skal'pri-förm), *a.* [*< L. scalprum*, a knife, chisel, + *forma*, form.] Chisel-shaped; having the character of a chisel-tooth; truncate at the end and beveled there to a sharp edge; specifically said of the incisor teeth of rodents, and the similar teeth of a few other mammals. See *chisel-tooth*, and *cut* under *Geomys*.

scalp. An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *scalp*¹.

scaly (skä'li), *a.* [*< scale*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Covered with scales; provided with scales; scented; squaminate; scutellate.

The *scaly* Dragon, being else too low,
For the Elephant, up a thick tree doth goe.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bart's Weeks, I. 6.

2. Scale-like; of the nature of a scale; squamous.—3. Purfuraceous; scarios; desquamated; exfoliated; scabby.—4. In *bot.*, composed of scales lying over one another; as, a *scaly* bulb; having scales scattered over it; as, a *scaly* stem.—5. Shabby; mean; stingy. [*Slang.*]—*Scaly* ant-eater or lizard, a pangolin. See *Manis*. 1.—*Scaly* buds, buds, such as those of magnolia, hickory, lilac, etc., that are large and strong and provided with numerous scales, which serve to protect the tender parts in them from cold.—*Scaly* epithelium, squamous epithelium.—*Scaly* fern, the fern, *Asplenium ceterach*, a native of Europe. It is a small densely tufted species

with the fronds cut nearly or quite down to the rachis into alternate, blunt, broadly oblong or roundish lobes, which are coated on the lower surface with a dense covering of small reddish-brown membranaceous scales (whence the name). See *ceterach*. Also called *scale-fern* and *militate*.—*Scaly* tetter, psoriasis.

scaly-winged (skä'li-wingd), *a.* Same as *scale-winged*.

scamble (skam'bl), *v.* [Also assimilated *shamble* (see *shamble*); < *ME. *scamlen* (in verbal *n.* *scamling*); origin uncertain. Cf. *scamp*¹ and *scamper*².] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To stir about in an eager, confused way; scramble; struggle for place or possession.

Thus sithe I have in my voyage suffered wracke with Ulysses, and wringing-wett *scambled* with life to the shore, stand from mee, Nausicaa, with all thy traine, till I wipe the blot from my forehead, and with sweete springs wash away the salt froth that cleaves to my soule.

Gosson, *School of Abuse* (1570). (*Hallivell.*)

These court feasts are to us servitors court feasts—such *scambling*, such shift for to eat, and where to eat.

Marston, *The Fawne*, II. 1.

2. To shift awkwardly; sprawl; be awkward; be without order or method.

II. trans. 1. To mangle; maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled* and cut before it was at its growth.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

2. To scatter; squander; dissipate.

Dr. Scambler had *scambled* away the revenues thereof (i. e., of Norwich).

Fuller, *Worthies*, London, II. 357.

3. To collect together without order or method.

Much more . . . being *scambled* up after this manner.

Holinshead, *Chron.*, Ep. Ded.

I cannot tell, but we have *scambled* up
More wealth by far than those that brag of faith.

Marlowe, *Jew of Malta*, I. 1.

scamble (skam'bl), *n.* [*< scramble*, *v.*] A struggle with others; a scramble.

scambler (skam'blér), *n.* [*< scramble* + *-er*.] 1. One who scambles.—2. A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others.

A *scambler*, in its literal sense, is one who goes about among his friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a cosherer. Stevens, *Note on Shakspeare's Much Ado*, v. 1.

scambling (skam'bling), *n.* [Also *scamling*; verbal *n.* of *scamble*, *v.*] An irregular, hasty meal; a "scratch" meal.

Other some have so costly and great dinners that they eat more at that one dinner than the poor man can get at three *scamblings* on a day.

Ep. Pilkington, *Works* (Parker Soc.), p. 558. (*Darvies.*)

scambling (skam'bling), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of scramble*, *v.*] Scrambling; struggling; disorderly; without method or regularity.

But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of farther question.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, I. 1. 4.

A fine old hall, but a *scambling* house.

Eccllyn.

scambling-days (skam'bling-däz), *n. pl.* Days in Lent when no regular meals were provided, but every one scrambled and shifted for himself as best he could. *Hallivell.*

Their "service of Meat and Drink to be servyd upon the *Scambling-Days* in Lent Yearly, as to say, Mondays and Sette rdays," was for "x Gentlemen and x Childre of the Chappell of Masse." *Antique Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xciii.

scamblingly (skam'bling-li), *adv.* With eager struggling; strugglingly.

Scamblingly, catch that catch may.

Citragre.

scamel, **scammel** (skam'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bar-tailed godwit. See *godwit*. [*Local, Eng.*]

Sometimes I'll get thee

Young *scamels* from the rock.

Shak., *Tempest*, II. 2. 176.

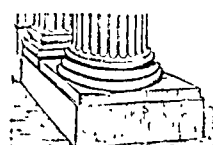
Scammel, . . . a name given to the female bird by the gunners of Blakeney.

C. Strainson, *British Birds* (1885), p. 109.

scamillus (skä-mil'us), *n.*; pl. *scamilli* (-i). [*L.*, dim. of *scamum*, bench, stool, step, also a ridge or balk left in plowing; see *shamble*¹.] 1. In *Gr. arch.*, a part of a block of stone, as of the lower drum or the capital of a Doric column, made to project slightly by the beveling of the edge or edges of its bearing face, that the edges of the exposed face or faces may not be liable to chip when the block is placed in position.

—2. In *Rom. arch.*, a second plinth or block under a statue, column, or the like, to raise it, but not, like a pedestal, ornamented with any molding.

scammel, *n.* See *scamel*.



Scamillus in Roman architecture.
x. Scamillus.

Let not our young and eager doctors be scandalized at our views as to the comparative uncertainty of medicine as a science. *Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 100.*

2. To disgrace; bring disgrace on.

It is the manner of men to scandalize and betray that which retaineth the state and virtue.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 38.

3. To libel; defame; asperse; slander.

Words . . . tending to scandalize a magistrate, or person in public trust, are reputed more highly injurious than when spoken of a private man.

Blackstone, Com., III. viii.

To tell his tale might be interpreted into scandalizing the order.

Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxv.

Also spelled *scandalise*.

scandalize² (skan'dal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scandalized*, ppr. *scandalizing*. [Prob. an extension of *scantle*², as if *scantle*² + *-ize*, conformed to *scandalize*¹.] *Naut.*, to trice up the tack of the spanker or mizzen in a square-rigged vessel, or the mainsail in a fore-and-aft rigged vessel. It is frequently done, to enable the helmsman to look to leeward under the foot of the sail. The same word is erroneously used of the sails on the mizzenmast of a ship when they are clued down (the ship being before the wind) to allow the sails on the mainmast to draw better. Also spelled *scandalise*.

scandal-monger (skan'dal-mung'gér), *n.* One who deals in or retails scandal; one who spreads defamatory reports or rumors concerning the character or reputation of others.

scandalous (skan'dal-us), *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) scandalosus = Sp. Pp. escandaloso = It. scandaloso, < ML. scandalosus, scandalous. < LL. scandalum, scandal: see scandal.*] 1. Causing scandal or offense; exciting reproach or reprobation; extremely offensive to the sense of duty or propriety; shameful; shocking.

Nothing scandalous or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God; all things in order, and with seemliness.

Hooker.

For a woman to marry within the year of mourning is scandalous, because it is of evil report.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 270.

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; that brings shame or infamy: as, a scandalous crime or vice.

The persons who drink are chiefly the soldiery and great men; but it would be reckoned scandalous in people of business.

Pococke, Description of the East, i. 181.

You know the scandalous meanness of that proceeding.

Pope.

3. Defamatory; libelous; slanderous: as, a scandalous report; in *law procedure*, defamatory or indecent, and not necessary to the presentation of the party's case. = *Syn. 1 and 2. Wicked, Shocking, etc. See atrocious.*—2. Discreditable, disreputable.

scandalously (skan'dal-us-ly), *adv.* 1. In a scandalous manner; in a manner to give offense; disgracefully; shamefully.

His discourse at table was scandalously unbecoming the dignity of his station.

Siciff.

2†. Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault.

Shun their fault who scandalously nlee.

Will needs mistake an author into vice.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 556.

scandalousness (skan'dal-us-nes), *n.* Scandalous character or condition.

scandalum magnatum (skan'da-lum mag-ná-tum), [*ML. scandalum, a stumbling-block (see scandal); magnatum, gen. pl. of magnus, an important person: see magnate.*] In *law*, the offense of speaking slanderously or in defamation of high personages (magnates) of the realm, as temporal and spiritual peers, judges, and other high officers. Actions on this plea are obsolete. Abbreviated *scan. mag.*

scandent (skan'dent), *a.* [*< L. scandent(t)-s, ppr. of scandere, climb: see scan.*] 1. In bot.: (a) Climbing; ascending by attaching itself to a support in any manner. See *climb*, 3. (b) Performing the office of a tendrill, as the petiole of *Clematis*.—2. In ornith., same as *scansorial*¹, 2.

Scandentes (skan-den'téz), *n. pl.* [*NL, pl. of L. scandent(t)-s, ppr. of scandere, climb: see scandent.*] In ornith., same as *Scansores*.

Scandin (skan'di-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Scandia, var. of Scandinavia, taken for the mod. countries so called, + -an.*] Same as *Scandinavian*. *Skat, Principles of Eng. Etymology, p. 454.*

scandic (skan'dik), *a.* [*< scand-ium + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from scandium.

Scandinavian (skan-di-ná-vi-an), *a. and n.* [*< ML. Scandinavia, Scandinavia, orig. L. Scandinavia (Pliny), also written Scandinoria (Pomponius Mela) and Scandia (Pliny), the name of a large and fruitful island in northern Europe,*

supposed by some to be Zealand, by others Schonen (which is not an island); later applied to the countries inhabited by the Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians.] *I. a. 1.* Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, or the region which comprehends the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, with the adjacent islands, including Iceland, now an outlying possession of Denmark: as, *Scandinavian literature; Scandinavian language.*—2. Of or pertaining to the languages of Scandinavia.—*Scandinavian belting, lock, etc. See the nouns.*

II. n. 1. A native of the region loosely called Scandinavia.—2. The language of the Scandinavians: a general term for Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Faroese, etc., and their dialects, or for their original. Abbreviated *Scand.*

scandinium (skan'di-um), *n.* [*NL, < L. Scandia, Scandinavia (see def.).*] Chemical symbol, *Se*; atomic weight, 44. An elementary body discovered by Nilson in 1879, by the help of the spectroscopic, in the Scandinavian mineral euxenite. Its oxide is a white powder resembling magnesia; the metal itself has not yet been isolated. Scandium is interesting as being one of three elements (the others are gallium and germanium) the predicted existence of which by Mendeleeff has been confirmed.

There are now three instances of elements of which the existence and properties were foretold by the periodic law: (1) that of gallium, discovered by Boisbaudran, which was found to correspond with the eka-aluminum of Mendeleeff; (2) that of scandium, corresponding with eka-boron, discovered by Nilson; and (3) that of germanium, which turns out to be the eka-silicium, by Winkler.

J. L. Thorpe, Nature, XL. 106.

Scandix (skan'diks), *n.* [*NL, < L. scandix, < Gr. σκάνδις, the herb chervil.*] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Ammineæ*, type of the subtribe *Scandiceinæ*. It is characterized by an oblong-linear wingless fruit with a long-beaked apex and with somewhat equal and slightly prominent primary ridges, obsolete secondary ridges, and obscure oil-tubes, and by a deeply-furrowed seed with involute margins. There are 12 species, natives of the Old World, especially near the Mediterranean. They are smooth or hairy annual herbs with finely dissected leaves, and white flowers which are polygamous and often enlarged on the outside of the umbels. The umbels are compound, but with few rays, mostly without an involucre, but with numerous entire or dissected bractlets in the involucre. *S.ecten* is a common weed of English fields (for which see *Scandix comb. and cammell*, 2), known also by many names alluding to its fruit, as *shepherd's, beggar's, error's, pink,* and *pick-neckle, devil's, darning needle, needle chervil, poutenel, and Venus's comb.* *S. grandiflora*, an aromatic annual of the Mediterranean region, is much esteemed there as a salad.

scanklyonet, *n.* A Middle English form of *scantling*¹.

scan. mag. An abbreviation of *scandalum magnatum*.

scansion (skan'shon), *n.* [*< F. scansion = It. scansione, < L. scansion(n)-, a scanning, < scandere, pp. scansus, climb, scan: see scan.*] The act of scanning; the measuring of a verse by feet in order to see whether the quantities are duly observed.

The common form of *scansion* given in English prosodies.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xxxvii.

He does not seem to have a quick ear for scansion, which would sometimes have assisted him to the true reading.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 320.

Scansores (skan-só-réz), *n. pl.* [*NL, pl. of L. scansor, a climber, < L. scandere, climb: see scan.*] 1. The climbers or scansorial birds, an old artificial order of birds, corresponding to the *Grimpeurs* of Cuvier, having the toes in pairs, two before and two behind (see *cut under pair-toed*), whence also called *Zygodactylæ*. The order was named by Illiger in 1811; in 1849 it was restituted by Blyth to the parrots. The term is not now used in any sense, the members of the order being dissociated in several different groups of *Picariæ* and in *Pellaciæ*. 2. Applied by Sundevall to sundry other groups of climbing or creeping birds, as creepers, nut-hatches, etc., usually placed in a different order: same as *Certhiomorpha*.

scansorial¹ (skan-só-ri-ál), *a. and n.* [*< L. scansorius, of or belonging to climbing (see scansorius), + -al.*] *I. a. 1.* Habitually climbing, as a bird; pertaining to climbing: as, *scansorial actions or habits; fitted or serving for climbing; as, scansorial feet; the scansorial tail of a woodpecker.* Also *scandent*.—2†. Belonging to the *Scansores*.—*Scansorial barbets.* See *barbet*².

II.† n. A member of the Scansores; a zygodactyl.

scansorial² (skan-só-ri-ál), *a. and n.* [*< scansorius + -al.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to the scansorius.

II. n. The scansorius.

scansorii, *n.* Plural of *scansorius*.

scansorius (skan-só-ri-us), *a.* [*< L. scansorius, of or belonging to climbing, < scansor, a climber, < scandere, pp. scansus, climb: see scan.*] Same as *scansorial*¹, 1.

The feet have generally been considered as *scansorius*, or formed for climbing.

Shaw, Gen. Zool., IX. i. 66. (Encyc. Dict.)

scansorius (skan-só-ri-us), *n.*; pl. *scansorii* (-i). [*NL, < L. scansorius, of or for climbing: see Scansores.*] In *anat.*, a muscle which in some animals, as monkeys, and occasionally in man, arises from the ventral edge of the ilium and is inserted into the great trochanter of the femur.

scant (skant), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *skant*; < ME. *scant, skant*, < Icel. *skamt*, neut. of *skamr, skammr*, short, brief (cf. *skamtr*, Norw. *skant*, a portion, dole, share), = OHG. *scam*, short.] 1. Short in quantity; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; not enough; scanty: as, a scant allowance of provisions or water; a scant piece of cloth for a garment.

Than can ge be no maner want

Gold, thocht your pose wer neuer sa skant.

Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), i. 260.

By which Provisions were so scant

That hundreds there did die.

Prior, The Viceroy, st. 14.

Scant space that warden left for passers by.

M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary. [Rare.]

Be not to liberrall nor to scant;

Vae measure in eche thing.

Habees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

Be somewhat scanner of your maiden presence.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 121.

3. Having a limited or scanty supply; scarce; short: with *of*.

He's fat and scant of breath.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 208.

'Tis life whereof our nerves are scant.

Tennyson, Two Voices.

4. *Naut.*, of the wind, coming from a direction such that a ship will barely lie her course even when close-hauled.

scant (skant), *n.* [*< scant, a. or r. Cf. Icel. skamt = Norw. skant, a portion, dole, share.*] Scarcity; scantiness; lack.

Of necessary thynges that there be no skant.

Habees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

I've a sister richly wed,

I'll rob her ere I'll want.

Say then, quoth Saml, they may well

Consider of your scant.

George Barnwell, ll. 1. 84. (Percy's Reliques, III. 249.)

Let us increase their want,

Make barren their desire, augment their scant.

Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, ll.

scant (skant), *adv.* [*< ME. scant; < scant, a.*] 1. Scarcely; hardly.

In all my lyfe I could scant fynde

One wight true and trusty.

Habees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Scant one is to be found worthe amongst vs for translating into our Countre speech.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 7.

In the whole world there is scant one . . . such another.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

2. Scantily; sparingly.

And fodder for the bees the therof make,

First scant; it swelleth and encreaseth bloode.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

scant (skant), *r.* [*< ME. skanten, < Icel. skanta (= Norw. skanta), dole out, measure out, < skamt, scant: see scant, a.*] *I. trans. 1.* To put on scant allowance; limit; stint: as, to scant one in provisions or necessities.

Where a man hath a great living laid together, and where he is scant.

Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

The flesh is to be tamed, and humbled, and brought in subjection, and scanted when greater things require it, but not to be destroyed and made unseparable.

Baxter, Crucifying the World, Pref.

And Thæbe, scanted of her brother's beam,

Into the West went after him apace,

Leaving black darkness to possess the sky.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, vi. 50.

2. To make small or scanty; diminish; cut short or down.

Use scanted diet, and forbear your fill.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 14.

Therefore I scant this breathing courtesy.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 141.

If God be perfect, he can be but one . . .

The more you make, the more you shall deprave

Their Might and Potencie, as those that have

Their vertue scanted.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 67.

Cold had scanted

What the springs and nature planted.

Greene, Philomela's Second Ode.

3. To be niggard or sparing of; begrudge; keep back.

Like a miser, spoil his coat with *scanting*
A little cloth. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, ii. 4. 47.

II. *intrans.* Naut., of the wind, to become less favorable; blow in such a direction as to hinder a vessel from continuing on her course even when close-hauled.

When we were a seaboard the barre the wind *scanted* upon vs. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 279.

At night the wind *scanted* towards the S. with rain; so we tacked about and stood N. W. by N. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 17.

scantilonet, *n.* A Middle English form of *scantling*.

scantily (skan'ti-li), *adv.* [*< scanty + -ly*. Cf. *scantly*.] In a scanty manner; inadequately; insufficiently; slightly; sparingly; niggardly.

scantiness (skan'ti-ness), *n.* Scanty character or condition; lack of amplitude, greatness, or abundance; insufficiency.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb. *South.*

Nature! In the midst of thy disorders, thou art still friendly to the *scantiness* thou hast created. *Sterne*, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 116.

scantity (skan'ti-ti), *n.* [*Irreg. < scant + -ity*.] Scantiness; scantness; scarcity.

Such is the *scantity* of them [foxes and badgers] here in England, in comparison of the plenty that is to be seen in other countries. *Harrison*, *Descrip. of Eng.*, iii. 4. (*Holinshed's Chron.*)

scantlet (skan'tl), *v.* [*Freq. or dim. of scant, v.* The word was perhaps suggested by or confused with *scantle*.] I. *intrans.* To become less; fail; be or become deficient.

They [the winds] rose or *scantled*, as his sails would drive, To the same port whereas he would arrive. *Drayton*, *Moon-Calf*.

II. *trans.* To make less; lessen; draw in.

Then *scantled* we our sails with speedy hands. *Greene and Lodge*, *Looking Glass for Lord and Eng.*

The soaring kite there *scantled* his large wings, And to the ark the hovering castil brings. *Drayton*, *Noah's Flood*.

scantle (skan'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scantled*, ppr. *scantling*. [*< OF. escanteler, eschanteler, break into cantles, < es- (< L. ex-), out, + cantel, later chantel, a cantle, corner-piece: see cantle. Cf. scantling*.] 1. To cut up or divide into small pieces; partition.

The Pope's territories will, within a century, be *scantled* out among the great powers who have now a footing in Italy. *Chesterfield*.

2. To cut down or cut short; scant.

The chimes of beef in great houses are *scantled* to tunc chains of gold; and the almes that was wont to relieve the poore is husbanded better to buy new rebatoes. *Lodge*, *Wit's Miserie* (1596). (*Hallwell*.)

scantle (skan'tl), *n.* [*< scantle*, *v.*, perhaps in part *< Norw. scant*, a measuring-rod: see *scant*.] A gage by which slates are regulated to their proper length.

scantlet (skan'tlet), *n.* [*< scant-*, the assumed base of *scantling*, the suffix *-let* being substituted for the supposed equiv. *-ling*: see *scantling*.] A small pattern; measurement.

While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet*, till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Sir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*.

scantling (skan'tling), *n.* [*Also scantlin*, now regarded as a corruption, but really a variant of the correct early mod. E. *scantlon* (the term *-ling* being a conformation to *-ling*); *< ME. scantlyon, scantlyoun, skanklyone, < OF. eschantillon, a small cantle, scantling, sample, dim. of *eschantil, *eschantil, escandil, eschantille, eschantille (cf. escanteler, eschanteler, break into cantles, cut up into small pieces: see scantle*), *< es- (< L. ex-), out, + cantl, a corner-piece, > cantel, a cantle, corner-piece (> G. dial. kantel, a ruler, measure): see cantle*. In def. 5 the word is appar. associated with *scantling*, *scant*.] 1. A pattern; sample; specimen.

This may be taken as a *Scantling* of King Henry's great Capacity. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 291.

2. A rough draft; a rude sketch.—3. A measuring-rod.

Though it were of no rounde stone,
Wrought with squire and scantlon.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 7064.

4. Measurement; size; dimensions; compass; grade.

Remede . . . that allay which Goldsmiths, Jewellers, and Mony-makers are permitted to add unto the allowed Imbursement of Gold and Silver. . . . This advantage they have gotten upon allegation that they cannot precisely hit or justly keep the *scantling* required of them by the law. *Cotgrave*.

This our Cathedral, . . . hauling now beene twise burnt, is brought to a lesser *scantling*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 578.

Your lordship's wisdom and mine is much about a *scantling*. *Shirley*, *Bird in a Cage*, l. 1.

5. A small quantity, number, or amount; a modicum.

We must more take care that our desires should cease than that they should be satisfied; and therefore reducing them to narrow *scantlings* and small proportions is the best instrument to redeem their trouble. *Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Living*, ii. 1.

Provided he got but his *scantling* of Burgundy. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, vii. 21.

Mr. Cotton also replied to their answer very largely, and stated the differences in a very narrow *scantling*. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 261.

Remove all these, remains
A *scantling*, a poor dozen at the best.

Browning, *Paracelsus*.

6. In *naval arch.*, the size in any case under consideration of some one of the principal parts of the hull of a ship, such as floors, frames, outside plating, etc.—7. In *carp. and stone-cutting*, the size to which it is intended to cut timber or stone: the length, breadth, and thickness of a timber or stone.—8. A small beam less than five inches square in section, such as the quartering for a partition, rafters, purlins, or pole-plates in a roof, etc.

Sells the last *scantling*, and transfers the price
To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again.

Coeper, *Task*, iii. 753.

I then took up three planks from the flooring of the chamber, and deposited all between the *scantlings*. *Poe*, *Tales*, I. 385.

The roof had no shingles, nothing but *scantling*. *The Century*, XL. 222.

9. A kind of trestle or horse for supporting a cask.—**Scantling number**, a number computed from certain known dimensions of a ship, and fixing the sizes of frames, floors, etc., the method of computation and the *scantlings* corresponding thereto being regulated by some large insurance society, such as Lloyd's, or the Bureau Veritas.—**Scantling-sticks**, sticks upon which are marked the moldings of the square body-frames of a ship. *Theorie*, *Naval Arch.*—**Scheme of scantling**. See *scheme*.

scantling (skan'tling), *a.* [*< scant + -ling*, or ppr. of *scantle*, *v.*: see *scantle*.] Scant; small.

scantly (skan'tli), *adv.* [*< ME. scantly, scantle-ly; < scant + -ly*.] 1. In a scant manner or degree; sparingly; illiberally; slightly or slightly.

Spoke *scantly* of me when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour.

Shak., A. and C., iii. 4. 6.

A grace but *scantly* thine. *Tennyson*, *Bala and Balan*.

2. Scarcely; hardly; barely.

And the dust arose so thick that *scantly* a man myght
se fro hym-self the caste of a stone.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 193.

Scantly there were folke enow to remove a piece of artillery. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 89.

Marmion, whose soul could *scantly* brook,
Even from his king, a laughing look.

Scott, *Marmion*, iii. 14.

scantness (skan'tnes), *n.* [*< ME. scantnesse, scantnesse; < scant + -ness*.] Scant condition or state; narrowness; smallness; as, the *scantness* of our capacities.

Either strutting in unwieldy bulk, or sinking in defective *scantness*. *Barrow*, *Works*, I. ix.

scant-of-grace (skan't-ov-grās), *n.* A good-for-nothing fellow; a graceless person; a scapegrace.

Yet you associate yourself with a sort of *scant-of-grace*, as men call me. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, iii.

scanty (skan'ti), *a.* [*< scant + -y*.] 1. Lacking amplitude or extent; narrow; small; scant.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*. *Locke*.

To pass there was such *scanty* room,
The bars, descending, razed his plume.

Scott, *Marmion*, vi. 14.

2. Limited in scope, copiousness, fullness, or abundance; barely sufficient for use or necessity; as, a *scanty* wardrobe.

Our Rans . . . found himself under greit difficulties to provide water enough for the voyage, for we had but a *scanty* provision left. *Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, I. 328.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty be not too *scanty* of words. *Watts*

=Syn. 2. Short, insufficient, slender, meager

Scapanus (skap'a-nus), *n.* [*NL. (Pomel, 1848), < Gr. σκαπάνη, a digging-tool, mattock, < σκαπτεν, dig*.] A genus of North American shrew-moles of the subfamily *Talpinae*, having the median upper incisors enlarged, resembling those of rodents, and the end of the snout not fringed.

The teeth are 3 incisors on each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, and 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars above and below on each side. There are 2 species, *S. townsendi* and *S. americanus*, the latter being the hairy-tailed mole of the United States, formerly called *Scalops brevirostris*. These moles outwardly resemble *Scalops* quite closely, but the dental formula is different. The hairy-tailed is the nearest American representative of the common mole of Europe, *Talpa europaea*.

scape (skāp), *v. i. or t.* [*< ME. scapen, aphetic form of ascapen, askapen, escapen, eschapen, escape: see escape*.] To escape.

Help us to *scape*, or we been lost echon. *Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*, l. 422.

They had rather let all their enemies *scape* than to follow them out of array.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

scape (skāp), *n.* [*< scape*, *v.*] 1. An escape.

Hair-breadth *scapes*! the imminent deadly breach. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 3. 136.

2. Means of escape; evasion.

Crafty mate,
What other *scape* canst thou exogitate?

Chapman, tr. of Homer's *Hymn to Apollo*, l. 511.

3. Freak; aberration; deviation; escapade; misdemeanor; trick; cheat.

Then lay'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd. *Milton*, *P. R.*, ii. 189.

For day, quoth she, night's *scapes* doth open lay. *Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 747.

Slight *scapes* are whipt, but damned deeds are praised. *Marston*, *Satires*, v. 138.

scape (skāp), *n.* [*< F. scape = Sp. escapo = It. scapo, a shaft, < L. scapus, the shaft of a pillar, the stalk of a plant, etc., a pillar, beam, post, = Gr. (Doric) σάπ-τος, a shaft, staff, cf. σάπτρον, a staff, scepter: see scepter*.] 1.

In *bot.*, a radical peduncle or stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus, primrose, hepatica, stemless violets, hyacinth, etc. See also cuts under *jonquil* and *puttyroot*. Also *scapus*.—2. In *entom.*: (a) The basal joint of an antenna, especially when it is long and slender, as in the geniculate antennae of many hymenoptera and coleoptera, or the two proximal joints, as in diptera, generally small and different from the others. When these two joints are quite separate, the basal one becomes the *bulbus*, leaving the name *scape* for the next one. (b) The stem-like basal portion of the halter or poiser of a dipter. —3. In *ornith.*, the shaft or stem of a feather; a rachis; a scapus. *Coues*.—4. In *arch.*, the apophyse or spring of a column; the part where a column springs from its base, usually molded into a concave sweep or cavetto.

scape (skāp), *n.* [*Said to be imitative*.] 1. The cry of the snipe when flushed.—2. The snipe itself.

scape-gallows (skap'gal'ōz), *n.* [*< scape*, *v.*, + obj. *gallows*.] One who has escaped the gallows though deserving hanging; a villain: used in oburgation.

"And remember this, *scape-gallows*," said Ralph, . . . "that if we meet again, and you so much as notice me by one begging gesture, you shall see the inside of a gaol once more." *Dickens*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xlv.

scapegoat (skap'gōt), *n.* [*< scape* + *goat*.]

1. In the ancient Jewish ritual, a goat on which the chief priest, on the day of atonement, symbolically laid the sins of the people. The goat was then driven into the wilderness. *Lev. xvi*. Hence—2. One who is made to bear the blame of the misdeeds of others.

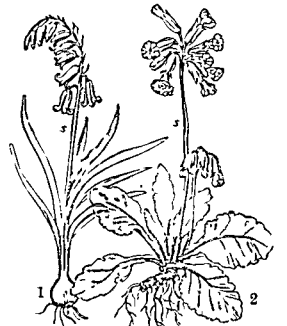
And heap'd the whole inherited sin
On that huge *scape-goat* of the race;
All, all upon the brother.

Tennyson, *Maud*, xlii. 3.

scapegrace (skap'grās), *n.* [*< scape*, *v.*, + obj. *grace*.] 1. A graceless fellow; a careless, idle, harebrained fellow.

I could not always be present to guard the little *scapegrace* from all the blows which were aimed at his young face by pugilists of his own size. *Thackeray*, *Philip*, ii.

2. The red-throated diver or loon, *Colymbus septentrionalis*. Also *cape race*. [*Local, New Eng.*]



1. Wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*) 2. Oxlip (*Primula elatior*). 3, 4, scapes.

scapel (skap'el), *n.* [*< NL. scapellus*, dim. of *L. scapus*, *scapae*: see *scapae*.] In *bot.*, the neck or caulicle of the germinating embryo.

scapellous (skap'el-us), *a.* [*< scapae* + *-less*.] In *bot.*, destitute of a scape.

scapement (skap'ment), *n.* Same as *escapement*, 2.

scape-wheel (skap'hwel), *n.* The wheel which actuates the pendulum of a clock.

scapha (skā'fā), *n.* [*< NL. scapha* = *Gr. σκάφη*, a light boat, a skiff, a bowl, tub, orig. anything hollowed out, *< σκάπτω*, dig, delve, hollow out: see *share*.] 1. Pl. *scaphae* (-fē). In *anat.*, the scaphoid fossa or fossa scaphoidea of the helix of the ear. See second cut under *ear*. 2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Motschulsky*, 1848.

scaphander (skā-fan'dor), *n.* [= *F. scaphandre*, *< Gr. σκάφη*, a bowl, tub, boat, skiff (see *scapha*), + *άνδρ* (*andros*), a man.] 1. A diver's water-tight suit, with devices for assuring a supply of air; diving-armor. 2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of testibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Scaphandridae*.

Scaphandridae (skā-fan'dri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Scaphander* (*-andr*) + *-idae*.] A family of testibranchiate gastropods. The frontal disk is simple behind and without tentacles; the radular teeth are triserial or multiserial, with the lateral teeth very large and curved; the shell is external and well developed. The species are mostly inhabitants of the northern seas.

Scapharca (skā-fār'kā), *n.* [*NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), < L. scapha*, a boat, skiff, + *NL. Arca*, *q. v.*] A genus of bivalve mollusks. *S. transversa* is known among fishermen as the bloody clam, from its red gills. [*New Eng.*]

scaphia, *n.* Plural of *scaphium*.

scaphidia, *n.* Plural of *scaphidium*, 1.

Scaphidiidae (skaf-i-dī'dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (MacLeay, 1825), < Scaphidium* + *-idae*.] A small family of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Scaphidium*, composed of small oval or rounded oval, convex, very slimy necrophagous beetles, or scavenger-beetles, which live in fungi and feed on decaying animal and vegetable substances. The larvae are said to have long antennae. Also *Scaphidiadae*, *Scaphidida*, *Scaphidii*, *Scaphidites*.

scaphidium (skā-fī'di-um), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. σκάφιδιον*, a small tub or skiff, dim. of *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, tub, boat, etc.: see *scapha*.] 1. Pl. *scaphidia* (-ā). In *bot.*, a receptacle containing spores in algae. 2. [*cap.*] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Scaphidiidae*. It is wide-spread, and about 30 species are known, of which 4 inhabit the United States. Also *Scaphidius*, *Oliver*, 1791.

Scaphidurinae (skaf-i-dū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Scaphidurus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Icteridae*, named from the genus *Scaphidurus*; the boat-tailed grackles: synonymous with *Quiscalinae*. *Swinson*, 1831.

scaphidurous (skaf-i-dū'rus), *a.* [*< NL. scaphidurus*, *< Gr. σκάφιδος* (*skap'idōs*), a skiff, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] Boat-tailed; pertaining to the *Scaphidurinae*, or having their characters. See cut under *boat-tailed*.

Scaphidurus (skaf-i-dū'rus), *n.* [*NL. (Swinson, 1827): see scaphidurous*.] A genus of grackles, giving name to the *Scaphidurinae*; the boat-tails: synonymous with *Quiscalus*. Also *Scaphidura* (*Swinson*, 1837), and *Cassidix* (*Lesson*, 1831).

scaphiopod (skaf-i-ō-pod), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. σκάφιον* or *σκαφίον*, a shovel, spade (see *scaphium*), + *πούς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] 1. *a.* Spade-footed, as a toad.

II. *n.* A spade-footed toad.

Scaphiopodinae (skaf-i-ō-pō-dī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Scaphiopodus* (-pod-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Pelobatidae*, typified by the genus *Scaphiopus*, having the sacrum distinct from the coccygeal style, and containing the American spade-footed toads.

Scaphiopus (skā-fī'pus), *n.* [*NL. (Holbrook): see scaphiopod*.] A genus of toads of the family *Pelobatidae* and subfamily *Scaphiopodinae*, having a spade-like appendage of the fore feet, used for digging; the spade-toes. *S. holbrooki* is common in eastern North America, remarkable for the noise it makes in the spring. *S. intermontanus* is a similar toad of western North America.

Scaphirhynchinae (skaf-i-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Scaphirhynchus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Acipenseridae*, typified by the genus *Scaphirhynchus*; the shovel-nosed sturgeons. They

have no spiracles, and the rows of bony shields are imbricated on the tail. Also called *Scaphirhynchopinae*.

scaphirhynchine (skaf-i-ring'kin), *a. Of or pertaining to the Scaphirhynchinae*.

Scaphirhynchus (skaf-i-ring'kus), *n.* [*NL. prop. Scaphorhynchus* (*Scaphorynchus*, Maximilian, 1831), *< Gr. σκάφη*, a bowl (*σκάφον*, a bowl, shovel), + *ῥύνχος*, snout.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of tyrant-flycatchers: same as *Megarhynchus* (Thunberg) of prior date. 2. In *ichth.*, a genus of *doipenseridae*, having a spatulate snout; the shovelheads, or shovel-nosed sturgeons. *S. platyrhynchus* is a common species of the Mississippi and Missouri basins, attaining a length of 5 feet. This genus was so named by Heckel in 1835, but the name *Scaphirhynchus* being preoccupied in ornithology, it is now called *Scaphirhynchops* (Gill) or *Scaphirhynchops* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882). See cut under *shovel-nosed*.

scaphism (skaf'izm), *n.* [*< Gr. σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, anything hollowed out (see *scapha*), + *-ism*.] A barbarous punishment inflicted among the Persians, by confining the victim in a hollow tree. Five holes were made—one for the head, and the others for the arms and legs. These parts were anointed with honey to attract wasps, and in this plight the criminal was left till he died. *Brewer*.

scaphite (skaf'it), *n.* [*< NL. Scaphites*.] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Scaphites*.

Scaphites (skā-fī'tēz), *n.* [*NL. (cf. Gr. σκαφίτης*, one who guides a boat or skiff, orig. adj., pertaining to a boat), *< Gr. σκάφη*, a boat, + *-ites*.] A genus of ammonites, or fossil ammonoid cephalopods, of scaphoid shape, typical of the family *Scaphitidae*; the scaphites. They have the early walls regularly involute, but the last whorl detached, and straight for some distance, when it becomes again recurved toward the body. Also *Scaphida*, *Fleming*, 1823.

Scaphitidae (skā-fī'tī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Scaphites* + *-idae*.] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Scaphites*. The name has been proposed for extinct shells resembling the ammonites, but with the last whorl detached, and straight for some distance, and then again recurved toward the body; the sutures are many-lobed, and the lobes are dendritic or branched. The species are characteristic of the Cretaceous epoch, in Europe and North America, and about 40 are known. By recent conchologists they are mostly referred to the *Stephanoceratidae*.

scaphium (skā'fī-um), *n.; pl. scaphia* (-ī). [*NL. < L. scaphium*, *< Gr. σκάφον*, a bowl, basin, a concave mirror, etc., a shovel (cf. *σκαφίον*, a shovel, spade, mattock), dim. of *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, skiff: see *scapha*.] 1. In *bot.*, the carina or keel of papilionaceous flowers. 2. In *anat.*, the unpaired appendage lying between the uncus and the intramittent organ of lepidopterous insects; the upper organ, or tegumen of White, consisting in the swallowtail butterflies of chitinous points on a membranous body. 3. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Scaphidiidae*, with two species, one of Europe, the other of the United States. *Kirby*, 1837.

scaphocalcaneal (skaf'ō-kal-kā'nē-āl), *a.* [*< scapho* (*id*) + *calcaneal*.] Pertaining to the scaphoid and the calcaneum.

scaphocephalic (skaf'ō-se-fal'ik or -sef'ā-lik), *a.* [*< Gr. σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, boat, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Boat-shaped: applied to a skull deformed from the premature union of the sagittal suture, whereby the transverse growth is prevented, with an increase in the vertical and longitudinal directions.

Professor V. Baer, . . . In his elaborate and valuable memoir on the macrocephalic skull of the Crimea, proposes the term *scaphocephalic* to indicate the same boat-like head-form.

D. Wilson, *Freihist. Annals Scotland*, I. 226.

scaphocephalism (skaf'ō-sef'ā-lizm), *n.* [*< scaphocephalic* (*ie*) + *-ism*.] Same as *scaphocephaly*.

Scaphocephalism, or a boat-shaped depression of the summit, occurs from defective parietal bone formation. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 614.

scaphocephalous (skaf'ō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [*< scaphocephalic* (*ie*) + *-ous*.] Same as *scaphocephalic*.

scaphocephaly (skaf'ō-sef'ā-li), *n.* [*< scaphocephalic* (*ie*) + *-y*.] The condition of having a scaphocephalic skull.

scaphocerite (skā-fōs'g-rit), *n.* [*< Gr. σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, + *κέρας* (*keras*), a horn: see *cerite*.] In *Crustacea*, one of the parts of the antennae, borne upon the basicerite. It is a scale-like appendage, considered morphologically to represent an exopodite. *Milne-Edwards*; *Huxley*; *Bate*.

The *scaphocerite* and *rhinipura* are both present as well-developed appendages. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 339.

scaphoceritic (skaf'ō-se-rit'ik), *a.* [*< scaphocerite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the scaphocerite, or having its characters.

scaphocuboid (skaf'ō-kū'boid), *a.* [*< scapho* (*id*) + *cuboid*.] Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and cuboid bones: as, the *scaphocuboid articulation*. Also called *naviculocuboid*.

scaphocuneiform (skaf'ō-kū'nē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< scapho* (*id*) + *cuneiform*.] Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and cuneiform bones. Also called *naviculocuneiform*.

scaphognathite (skā-fog'nā-thīt), *n.* [*< Gr. σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-ite*.] In *Crustacea*, an appendage of the second maxilla, apparently representing a combined epipodite and exopodite. In the crayfish it forms a broadly oval plate or scaphoid organ, which continually bales the water out of the respiratory chamber, and so lets fresh water in. See cut at *Podophthalmia* (*G. ad*).

scaphognathitic (skā-fog'nā-thīt'ik), *a.* [*< scaphognathite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a scaphognathite, or having its characters.

scaphoid (skaf'oid), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. σκαφοειδής*, like a bowl or boat, *< σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, + *ειδής*, form.] 1. *a.* Boat-shaped; resembling a boat; cymbiform: in anatomy applied to several parts.—**Scaphoid bone**. See II.—**Scaphoid fossa**. See *fossa*.

II. *n.* In *anat.*: (a) The bone on the radial side of the proximal row of the carpus, articulating with the lunar, magnum, trapezoid, trapezium, and radius. Also called *navicular*, *radiale*. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *Perissodactyla*, *hand*, and *solidungulate*. (b) One of the tarsal bones, placed at the inner side, between the astragalus and the three cuneiforms, and sometimes articulating also with the cuboid. Also called *navicular*. See cut under *foot*.

scaphoidea, *n.* Plural of *scaphoideum*.

scaphoides (skā-fōi'dēz), *n.* [*NL.*: see *scaphoid*.] The scaphoid bone of the carpus. See *scaphoid*, *n.* (a).

scaphoideum (skā-fōi'dē-um), *n.; pl. scaphoidea* (-ī). [*NL.*: see *scaphoid*.] The scaphoid bone, whether of the wrist or the ankle: more fully called *os scaphoideum*. Also *naviculare*.

scapholunar (skaf'ō-lū'nār), *a. and n.* [*< scapho* (*id*) + *lunar*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the scaphoid and the semilunar bone of the wrist: as, the *scapholunar articulation*. 2. Representing or constituted by both the scaphoid and the semilunar bone of the wrist: as, the *scapholunar bone*.

II. *n.* The scapholunar bone; the scapholunare.

scapholunare (skaf'ō-lū-nār), *n.; pl. scapholunaria* (-ri-ā). [*NL.*: see *scapholunar*.] The scapholunar bone, representing or consisting of the scaphoid and semilunar in one, situated on the radial side of the proximal row of carpal bones. It is found in the carpus of various mammals and is highly characteristic of the carnivores. It has two ossific centers, supposed to represent the radiale and the intermedium of the typical carpus, and sometimes a third, representing the centrale. More fully called *os scapholunare*.

scaphopod (skaf'ō-pod), *a. and n.* [*< NL. scaphopus* (*scaphopod*), *< Gr. σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, + *πούς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] 1. *a.* Having the foot fitted for burrowing, as a mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Scaphopoda*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scaphopoda*; a tooth-shell.

Scaphopoda (skā-fop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL. neut. pl. of "Scaphopus": see scaphopod*.] A class of *Mollusca* (formerly an order of gastropods), having the foot fitted for burrowing; the tooth-shells, also called *Cirribranchiata*, *Prosopoccephala*, and *Solenocanache*. They have an elongate cylindrical body exhibiting bilateral symmetry in the disposition of its parts, enclosed in a tubular shell open at both ends; many long cilli or tentacles; cutaneous nervous system, with cerebral, pleural, pedal, and visceral pairs of nerves; paired nephridia and ctenidia; no heart; and distinct sexes. There are two well-marked families, *Dentaliidae* and *Siphonodentaliidae*. See cut under *tooth-shell*.

scaphopodan (skā-fop'ō-dan), *a. and n.* [*< scaphopod* + *-an*.] Same as *scaphopod*.



Scaphander lugavrus.



Scaphites equatilis.



Palmar Aspect of Left Fore Foot of a Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*). scf, scapholunar; c, cuneiform; p, pisiform; tr, trapezoid; m, magnum; a, ungiform. The phalanges show a full series of sesamoid bones (unmarked).

scaphopodous (skā-fop'ō-dus), *a.* [*<* *scaphopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *scaphopod*.

Scaphorhynchus (skaf-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, anything hollowed out, + *ῥινχος*, snout.] Same as *Scaphirhynchus*, 1.

scapiform (skā-pi-fōrm), *a.* [*<* L. *scapus*, a stem, a stalk (see *scape*), + *forma*, form.] Scape-like; having the form or character of a scape, in any sense of that word.

scapigerous (skā-pij'ē-rus), *a.* [*<* L. *scapus*, a stem, a stalk (see *scape*), + *gerere*, carry.] In bot., scape-bearing.

scapinate (skap-i-nād'), *n.* [*<* F. *scapinate*, *<* *scapin*, a knave, rogue (from a character in Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin"), *<* It. *Scapino*, a character in Italian comedy. *<* *scapino*, *scappino*, a sock: see *chopine*.] An act or a process of trickery or roguery.

If Calhoun thought thus, it is not astonishing that Adams declared "the negotiation [between England and the United States about the suppression of the slave-trade] itself a *scapinate*—a struggle between the plenipotentiaries to outwit each other, and to circumvent both countries by a slippery compromise between freedom and slavery." *H. von Holst*, John C. Calhoun, p. 212.

scap-net (skap'net), *n.* A net used by anglers to catch minnows, shrimps, etc., for bait. See *scoop-net*.

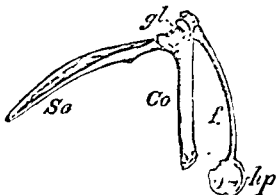
scapolite (skap'ō-lit), *n.* [*<* Gr. (Doric) *σκάπτος*, a rod (see *scape*), + *λίθος*, a stone.] One of a group of minerals, silicates of aluminium and calcium, with sometimes sodium, also often containing chlorin in small amount. They occur in tetragonal crystals, and also massive, of a white to grayish, yellowish, or reddish color. They are named *monite*, *paranite*, *ekbergite*, *dypure*, *marialite*, etc. The species show something of the same progressive change in composition observed among the tridinic feldspars, the increase in amount of soda (from monite to marialite) being accompanied by a corresponding increase in silica.

scapple (skap'l), *v. t. & pret.* and *pp.* *scapped*, *pp.* *scapping*. Same as *scabble*.

scappling-hammer (skap'ling-ham'ēr), *n.* Same as *scabbling-hammer*.

scapula (skap'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *scapulae* (-lō). [NL., *<* LL. *scapula*, the shoulder, in L. only in pl., *scapula*, the shoulder-blades, the shoulders, shoulder-pieces; prob. akin to L. *scapus*, a shaft, stem, stalk: see *scape*.] 1. In anat., the shoulder-blade, or blade-bone, or omoplate. It is the proximal element of the pectoral or scapular arch of vertebrates, especially of higher vertebrates, in which it is primitively the proximal part of a cartilaginous rod, the distal part of which is segmented off to form the coracoid. It assumes the most various shapes in different animals, but is usually flattened and expansive in mammals. In birds slender and saber-like. The scapula, whatever its shape, normally maintains connection with the coracoid, which is then a separate bone, but in all mammals above the monotremes the coracoid is completely consolidated with the scapula, appearing as a mere process of the latter. The human, like other mammalian scapulae, with the exception noted, is therefore a compound bone, consisting of scapula and coracoid united. The scapula, or scapula and coracoid together, normally furnish an articulation for the clavicle when the latter is fully developed. In mammals above monotremes this articulation is with the spine or acromion. The glenoid cavity for the articulation of the humerus is always at the junction of the scapula proper with the coracoid, and when the latter is separate both bones enter into its formation. Morphologically a well-developed scapula, as in a mammal, has two ends, three borders, and three surfaces, corresponding to the prismatic rod of primitive cartilage; these parts, however, do not correspond with the borders, angles, and surfaces described in human anatomy (for which see *shoulder-blade*), the vertebral border, for instance, being really one end of the bone, and the edge of the spine being one of the morphological borders. The three surfaces correspond to the supraspinous, infraspinous, and subscapular fossae, better known as the prescapular, postscapular, and subscapular surfaces. In all mammals and birds, and most reptiles proper, the scapula closely conforms to the characters here given. In batrachians and fishes, however, whose scapular arch is complicated with additional bones, the modifications are various, and some of the coracoid elements have been wrongly regarded and named as scapular. See cuts under *omosternum*, *scapulocoracoid*, and *shoulder-blade*. See also *postscapular*, *prescapular*, *subscapular*, *suprascapular*.

2. In *Crinoidea*, one of the plates in the cup which give rise to the arms.—3. In *entom.*: (a) One of the parapsides or plicæ scapulares on the side of the mesothorax. *Thomson*. (b) A pleura, including the episternum and epimeron, the latter being distinguished by Burmeister as



Right Shoulder-girdle or Scapular Arch of a Fish, showing *Sc*, the hypochondrium, *Co*, coracoid, *Sc*, scapula; *gl*, glenoid.

the posterior wing of the scapula. Also *scapularium*. See *parapsis*. (c) A shoulder-tippet, or shoulder-cover. See *patagium* (c). (d) A trochanter of the fore leg. *Kirby*.—Dorsalis scapulae, the dorsal scapular artery (which see, under *scapular*).—Scapula accessoria, in *ornith.*, the os humeroscapulare, a small sesamoid bone developed about the shoulder-joint of many birds.

scapulacromial (skap'ū-lā-krō'mi-āl), *a.* [*<* NL. *scapula* + *acromion*: see *acromial*.] Pertaining to the acromion of the scapula; acromial.

scapulargia (skap'ū-lā'jī-jī), *n.* [NL., *<* *scapula*, *q. v.*, + Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the region of the scapula.

scapular (skap'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* *<* ML. *scapularis*, pertaining to the shoulders, *<* L. *scapula*, the shoulders: see *scapula*. II. *n.* Early mod. E. *scapellar*, *scappler*, *<* ME. **scapellere* (usually in longer form: see *scapulary*), *<* F. *scapulaire* = Pr. *escapulari* = Cat. *escapulari* = Sp. Pg. *escapulario* = It. *scapulare*, *<* ML. *scapulorum*, *scapulare*, a scapular, *<* *scapularis*, pertaining to the shoulders: see I. Cf. *scapulary*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the shoulders or the shoulder-blades; pertaining to the scapula (in any sense), or to scapulars. Also *scapulary*.—Great scapular notch. See *notch*.—Scapular arch, the pectoral arch, or shoulder-girdle forming in vertebrates which have fore limbs or pectoral fins the suspensorium or bony apparatus for suspending such limb or fin from the trunk or head, the humerus or fin from the shoulder-joint or its representative being the diverging appendage of the scapular arch. In all higher vertebrates (mammals, birds, and reptiles) the scapular arch consists primitively of a cartilaginous rod, more or less perfectly segmented into a proximal moiety (scapula) and a distal moiety (coracoid), to which an accessory bone (clavicle) is frequently added, together with various other supplementary, osseous or cartilaginous pieces, either in the median line in front or in the line of the clavicle. In a batrachian, as the frog, there is a distinct superior ossification forming a suprascapula, with a precoracoid and an epicoracoid, besides the coracoid proper. In fishes the scapular arch is still further modified, especially by the presence of additional coracoid elements which have been variously homologized. Also called *scapular girdle*, and *pectoral arch* or *girdle*. See *scapula*, *coracoid*, *prescapula*, *suprascapula*, *ectocoracoid*, *epicoracoid*, *hypercoracoid*, *precoracoid*, and cuts under *epipleura*, *omosternum*, *interclavicle*, *sternum*, *scapulocoracoid*, and *scapula*.—Scapular artery. (a) Dorsal, a large branch of the subscapular, which winds over the axillary border of the scapula to ramify in the infraspinous fossa. Also called *dorsalis scapulae*. (b) Posterior, the continuation of the transversalis colli along the vertebral border of the scapula as far as the inferior angle.—Scapular crown. See *crown* 2 and *scapulated*.—Scapular feathers, in *ornith.*, those feathers which grow upon the pterygia humeralis or humeral tract; a packet of feathers lying upon the wing at or near its insertion into the body. See II. 3.—Scapular hyoid muscle. Same as *omohyoid*.—Scapular line, a vertical line drawn on the back through the inferior angle of the scapula.—Scapular point, a tender point developed in neuralgia of the brachial plexus, and situated at the inferior angle of the scapula.—Scapular reflex, a contraction of some of the scapular muscles from stimulation of the skin in the interscapular region.—Scapular region, the region of the back over each scapula.—Scapular veins, the venæ comites of the scapular arteries.

II. *n.* 1. A short cloak with a hood, apparently confined to monastic orders, and among them the garment for use while at work, etc., as distinguished from a fuller and longer robe; hence, specifically, (a) a long narrow strip of cloth, covering the shoulders and hanging down before and behind to the knees, worn by certain religious orders; (b) two small pieces of cloth connected by strings, and worn over the shoulders by lay persons in the Roman Catholic Church, as a token of devotion, in honor of the Virgin Mary, etc. The original scapular was first introduced by St. Benedict, in lieu of a heavy cowl for the shoulders. Also *scapulary*. The doctrine of divinitie, when he commenseth, hath his scapular cast over his head, in token that he hath forsaken the world for Christ's sake. *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 58). And slow up the dim aisle afar, With sable cowl and scapular, And snow-white stoles, in order due, The holy Fathers, two and two, In long procession came. *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 30.

2. In *surg.*, a bandage for the shoulder-blade. Also *scapulary*.—3. In *ornith.*, the bundle of feathers which springs from the pterygia humeralis or humeral tract, at or near the shoulder, and lies along the side of the back; the shoulder-feathers; generally used in the plural. Also *scapulary*. See cut under *covert*.

The scapular or shoulder feathers, *scapulars* or *scapularies*; these are they that grow on the pterygia humeralis. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 91.

Tongue-scapular, a scapular on which twelve tongues of red cloth were sewed, put on a Cistercian monk who had offended with his tongue.

scapulare (skap'ū-lā-rē), *n.* [NL., neut. of ML. *scapularis*, pertaining to the shoulder: see

scapular.] In *ornith.*, the region of the back or notæum whence spring the scapular feathers, alongside but not over the shoulder-blade. The insertion of the feathers of the scapulae is upon the pterygia humeralis, and not upon the pterygia dorsalis. See *interscapulum*. Also *scapularium*.

scapularia, *n.* Plural of *scapularium*.

scapularis (skap'ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *scapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *scapular*.] Same as *suprascapular nerve* (which see, under *suprascapular*).

scapularium (skap'ū-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *scapularia* (-i). [NL., *<* ML. *scapularium*, scapular: see *scapular*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (a) Same as *scapularium*. (b) The scapulars or scapularies, collectively considered.—2. In *entom.*, the pleura, or side of the mesothorax. Same as *scapula*, 3 (b). *Kirby*.

scapulary (skap'ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scapularie*; *<* ME. *scapularye*, *scapularye*, *scaplerie*, *scapletori*, *scaplorie*, *chayporie*, etc., *<* OF. *scapulaire*, *<* ML. *scapularium*, scapular: see *scapular*.] I. *a.* Having the form of a scapular.

The King was in a *scapularie* mantle, an hat of cloth of silver, and like a white hermit. *Holinshed*, Chron., III. 830.

II. *n.*; pl. *scapularies* (-riz). 1. Same as *scapular*, 1.

Ha muhe werie *scapularis* hwen mantel ham henegeth. *Ancren Ricle*, p. 424, note c.

Thei schapen hier *chaypories* & strecheth hem brode. *Piers Plowman's Creed* (E. E. T. S.), I. 550.

j *scaplerie* with an hodge. *Paston Letters*, III. 410.

The monastic garment named *scapulary*, the exact character of which has not been decidedly determined, appears to have been a short super-tunic, but having a hood or cowl. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 463.

2. Same as *scapular*, 2.—3. Same as *scapular*, 3.

scapulated (skap'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*<* NL. *scapulatus* (*<* L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blades) + *-ed*.] In *ornith.*, having the scapular feathers notable in size, shape, or color: as, the *scapulated* crow or raven, *Corvus scapularis*.

scapulet, *scapulette* (skap'ū-lēt), *n.* [*<* *scapula* + dim. *-et*, *-ette*.] An appendage at the base of each of the manubrial lobes of some aculeates. They are secondary folds of the oral cylinder.

The smaller appendages to the oral cylinder are sixteen in number, and are known as the *scapulettes* or upper leaf-like appendages. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXIII. 123.

scapulimancy (skap'ū-li-man-si), *n.* [*<* L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blades, + Gr. *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a shoulder-blade: same as *omoplatoscopy*.

The principal art of this kind [the art of divining by bones] is divination by a shoulder-blade, technically called *scapulimancy* or *omoplatoscopy*.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 124.

scapulimantic (skap'ū-li-man'tik), *a.* [*<* *scapulimancy* (-mant-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to scapulimancy; omoplatoscopic: as, a *scapulimantic* rite or ceremony; a *scapulimantic* prophecy or omen.

scapuloclavicular (skap'ū-lō-kla-vik'ū-lār), *a.* [*<* NL. *scapuloclavicularis*, *<* *scapula* + *clavicular* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to the scapula and the clavicle: as, the *scapuloclavicular* articulation. —Scapuloclavicular arch, the pectoral arch.

scapuloclavicularis (skap'ū-lō-kla-vik'ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *scapuloclaviculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *scapuloclavicular*.] An anomalous muscle which in man may extend from the sternal part of the clavicle

to the superior border of the scapula.

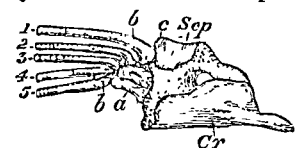
scapulocoracoid (skap'ū-lō-kor'ā-koid), *a.* and *n.* [*<* NL. *scapula* + *coracoides*: see *coracoid*.] Same as *coracoscapular*.—

Scapulocoracoid angle. Same as *coracoscapular angle* (which see, under *coracoscapular*). The angle is that formed at *gl* by the bones *Sc* and *Co* in the cut under *scapula*.

scapulodynia (skap'ū-lō-din'i-jī), *n.* [NL., *<* *scapula* + Gr. *δύνη*, pain.] Pain in the region of the scapula.

scapulohumeral (skap'ū-lō-hū'mē-rāl), *a.* [*<* NL. *scapula* + *humeral* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the scapula and the humerus: as, the *scapulohumeral* articulation (that is, the shoulder-joint).

scapularadial (skap'ū-lō-rā'di-āl), *a.* [*<* NL. *scapula* + *radius* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining



Pectoral Arch and Fore Limb of the Pike (*Esox lucius*), an osseous fish, showing scapulocoracoid, composed of *Scp*, scapula or hypercoracoid, and *Cr*, coracoid or hypocoracoid; *c*, posterior end of the outer margin of the scapulocoracoid; *gl*, glenoid; *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, five fin-rays or radiata; *a*, actinotriax; *b*, actinotriax.

to the scapula and the radius: as, a *scapuloradial* muscle (represented in man by the long head of the biceps).

scapulo-ulnar (skap'ū-lō-ul'nār), *a.* [*<* NL. *scapula* + *ulna* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the scapula and the ulna: as, a *scapulo-ulnar* muscle (represented in man by the long head of the triceps).

scapulovertebral (skap'ū-lō-vēr'tē-brāl), *a.* [*<* *scapula* + *vertebra* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the shoulder-blade or scapula and to the spine or vertebral column: as, the rhomboidei are *scapulovertebral* muscles.

scapus (skā'pus), *n.*; pl. *scapi* (-pī). [NL., *<* L. *scapus*, a shaft, stem: see *scape*.] 1. In *arch.*, the shaft of a column.—2. In *bot.*, same as *scape*. 1.—3. In *entom.*, the scape of an antenna.—4. In *ornith.*, the scape of a feather; the whole stem or shaft, divided into the barrel or calamus and the rachis.—5. [*cap.*] A genus of coelenterates.

scar¹ (skār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skar*; *<* ME. *scar*, *scarre*, *skarre*; *<* OF. *escare*, F. *escarre*, *escharre* = Sp. Pg. It. *escara*, a scar, scab, crust, *<* L. *eschara*, a scar, esp. from a burn, *<* Gr. *ischāpa*, a scab, scar caused by burning, a hearth, means of producing fire, etc.: see *eschar*.] 1. A mark in the skin or flesh made by a wound, burn, or ulcer, and remaining after the wound, burn, or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix.

He jests at *scars* that never felt a wound.
Shak., R. and J., II. 2. 1.

Let Paris bleed; 'tis but a *scar* to scorn.
Shak., T. and C., I. 1. 114.

That time, whose soft palm heals the wound of war,
May cure the sore, but never close the *scar*.
Dryden, Barons' Wars, I. 15.

You have got a *Scar* upon your Cheek that is above a Span long. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 267.

2. Figuratively, any mark resulting from injury, material or moral.

The very glorified body of Christ retained in it the *scars* and marks of former mortality.

Hecker, Eccles. Polity, v. 34.
Th' Earth, degenerate
From her first beauty, bearing still upon her
Eternal *Scars* of her fond Lords' dishonour.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

This smooth earth . . . had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, . . . and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture in all its body.
Burnet, Theory of the Earth, I. 6.

3. A spot worn by long use, as by the limpet.

The greatest distance from its *scar* at which I noticed a marked limpet to be was about three feet.
Nature, XXXI. 200.

4. In *bot.*, a mark on a stem or branch seen after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of its stalk. See *hilum*.

There were thick-stemmed and less graceful species with broad rhombic *scars* (Leptophleum), and others with the leaf-scars in vertical rows (Schizanthus), and others, again, with rounded leaf-scars, looking like the marks on Stigmara.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 71.

5. In *conch.*, an impression left by the insertion of a muscle; a siphon; an eye. In bivalve shells the principal scars are those left by the adductor muscles, which in most species are two in number, an anterior and a posterior, but in others only one, which is subcentral; other scars are left by the muscles which move the foot. See *cut under siphon*.

6. In *entom.*, a definite, often prominent, space on the anterior face of the mandibles of rhynchophorous beetles of the family *Othiorhynchidae*. It indicates the deciduous piece or cusp which falls off soon after the insect attains its perfect state. See *deciduans*.

7. In *foundry*, a weak or imperfect place in a casting, due to some fault in the metal.

scar¹ (skār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scarred*, ppr. *scarring*. [*<* *scar*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To mark with a scar or scars; hence, to wound or hurt.

He not shed her blood,
Nor *scar* that whiter skin of hers than snow.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 4

I would not *scar* that body,
That virtuous, valiant body, nor deface it,
To make the kingdom mine.
Fletcher, Philom., iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* To become scarred; form a scar.
scar² (skār), *n.* [Also (Se.) *sear*; *<* ME. *sear*, *searra*, *searra*, *<* Icel. *skær*, an isolated rock in the sea, = Sw. *skär* = Dan. *skær* (cf. O.D. *searra*), a cliff, a rock; cf. Icel. *skor*, a rift in a rock; *<* Icel. *skora* = Sw. *skura* = Dan. *skære*, cut, shear: see *share*¹, and cf. *share*¹, *sear*, and *share*¹. Hence also *skerry*.] 1. A naked, detached rock.—2. A cliff; a precipitous bank; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain.

Is it the roar of Teviot's tide
That chafes against the *sear's* red side?
Scott, L. of L. M., I. 12.

O, sweet and far from cliff and *sear*
The horns of Eiland faintly blowing.
Tennyson, Princess, III. (song).

The word enters into many place-names in Great Britain, as Scarborough, Seardiff, etc.

scar³, *a.* Same as *scar*¹.

scar⁴ (skār), *n.* [*<* L. *scarus*, *<* Gr. *σκαρος*, a sea-fish, *Scarus cretensis*, supposed by the ancients to chew the end.] A scaroid fish. See *Scarus*.

scarab (skar'ab), *n.* [Formerly also *scarabe*; also *scarabee*, *<* F. *scarabée* = Pr. *escaravai* = Sp. *escarabajo* = Pg. *escarabeo*, *scaraveo* (also dim. *escaravinho*) = It. *scarabeo*, *<* L. *scarabæus*, a beetle; cf. Gr. *σκαρᾶβος*, var. *καρᾶβος*, *καρᾶβος*, *καρᾶβος*, a horned beetle, stag-beetle, also a kind of crab; Skt. *garabha*, *galabha*, a locust. The Gr. forms **σκαρᾶβος*, **καρᾶβος*, commonly cited, are not authentic.] 1. A beetle. It was supposed to be bred in and to feed on dung; hence the name was often applied opprobriously to persons. See *dung-beetle*, *tumblebug*, and cuts under *Copris* and *Scarabæus*.

Some [grow rich] by hearbs, as cankers, and after the same sort our apothecaries; others by ashes, as *scarabees*, and how else get our collers the pence?

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 22.

Such as thou,
They are the moths and *scarabs* of a state.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 5.

These sponges, that suck up a kingdom's fat,
Battering like *scarabs* in the duke of peace.

Massinger, The Duke of Milan, III. 1.

2. In *entom.*, a coleopterous insect of the family *Scarabæidae*, and especially of the genus *Scarabæus*; a scarabæid or scarabæoid.—3. A gem, usually emerald, green felspar, or obsidian, cut in the form of a beetle and engraved on the under face, common among the ancient Egyptians as an amulet. Also *scarabæus*.

Theodoros in the bronze statue which he made of himself was represented holding in one hand a *scarab* engraved with the design of a quadriga.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 77.

scarabæid (skar'ā-bē'id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Scarabæidae*; related to or resembling a scarabæid; scarabæoid. Also *scarabæidous*.

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Scarabæidae*; a scarabæoid or scarab.

Scarabæidæ (skar'ā-bē'id-ē), *n.* pl. [NL. (Leach, 1817). *<* *Scarabæus* + *-idæ*.] A very large family of beetles of the lamellicorn series, having the lamellæ of the antennal club capable of close apposition and not flattened, and having fossorial legs. The family contains about 7,000 described species, of which between 500 and 600 inhabit America north of Mexico. They are usually of large size, and among them are the largest beetles known. Many of them are leaf-feeders, others live on fruit, flowers, honey, sap, decaying animal matter, and excrement. The larvae are robust white grubs, living ordinarily underground, or in decaying stumps and logs, or in dung. The males are usually much larger than the females, and are often distinguished by horns upon the head or prothorax, or by better developed antennæ, or by modifications of the legs. Many noted pests to agriculture belong to this group, such as the May-beetles or June-bugs and cockchafers of America and Europe, the *Anoploia austriaca* of the Russian wheat-fields, and the rose chaffer and fig-eater of the United States. Corresponding groups in former use are *Scarabæida*, *Scarabæidæ*, *Scarabæina*, and *Scarabæitæ*. See cuts under *Hercoleus*, *Phidippa*, and *Scarabæus*.

scarabæidoid (skar'ā-bē'id-oid), *a.* [*<* *scarabæid* + *-oid*.] Noting a stage of the larva (after the second molt) of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*). This stage succeeds the caraboid, and is followed by the ultimate stage of the second larva, after which comes the coarctate pupa. C. F. Riley.

scarabæidous (skar'ā-bē'id-us), *a.* Same as *scarabæid*.

The ordinary hairs of *scarabæidous* beetles.
Science, III. 127.

scarabæist (skar'ā-bē'ist), *n.* [*<* *Scarabæa* (idæ) + *-ist*.] A special student of the *Scarabæidae*; a coleopterist who makes a special study of the *Scarabæidæ*.

The possibility of any coleopterist being more than a *scarabæist*.
Standard (London), Nov. 11, 1883.

scarabæoid, **scarabæoid** (skar'ā-bē'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Scarabæus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* 1. Resembling a scarab; scarabæid; pertaining, related, or belonging to the *Scarabæidæ*.—2. Specifically, scarabæidoid. C. F. Riley.

II. *n.* A carved scarab but remotely resembling the natural insect; or, more usually, an

imitation or counterfeit scarab, such as were produced in great numbers by the ancient Phœnicians.

Others [scarabs] again but vaguely recall the form of the insect, and are called *scarabæoids*.
Maspero, Egypt. Archaeol. (tr. 1887), p. 242.

Scarabæus (skar'ā-bē'us), *n.* [Also *Scarabæus*; NL. (Linneus, 1767), *<* L. *scarabæus*, a beetle: see *scarab*.] 1. An Old World genus of lamellicorn beetles, typical of the *Scarabæidæ*, formerly equivalent to *Lamellicornia*, now restricted to about 70 species distributed through Africa and the warmer parts of Europe and Asia.

They are coprophagous in habit, the adults rolling up balls of excrement in which the females lay their eggs. The sacred scarab of the Egyptians is *S. sacer*, found throughout the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It is probable also that another species, *S. laticollis*, was held in religious veneration by the Egyptians, as the scarab is sometimes figured by them with striate elytra, a character which pertains to this alone. Species of *Ateuchus*, as *A. pini*, were formerly included in this genus.

2. [*L. c.*; pl. *scarabæi* (-i).] Same as *scarab*, 3. **scarabee** (skar'ā-bē), *n.* [Formerly also *scarabie*; *<* F. *scarabie*, *<* L. *scarabæus*, a beetle: see *scarab*.] Same as *scarab*.

Such as you render the throne of majesty, the court, suspected and contemptible; you are *scarabæes* that bathe in her dung, and have no palates to taste her curious viands.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

Up to my pitch no common judgment flies,
I scorn all earthly dung-bred *scarabæes*.
Dryden, Idea, xxxi. (To the Critic.)

scarabæoid, *a.* and *n.* See *scarabæoid*.

Scarabæus, *n.* See *Scarabæus*.

scaraboid (skar'ā-boid), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *scarab* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling a scarab; of the nature of a scarab.

But these lenticular and *scaraboid* gems are precisely those which the amateur pardonably neglects.

The Academy, Oct. 6, 1888, No. 857, p. 220.

II. *n.* 1. In *entom.*, a scaraboid beetle.—2. An ornament, amulet, etc., resembling a scarab, but not complete as to all its parts, or otherwise differing from a true scarab; also, an imitation scarab, as one of Phœnician or Greek origin, as distinguished from a true or Egyptian scarab.

From the Crimean tombs we learn that the favourite form of signet-ring in the fourth century was a scarab or *scaraboid*, mounted in a gold swivel-ring, and having a subject in intaglio on the under side.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 395.

The design on a crystal *scaraboid* in the British Museum.

A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 127, note.

Scaramouch (skar'ā-mouch), *n.* [Formerly also *Scaramouche*, also *Scaramoucho* (after It.); *<* F. *scaramouche*, a buffoon, *<* *Scaramouche* (E. *Scaramouche*, *Scaramoucha*), *<* It. *Scaramuccia*, a famous Italian zany of the 2d half of the 17th century, who acted in England and died in Paris; the proper name being *<* *scaramuccia* (*>* OF. *escarmouche*), a skirmish: see *skirmish*.] A buffoon in Italian comedy and farce, a cowardly braggadocio who is beaten by Harlequin. The character is often adopted in masquerades, with a dress usually of black, and grotesquely ornamented.

Th' Italian merry-andrews took their place. . . .
Stout *Scaramoucha* with rush lance rode in.
Dryden, Epil. to Univ. of Oxford, 1673.

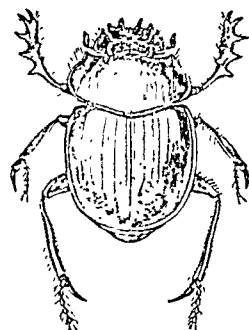
His astonishment still increased upon him, to see a continued procession of harlequins, *scaramouches*, punchinelloes, and a thousand other merry dresses.

Addison, Foxhunter at a Masquerade.

scarbott, *n.* [ME., *<* OF. **scarbot*, *scarbott*, *escharbot*, *escharbot*, *escharbote*, F. *escharbot* (ML. reflex *scarbo*, *scarbo*, *seabo*), beetle, *<* L. *scarabæus*, a beetle: see *scarab*.] A beetle. Prompt. Parv., p. 442.

scarbroite (skār'brō-it), *n.* [*<* Scarborough, sometimes written *Scarbro*, a town of England, + *-ite*.] A white clay-like mineral, void of luster, and essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium. It occurs as veins in the beds of sandstone covering the calcareous rock near Scarborough in England.

scarbugt, *n.* See *searbug*.



scarce (skärs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scarce*; < ME. *scarce*, *skarce*, *scarce*, *scars* = MD. *schaers*, sparing, niggard, D. *schaars*, *schaarsch*, scarce, rare, = Bret. *scarz*, niggard, scanty, short, < OF. *scars*, usually *escars*, *eschars*, rarely *eschar*, *eskar*, *eschard*, sparing, niggard, parsimonious, miserly, poor; of things, small, little, weak, few, scarce, light (of weight), strict, F. *échars*, light (as winds), F. dial. *ccars*, rare, *echarre*, sparing, = Pr. *escars*, *escas* = OSp. *escasso*, Sp. *escaso* = Pg. *escasso* = It. *scarso*, niggard, sparing, scanty, etc., light (of weight); ML. *scarsus*, diminished, reduced; origin uncertain. According to Diez, Mahn, Skeat, and others, < ML. *scarpus*, *excarpus*, for L. *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, pick out, choose, select (see *excerp* and *excerpt*), the lit. sense 'picked out,' 'selected,' leading, it is supposed, to the sense 'rare,' 'scarce' (Skeat), or to the sense 'contracted,' 'shortened' (Muratori, Mahn), whence 'small,' 'scarce'; but ML. *scarpus*, *excarpus*, is not found in any sense of 'scarce,' and this view ignores the early personal use, 'sparing,' 'parsimonious,' which can hardly be connected with ML. *scarpus* except by assuming that *scarpus* was used in an active sense, 'picking out,' 'selecting,' and so 'reserving,' 'sparing.' The physical use in MD. *schaers* *afscheren*, shear off close, shave close, It. *cogliere scarso*, strike close, graze (see *scarce*, *adv.*), *scarsare*, cut off, pinch, scant (see *scarce*, *v.*), suggests some confusion with MD. *schaers*, a pair of shears, also a plowshare, and the orig. verb *scheeren*, shear (see *shear*, *shears*, *share*). The personal sense, 'sparing,' 'niggard,' is appar. the earliest in E. and OF.] 1t. Sparing; parsimonious; niggard; niggardly; stingy.

Ye shul use the riches . . . in swich a manere that men holde nat yow to *scars* ne to sparynge ne to foolgare. Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

That on was bothe curteis and kende,
Lef to give and lef to spende;
And that other lef to pinche,
Bothe he was *scars* and chynche.

Scrym Sages, l. 1244.

Also God doeth commaund him which shall be king that he hoord not vp much treasure, that he be not *scarce*, or a nigarde, for the office of a Merchaunt is to keepe, but of a King to giue and to be liberal.

Guccara, Letters (tr. by Helioves, 1577), p. 11.

2. Scantly supplied; poorly provided; not having much: sometimes with *of*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In day[e]s olde, whan small apparail
Suffled vn-to hy astate or mene,
Was grete howsholde stuffid with vitail:
But now howsholde be full *scars* and lene.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 103

As when a vulture, on Imaus bred,
Dislodging from a region *scarce* of prey,
 . . . flies toward the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams.
Milton, P. L., iii. 433.

3t. Diminished; reduced from the original or the proper size or measure; deficient; short.

Nou behoueth to habbe two mesures, ane litle and ane *scarce*, that he useth to toure the noke. And another guode and large, that he useth that non ne y-zyth [sees].

Ayenbite of Ineyt (L. E. T. S.), p. 53.

4. Deficient in quantity or number; insufficient for the need or demand; scant; scanty; not abundant.

Hys moder he dade in warde & *scars* lyfde her fonde
In the abbeye of Worwell & bynyme hyr londe.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 334.

How be it ye wynde was so *scarce* and calme that we coude not come to the towne of Corfona tyll Monday ayenyt night.
Sir R. Guyllforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

The Padre told Capt. Swan that Provision was now *scarce* on the Island; but he would engage that the Governour would do his utmost to furnish us.

Dampier, Voyages, l. 301.

5. Few in number; seldom seen; infrequent; uncommon; rare: as, *scarce* coins; a *scarce* book.

The *scarcest* of all is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved. Addison, Remarks on Italy.
Nor weeds are now, for whence arose the weed
Scarce plants, fair herbs, and curious flowers proceed.
Crabbe, Works, l. 59.

6. Characterized by scarcity, especially of provisions, or the necessities of life.

Others that are provident rost their fish and flesh vpon hurdles as before is expressed, and keepe it till *scarce* times.
Capt. John Smith, Works, l. 132.

To make one's self *scarce*, to make off; get out of the way; leave at once. [Colloq.]

You seem to forget that my liberty was granted only on condition of making myself *scarce* in the two Castles.
Smollett.

You left me planted there—obliged to make myself *scarce* because I had broken contract.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lxii.

=Syn. 4 and 5. Rare, Scarce. See rare.]

scarce (skärs), *adv.* [= MD. *schaers*, *schaars*, *scarce*, close (cf. *schaers* *afscheren*, shear or shave close; cf. It. *cogliere scarso*, strike close, graze; prop. the adj.); < *scarce*, *a.*] Hardly; barely; scarcely.

Their successors have done very little, or *scarce* made any attempts.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

To Noah's Ark *scarce* came a thicker Croud
For life than to be slain there hither flow'd.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 170.

I had *scarce* taken orders a year, before I began to think seriously of matrimony.
Goldsmith, Vicar, l.

While I profess my ignorance, I *scarce* know what to say I am ignorant of.
Lamb, Chapter on Ears.

scarcel (skärs), *v. t.* [*ME. scarsen* (= It. *scarsare*); < *scarce*, *a.*] To make less; diminish; make scant. Prompt. Parv., p. 442.

Scarsare [It.], to *scarce*, to spare, to pinch, to cut off, to scant.
Florio.

scarcely (skärs'li), *adv.* [*ME. scarsly*, *scarsely*, *scarsliche*, *scarsliche*, *scarschliche*; < *scarce* + *-ly*.] 1t. Sparingly; parsimoniously; niggardly; stingily.

Lyve as *scarsly* as hym list desire.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 583.

2t. Scantly; insufficiently.

He that soweth *scarsly*, schal and *scarsly* reye; and he that soweth in blessingis schal reye and of blessingis.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. ix. 6.

3. Hardly; barely; with difficulty.

He *scarsly* knew him, striving to disown
His blotched form, and blushing to be known.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 670.

Early one morning, when it was *scarsly* the gray of the dawn.
Iring, Granada, p. 54.

The sentence of Bacon had *scarsly* been pronounced when it was mitigated.
Macaulay, Bacon.

Their characters afford *scarsly* a point of contact.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

There was a thick fog, which the moon *scarsly* brightened.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 118.

scarcement (skärs'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *skarsment*; origin obscure.] 1. In building, a setback in the face of a wall, or in a bank of earth: a footing or ledge formed by the setting back of a wall.—2. In mining, a small projecting ledge left in a shaft as a temporary support for a ladder, or for some similar purpose.

scarcentness (skärs'nes), *n.* [*ME. scarsenes*, *scarsnesse*; < *scarce* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being scarce. Specifically—(a) Sparingness; parsimony; niggardliness.

The zeuen principals uirtues that ansuerieth to the zeue vices, ase deth hogsamnesse a-ye prede, . . . Largesse a ye *scarsnesse*.
Ayenbite of Ineyt (L. E. T. S.), p. 159.

(b) Deficiency; dearth.

We recouder syght of the yle of Candy, wherof we made grete joye, not only for the happy escape frome the grete danger yt we were late in, but also for the lacke and *scarcentness* of vytaylls that was in our galye.
Sir R. Guyllforde, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

(c) Bareness; infrequency of occurrence; uncommonness.

The value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarcentness*.
Collier.

scarcity (skärs'si-ti), *n.* [*ME. scarsitie*, *scarsete*, *scarsite*, *skarsete*, < OF. *escarsete*, *escarsete*, *escarsite*, *escharsete*, *escharsete*, *scharsete*, parsimony, niggardliness, miserliness, meanness, deficiency, lack, = It. *scarceità*, scarcity, light weight (cf. It. *scarsazza*, Sp. *escasez*, scarcity); as *scarce* + *-ity*.] 1t. Sparingness; parsimony; niggardliness; stinginess.

Right as men blamen an auerous man, bycause of his *skarsete* and chyncherie, in the same manner is he to blame that spendeth ouer largely.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus (ed. Wright), p. 162.

2. The state or condition of being scarce; smallness of quantity or number, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands; absolutely, deficiency of things necessary to the subsistence of man; dearth; want; famine.

The grounde was vntyled and vnswowen, wherof ensued great *scarsytle* and hunger, and after hunger ensued deth.
Fabyan, Chron., lxxv.

But all in vaine; I sate vp late & rose early, contended with the colde, and conuersed with *scarsytle*.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, p. 5.

They have in all these parts a great *scarsytle* of fuel; so that they commonly use either the reeds of Indian wheat or cow dung.
Pococke, Description of the East, l. 123.

Root of scarcity, or scarcity-root, *mangel-wurzel*. =Syn. 2. *Scarcity*, *dearth*, *famine*. *Scarcity* of the necessities of life is not so severe as *dearth*, nor *dearth* so severe as *famine*. Primarily, *dearth* is a scarcity that is felt in high prices, and *famine* such scarcity that people have to go hungry; but both are generally stronger than their derivation would suggest, *famine* often standing for ex-

treme difficulty in getting anything whatever to support life.

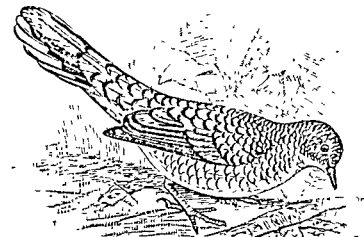
Scarcity and want shall shun you;
Ceres' blessing so is on you.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 116.

There happen'd an extraordinary dearth in England, corne bearing an excessive price.
Evelyn, Diary, p. 9 (1631).

Come not back again to suffer,
Where the *Famine* and the *Fever*
Wear the heart and waste the body.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xx.

scarcrow, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *scarecrow*.

scard (skärd), *n.* A dialectal form of *shard*.
Scardafella (skär-dä-fel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < It. *scardafella*.] An American genus of *Columbidae*, containing ground-doves



Scaly Ground-dove (*Scardafella squamata*).

of small size with cuneate tail and scaly plumage, as *S. inca* or *S. squamata*; the scale-doves. **scare** (skär), *a.* [Sc. also *skair*, *scar*, *skar*, *scaur*, ME. *scar*, *sker*, < Icel. *skjarr*, shy, timid.] Timid; shying. [Now only Scotch.]

The *skerre* horse. Ancren Ricle, p. 242, note.
scare (skär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scared*, ppr. *scaring*. [Formerly also *skare*, Sc. *skair*; Sc. also *scar*, *skar*, E. and U. S. dial. *skear*, *sker*; < ME. *scarren*, *skarren*, *skeren*, frighten, < *scar*, *sker*, *scared*, timid: see *scar*, *a.*] I. trans. To frighten; terrify suddenly; strike with sudden terror or fear.

This Ascatius with skathe *skerrit* of his rewme
Pelleus, with pouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13404.

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will *scare* the herd, and so my shoot is lost.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 7.

I can hardly think there was ever any *scared* into heaven.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 52.

"Wasn't the Rabbit *scared*, Uncle Remus?" asked the little boy. "Honey, dey ain't bin no wusser *skerr'd* beas' sence de worril begin dan dish yer same Brer Rabbit."
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xvi.

To *scare away*, to drive away by frightening.—To *scare up*, to find; bring to light; discover: as, to *scare up* money. [Colloq.] =Syn. To daunt, appal, frighten; *scare* represents the least of dignity in the act or in the result; it generally implies suddenness.

II. intrans. To become frightened; be scared: as, a horse that *scars* easily. [Colloq.]

As a scoutie wach [a sentinel] *scared*, so the assery rysed.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), li. 838.

scare (skär), *n.* [*ME. scare*, *v.*] A sudden fright or panic: particularly applied to a sudden terror inspired by a trifling cause, or a purely imaginary or causeless alarm.

God knows this is only a *scare* to the Parliament, to make them give the more money. Pepys, Diary, Nov. 25, 1664.

scare, *n.* An obsolete form of *scar*.

scare (skär), *a.* [Perhaps due to *scarce*, earlier *scarce*, in like sense (the terminal *-e* taken for the plural suffix?). Cf. *scary*.] Lean; scanty; scrappy. [Prov. Eng.]

scare (skär), *n.* In golf, the narrow part of the head of the club by which it is fastened to the handle. [Scotch.]

scarebabe (skär'bäb), *n.* [*ME. scare*, *v.*, + obj. *babe*.] Something to frighten a babe; a bugbear. *Grosc.* [Rare.]

scarebug (skär'bug), *n.* [Also *scarbug*; < *scar*, *v.*, + *bug*.] Anything terrifying; a bugbear. See *bug*.

Yet remembering that these compliments, without the substance, are but empty gulls and *scarebugs* of majesty, the sophistry of government, as one calls them, and, as Zechariah the prophet saith, the instruments of a foolish governor.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 119.

scarecrow (skär'krö), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scarerow*, *skarerow*; < *scar*, *v.*, + obj. *crow*.] 1. A figure of straw or clouts, made in grotesque semblance of a man, set in a grain-field or a garden to frighten off crows and other birds from the crops; hence, anything set up or in-

tended to frighten or keep off intruders, or to terrify the foolish.

Cuculiacornacchie [It.], a *skar-crowe* in a field.

Florio (1598).

To be ready in our clothes is to be ready for nothing else; a man looks as if he be hung in chains, or like a scarecrow.

Dekker, *Gull's Hornbook*, p. 67.

You, Antonio's creature, and chief manager of this plot for my daughter's eloping! you, that I placed here as a scarecrow!

Sheridan, *The Duenna*, I. 3.

One might have mistaken him [Ichabod Crane] for the genius of famine descending upon the earth, or some scarecrow eloped from the cornfield.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 420.

2. A person so poor and so meanly clad as to resemble a scarecrow.

No eye hath seen such scarecrows. I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., iv. 2. 41.

I think she was bewitched, or mad, or blind;

She would never have taken such a scarecrow else

Into protection.

Beau and Fl., *Captain*, II. 2.

scarecrow² (skär'krō), *n.* [Cf. *scarf*³ and *crow*².] The black tern, *Hydrochelidon fissipes*. *Pennant*. [Prov. Eng.]

scarefire (skär'fir), *n.* [Also *skarvfire*; < *scar*¹ + *fire*.] 1. A fire-alarm.

From noise of *scarv-fires* rest ye free,

From murders, benediction.

Herrick, *The Bell-Man*.

2. A house-burning; a conflagration. Compare *scathefire*.

I sed fool-hardily to sallie forth and fight most courageously, but came home fewer than they went, doing no more good than one handful of water, as men say, in a common *scarv-fire*.

Holland, tr. of *Ammanius Marcellinus* (1609). (*Nares*.)

This general word [engine], communicable to all machines or instruments, use in this city hath conluded to signifie that which is used to quench *scarv-fires*.

Fuller, *Worthiles*, London, II. 331.

Bells serve to proclaim a *scarv-fire*.

Holder.

scarv-sinner (skär'sin'er), *n.* [< *scarv*¹, *v.* + obj. *sinner*.] One who or that which scares, or frightens sinners. [Rare.]

Do stop that death-looking, long-striding scoundrel of a *scarv-sinner* [Death] who is poking after me.

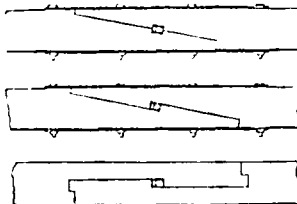
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 76.

scarf¹ (skärf), *n.* [Formerly also *skarv*, also *scarph*, appar. simulating *scarf*² as a var. of *scarf*²; < Sw. *skarv*, a scarf, seam, joint, a piece sewed to another (cf. Norw. *skare*, an end or fragment of a board or plank, = AS. *searfe*, a fragment, piece, = D. *scharf*, a shred, = G. *scherbe*, a fragment, shard); associated with the verb, Sw. *skarfa*, join together, sew together, piece out (cf. in comp. *skarv-gat*, an adz), = Norw. *skarva*, make even (by adding or taking away), equalize, balance, settle (accounts), = Dan. *skare*, scarf, = AS. *searfan*, cut small, shred, scrape (the AS. would give E. **sharf*, *n.*, **sharre*, *v.*), = G. dial. (Bav.) *scharben*, cut, notch (timber), G. *scharben*, cut small; appar., with a formative or addition -f (-r), from the same source as the nearly equiv. Icel. *skör*, a rim, edge, joint in a ship's planking, a plank, row of benches or steps, = Norw. *skar*, a cut, notch, scarf, = Dan. dial. *skar*, a cut, notch (cf. Icel. *skür* = Norw. *skaar* = Sw. *skär*, a cut made by a scythe, a swath, = Dan. *skaar*, a cut, incision, swath, *skatarr*, a cut, notch), whence the verb, Icel. *skara*, clinch (the planks of a boat) so that each overlaps the plank beneath it, = Norw. *skara*, join, bring together, clinch (the planks of a ship), etc., = Dan. *skarre*, join, searp; < Icel. *skera* = AS. *secan*, etc., cut, shear; see *shear*. The words from this verb are very numerous, and some forms of its derivatives are confused with others. The sense 'cut' appears to be due to the AS.; the sense 'join' to Scand. The noun *scarf*, in E., may be from the verb.] 1. A cut; notch; groove; channel.

The captured whale is towed to the beach at high tide, and a *scarf* is cut along the body and through the blubber, to which one end of a tackle is hooked.

C. M. Seannoin, *Marine Mammals*, p. 61.

2. In *carp.*, a joint by which the ends of two pieces of timber are united so as to form a continuous piece; also, the part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined together longitudinally, so that the corresponding



Various Forms of Scarfs.

ends may fit together in an even joint. (Different scarf-joints are shown in the accompanying cut.) The joint is secured by bolts and straps.

Wee haled aground to stoppe a leake, which we found to be in the *skarfe* afore.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 453.

3. In *metal-working*, the flattened or chamfered edges of iron prepared for union by welding or brazing, as in the brazing together of the two ends of a band-saw.—*Edye's scarf*, a vertical scarf with two hooks, formerly much used for beams of ships when wood was the material of construction.

scarf¹ (skärf), *v. t.* [< Sw. *skarfa*, join together, sew together, piece out, = Norw. *skarva*, make even, = Dan. *skarre*, usually *skarre*, scarf; see *scarf*¹, *n.*] 1. In *carp.*, to cut a scarf in; unite by means of a scarf. See *scarf*¹, *n.*, 2.

The leak . . . was principally occasioned by one of the bolts being wore away and loose in the joining of the stern, where it was *scarfed*.

Anson, *Voyage*, II. 7.

2. To fense, flay, or remove the skin and blubber from (a whale); cut off from a whale with the spade, as blubber; spade; cut in.

scarf² (skärf), *n.*; pl. *scarfs*, formerly also *scarvrs* (skärvz). [An altered form of *scarf*², appar. simulating *scarf*¹; see *scarf*².] 1. A band of some fine material used as a decorative accessory to costume, and sometimes put to practical use, as for muffling the head and face. The narrow mantle worn by women about 1830 to 1840 was of the nature of a scarf.

Then must they have their silk *scarfs* cast about their faces, and fluttering in the wind, with great lapels at every end, either of gold or silver or silk, which they say they wear to keep them from sun-burning.

Stubbs, *Anatomie of Abuses*.

What fashion will you wear the garland of? about your neck, like an usurer's chain? or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*?

Shak., *Much Ado*, II. 1. 193.

There is a carpet in the next room; put it on, with this *scarf* over thy face.

H. Jonson, *Epilogue*, iv. 2.

I . . . saw the palace-front

Alive with fluttering *scarfs* and ladies' eyes.

Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

2. A band of warm and soft material, as knitted or crocheted worsted, worn around the neck and head in cold weather.—3. A cravat so worn that it covers the bosom of the shirt, whether it is passed through a ring, or tied in a knot, or put together in a permanent shape and fastened with a hook and eye or a similar appliance. See *scarf-pin*, *scarf-ring*.—4. In *her.*, same as *handkerchief*.—5. A long thin plate.

The Vault thus prepared, a *scarf* of lead was provided, some two feet long and five inches broad, therein to make an inscription.

Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, XI. vii. 40.

scarf² (skärf), *v. t.* [< *scarf*², *n.*] 1. To wrap around one, as in the manner of a scarf.

Up from my cabin,

My sea-gown *scarfed* about me. In the dark

Groped I to find out them. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 2. 13.

2. To cover with or as if with a scarf.

Come, seeling night,

Scarv up the tender eye of pitiful day.

Shak., *Macbeth*, III. 2. 47.

After breakfast Margaret opened the front door to look out. Here rose a straight and sheer breastwork of snow, five feet or more in height, nicely *scarving* the door and lintels.

S. Judt, *Margaret*, I. 17.

scarf³ (skärf), *n.* [Also irreg. (Se.) *searf*, *skart*, *searh*; < Icel. *skarfr* = Norw. *skar*, *skarv*, the green cormorant.] The cormorant. [Prov. Eng.]

scarf⁴, *n.* An obsolete variant of *scarf*¹.

scarfed (skärf), *a.* [< *scarf*² + -ed².] Covered or adorned with or as if with a scarf; decorated with scarfs or pendants.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,

The *scarfed* hawk puts from her native bay! . . .

How like the prodigal doth she return,

With over-w cater'd ribs and ragged sails!

Shak., *M. of V.*, II. 6. 15.

scarfing (skär'fing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scarf*¹, *v.*] The act or process of removing blubber from a whale. It is done with a spade, in such a way that long strips of blubber are continuously unwound from the whale's spinally, the carcass being turned or rolled as the operation proceeds.

scarfing-frame (skär'fing-främ), *n.* A device for holding firmly the scarfed ends of a band-saw while they are being brazed together.

scarfing-machine (skär'fing-mä-shén'), *n.* A machine for shaving the ends of leather belt-ling to a feather-edge where they are to be lapped to form a joint.

scarf-joint (skärf'joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a joint formed by scarfing.

scarf-loom (skärf'löm), *n.* A figure-loom for weaving fabrics of moderate breadth.

scarf-pin (skärf'pin), *n.* An ornamental pin worn in a scarf or necktie.

scarf-ring (skärf'ring), *n.* An ornamental ring through which the ends of a scarf or necktie are drawn.

scarf-skin (skärf'skin), *n.* The epidermis, especially the thin, dry outermost layer, which continually scales off. Also *scarf-skin*.

Not a hair

Ruffled upon the *scarfskin*.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

scarf-weld (skärf'weld), *n.* A peculiar joint made in welding two pieces of metal, as iron, together. See *scarf*¹, *n.*, 3.

scarfwise (skärf'wiz), *adv.* As a scarf or sash; hence, crosswise.

They had upon their coats a scroll or band of silver, which came *scarfwise* over the shoulder, and so down under the arm.

Goldwell (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 478).

Scaridae (skar'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Scarus* + -idae.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Scarus*. The body is oblong and covered with large scales, the posterior of which are angulated; the head is compressed and the jaws are undivided in the middle, exposed, and have the teeth mostly coalescent with the bone, only the tips being free; the dorsal has nine spines and ten rays, and the anal two spines and eight rays. The species are characteristic of the tropical seas, and are generally brilliant in coloration. Over 100 are known. They attain for the most part a considerable size, many reaching a length of 3 feet or more, and as a rule are excellent table-fish. They are generally known as *parrot-fishes*. One of them, *Scarus cretensis*, was celebrated among the Romans for its savoriness. Also *Scarina*. See cut under *parrot-fish*.

scarie, *n.* Same as *scarify*.

scarification (skar'i-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *scarification* = Pr. *escarificatio* = Sp. *escarificación* = Pg. *escarificação* = It. *scarificazione*, < L. *scarificatio*(-n-), later form of *scarificatio*(-n-), *scariphatio*(-n-), a scratching open, scarification, < *scarificare*, later form of *scarifare*, *scariphare*, scratch open; see *scarify*.] In *surg.*, the act of scarifying; the operation of making several superficial incisions in a part, as for the purpose of taking away blood or serum.

scaricator (skar'i-fi-kä-tor), *n.* [= F. *scarificateur* = Sp. *escarificador*; < NL. *scarificator*, < L. *scarificare*, scarify; see *scarify*.] 1. One who scarifies; a scarifier.

What though the *scarificator* work upon him day by day? It is only upon a caput mortuum.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, III. xvii.

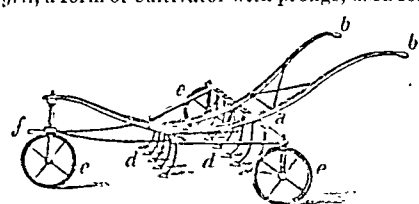
2. An instrument used in scarification. One form combines ten or twelve lancets, which are discharged through apertures in its plane surface by pulling a trigger, so that in passing they make a number of incisions in the part to which the instrument is applied. This instrument is used in wet cupping. See *cupping*, *n.*, 1.

scarifier (skar'i-fi-er), *n.* [< *scarify* + -er¹.] 1. One who scarifies, either literally or figuratively.

I . . . have always had my idea that Digges, of Corpus, was the man to whom my flagellation was intrusted. . . . There is an air of fashion in everything which Digges writes, and a chivalrous conservatism, which makes me pretty certain that D. was my *scarifier*.

Thackeray, *Phillip*, xvi.

2. An instrument used for scarifying.—3. In *agri.*, a form of cultivator with prongs, used for



Scarifier.

a, frame; b, handles; c, teeth; d, wheels; e, draft-hook.

stirring the soil without reversing its surface or altering its form. Such implements are also called *hassps*, *seufflers*, and *grubbers*.

scarify (skar'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scarified*, ppr. *scarifying*. [Early mod. E. also *scarifie*, *scarifice*, *scarific*; < OF. (and F.) *scarifier* = Pr. *scarificare* = Sp. Pg. *escarificar* (cf. Pg. *surrafiagar*, *surjar*) = It. *scarificare*, < L. *scarificare*, a later accom. form of *scarifare*, *scariphare*, scarify, scratch open, < Gr. *σκαρίφω*, a stylus or sharp-pointed instrument for drawing outlines; prob. akin to E. *shear*, *sharp*, etc.] 1. In *surg.*, to scratch or make superficial incisions in; as, to *scarify* the gums.

But to *scarifie* a swelling, or make incision, their best instruments are some splinted stone.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, I. 187.



Scarp.

That costs but twa *skarts* of a pen.

Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, v.

I stude beside blessed Alexander Peden, when I heard him call the death and testimony of our happy martyrs but draps of blude and *scarts* of ink in respect of fitting discharge of our duty. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.*

scart² (skärt), *n.* [Prob. a transposed form of *scart¹*.] A meager, puny-looking person; a niggard. [*Scotch.*]

scart³ (skärt), *n.* Same as *scart²*. [*Scotch.*]

But d'ye think ye'll help them wi' skirling that gate like an auld *skart*? *Scott, Antiquary, viii.*

scart-free (skärt-frö), *a.* Without scratch or injury. [*Scotch.*]

scarth (skärth), *n.* Same as *scart³*.

scartocciot (skär-toch'iö), *n.* [It., "a coffin of paper for spice," etc. (Florio), same as *cartoccio*, a cartouche: see *cartouche*, *cartridge*.] A fold of paper; cover.

One poor groat's-worth of unprepared antimony, finely wrapt up in several *scartocciots*. *D. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.*

scarus (skä'rus), *n.* [*L. scarus*, < Gr. *σκαρος*, a kind of sea-fish: see *scar¹*.] 1. A fish of the genus *Scarus*.

The tender laid of Apulian swine, and the condit belies of the *scarus*. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 603.*

2. [*cap.*] [*NL.* (Gronovius, 1763; Forskål, 1775).] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the *scarus* of the ancient Greeks and Romans is the oldest known species, giving name to the *Scaridae* or *Scarinae*, and having varying limits; the parrot-wrasses or parrot-fishes. By most American authors the name has been used for the genus called *Pseudoscarus* by European authors, and the ancient *scarus* and its congeners have been placed in a genus called *Sparisomus*. See *cut* under *parrot-fish*.

scarvest, *n.* An obsolete plural of *scarf²*.

scary¹ (skär'i), *a.* [Also *skary*; < *scar¹* + *-y¹*. Cf. the earlier adj. *scar¹*, *a.*] 1. Scaring; causing or tending to cause a scare; causing fright; as, a *scary* situation.

But too thee, poore Dido, this sight so *skarye* beholding, What feeling creepeth? *Stanhurst, Aeneid, iv. 433 (Davies.)*

2. Inclined to be scared; subject to scares; timid.

It is not to be marvelled at that amid such a place as this, for the first time visited, the horses were a little *scary*. *Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lix.*

3. Somewhat alarmed or frightened; fluttered.

I'm *scary* always to see her shake Her wicked head. *Whittier.*

[Colloq. in all uses.]

scary² (skär'i), *n.* [Cf. *scar³*, lean, scanty, scraggy. Less prob. < *scar*, a bare place on the side of a steep (see *scar²*), + *-y¹*.] Poor land, having only a thin coat of grass. [*Local, Eng.*]

scat¹ (skät), *n.* [Also *scatt*, *skatt*; < ME. *scat* (< *scat*, "scat," cf. *cherst*), < AS. *scat*, *scatt*, *scatt*, a coin, money, tax (ML. reflex *scata*, *scatta*), = OS. *scat* = OFries. *sket*, *schet*, *n* coin, money, wealth, cattle, = D. *schat* = MLG. *schat* = OHG. *scat*, a coin, money, MHG. *schaz*, G. *schatz*, money, treasure, riches, treasury, = Icel. *skattr* = Sw. *skatt* = Dan. *skat*, tax, tribute, = Goth. *skatts*, a piece of money, money; perhaps related to OBulg. *skotü* = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *skot*, cattle, = Russ. *skot*, cattle, ORuss. also money (cf. *L. pecunia*, money, as related to *pecus*, cattle, and AS. *feoh*, cattle, fee: see *pecuniary* and *fee¹*), but the OBulg. word, if related, may be borrowed from the Tout. The word *scot²* is of different origin.] A tax; tribute; specifically, a land-tax paid in the Shetland Islands.

The expenses of government were defrayed by a land-tax, called *skatt*. The incidence of *skatt* was originally calculated and fixed by a process in which all the lands then under cultivation were divided into districts of equal productive value, and consequently varying in superficial area in different parts of the islands according to the comparative value of the soil, but averaging about 104 Scottish acres each. *Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 639.*

When he ravaged Norway, Laying waste the kingdom, Seizing *scatt* and treasure For her royal needs.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Saga of King Olaf, xvi.

scat² (skät), *n.* [Formerly also *skatt*; not related, unless by corruption, with *scat¹*, a flying shower: see *scud*.] A brisk shower of rain, driven by the wind. *Grose. [Prov. Eng.]*

When Halldown has a hat, Let Kenton beware of a *Scatt*.

Old Devon, proverb, quoted by Grose from Risdon.

scat³ (skät), *n.* [Appar. an irreg. form of *scath*, *scathe*, but perhaps a deflected use of *scat¹*, 'tax,' hence 'damago.'] Damage; loss.

It is part of the *scat* of the gear quibk was castline furth of the schipe. *Aberd. Reg., v. 25. (Jamieson.)*

scat⁴ (skät), *interj.* [Perhaps an interjectional form of *scot¹* or *scout²*, ult. from the root of *shoot*; usually addressed to a cat, pronounced 'ssss-cat!' and understood to consist of the word *cat* with a sibilant prefix. Cf. Sw. *schas*, up, begone.] Be off; begone: addressed to cats and other small animals.

scat⁴ (skät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scatted*, ppr. *scatting*. [*Cf. scat¹, interj.*] To scare or drive away (a cat or other small animal) by crying "Scat!"

scatch (skach), *n.* [*F. escache*, an oval bit, prob. < OF. *eschacher*, *esquacher*, *eschacher*, crush out, flatten, as wire, compress, as sheets of paper, etc.: see *squash¹*.] A kind of bit for bridle. Also called *scatchmouth*.

scatchest (skach'ez), *n. pl.* [Also *skatches*; another form of *skates*, pl., < OF. *eschace*, *eschasse*, F. *échasse*, F. dial. *écase*, *éache*, *chache*, a stilt, < OFlem. *schactse*, a high-heeled shoe, D. *schauts*, pl. *schautsen*, skates, stilts: see *skate²*.] Stilts used for walking in dirty places.

Others grew in the legs, and to see them you would have said they had been cranes. . . . or else men walking upon stilts or *scatches*. *Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1.*

scatchmouth (skach'mouth), *n.* [*Cf. scatch* + *mouth*.] Same as *scatch*.

scate¹, *n.* See *skate²*.

scatebroust (skät'o-brus), *a.* [*L. scatebra*, a gushing up of water, a spring, < *scatere*, bubble, gush, well.] Abounding with springs. *Bailey, 1731.*

scathi, *v.* and *n.* An erroneous spelling of *scathe*. **scathe** (skärth), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scathed*, ppr. *scathing*. [See, also *skath*; < ME. *scathen*, *skathen*, < AS. *scathan* (pret. *scōth*, pp. *scathen*), also weak *scyththan*, *sceththan*, injure, harm, hurt, *scathe*, = OFries. *skathia*, *schadia*, *schaina* = D. *schaden* = MLG. *schaden* = OHG. *scadan*, MHG. G. *schaden* = Icel. *skatha*, *skethja* = Sw. *skada* = Dan. *skade* = Goth. *skathjan*, also, in comp., *ga-skathjan* (pret. *skōth*, pp. *skathans*), injure, harm; possibly akin to Skt. *kshata*, wounded, < *√ kshan*, wound. Cf. Gr. *ἀκρίβης*, unscathed. Hence *scathe*, *n.*, *scathel*, *scaddle*.] To injure; harm; hurt.

You are a saucy boy: is't so indeed? This trick may chance to *scathe* you.

Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 86.

The pine-tree *scathed* by lightning-fire. *Scott, Rokeby, iv. 3.*

There are some strokes of calamity that *scathe* and scorch the soul. *Irving. (Imp. Dict.)*

scathe (skärth), *n.* [*ME. scathe*, *skathe*, *schathe*, loss, injury, harm, < AS. **scathan* (cf. equiv. *scathen*) = OFries. *skatha*, *skada*, *skada* = D. MLG. *schade* = OHG. *scado*, MHG. G. *schade*, *schaden* = Icel. *skathi*, *skathi* = Sw. *skada* = Dan. *skade*, damage, loss, hurt (cf. AS. *scatha*, one who scathes or injures a foe, = OS. *scathio*, a foe, = OHG. *scado*, injurer); from the verb.] 1. Harm; injury; damage; mischief.

Crysyde, which that nevere dide hem *scathe*, Shal now no longer in hire billes bathe.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 207.

Wherein Rome hath done you any *scathe*, Let him make treble satisfaction.

Shak., Tit. And., v. 1. 7.

This life of mine I guard as God's high gift from *scathe* and wrong. *Tennyson, Guinevere.*

2. Disadvantage; a matter of regret; a pity.

She was somdel deaf, and that was *scathe*. *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., i. 116.*

scathefire (skärth'fir), *n.* [*Cf. scathe* + *fire*. Cf. *scarfire*.] Destructive flames; conflagration.

In a great *scathefire* it is wisdom not only to suffer those houses to burn down which are past quenching, but sometimes to pull down some few houses wherein the fire is not yet kindled, to free all the rest of the city from danger. *Abp. Bramhall, Works, III. 539. (Davies.)*

scatheful (skärth'fūl), *a.* [*Cf. scathe* + *-ful*.] Causing harm or mischief; injurious; destructive. Also *scathful*.

Such *scathful* grapple did he make With the most noble bottom of our fleet. *Shak., T. N., v. 1. 59.*

scathefulness (skärth'fūl-nes), *n.* Injuriousness; destructiveness. Also *scathfulness*.

scathel, *a.* and *n.* [*E. dial. scaddle*, *skaddle*, < ME. *scathel*, < AS. **scathol*, injurious, mischievous (= OHG. *scadel* = Goth. *skathuls*, injurious, wicked), < *scathan*, injure, harm: see *scathe*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Harmful; injurious; mischievous.

Many ladde ther forth-lep to laue & to kest, Scopen out (of the ship) the *scathel* water, that fayn scape wolde. *Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 165.*

II. *n.* Hurt; injury.

Lokez the contree be clere, the corners are large; Discovers now sekerly skrogges and other, That no *skathelle* in the skroggez skorne us here aftyre. *Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 1642.*

scatheless (skäth'les), *a.* [*Cf. ME. skathelless*, *scatheless* (= OFries. *skadlos*, *schadlos* = D. *schadeloos* = MLG. *schadelös* = MHG. *schadelös* = Icel. *skathlauss* = Sw. Dan. *skadelslös*); < *scathe* + *-less*.] Without *scathe* or harm; without mischief, injury, or damage; unharmed.

At the laste thanne thought I, That *scatheless*, fullie sykerly, I myght unto the welles go.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1550.

He's sent back Grace safe and *skathelless*. *Scott, Black Dwarf, x.*

scathful, *a.* See *scatheful*.

scathfulness, *n.* Same as *scathefulness*.

scathing (skä'thing), *p. a.* Damaging; wounding; blasting; scorching: as, *scathing* irony.

scathingly (skä'thing-li), *adv.* With damaging or withering severity; unsparingly: as, he was *scathingly* denounced.

scathold (skät'höld), *n.* [Also *scathold*, *scathald*, *scattald*, *scattold*; < *scat¹*, tax, tribute, + *hold¹*, as in *frechold*. Cf. *scatland*.] In Orkney and Shetland, open ground for pasture or for furnishing fuel; *scatland*.

scathy (skä'thi), *a.* [*Cf. scathe* + *-y¹*.] Mischievous; vicious; dangerous: as, let him alone, he's *scathy*. [*Scotch.*]

scatland (skät'land), *n.* [*Cf. Icel. skatt-land*, a tributary land, dependency, < *skattr*, tribute, + *land*, land. Cf. *scathold*.] In Orkney and Shetland, land which paid *scat* or duty for the right of pasture and of cutting peat.

scatology (skä-töl'ö-ji), *n.* [*Cf. Gr. σκατ- (skar-), dung, ordure, + λογία, < λογία, speak: see -ology.*] The science of fossil excrement; the knowledge of animals which may be acquired by the examination of coprolites.

scatomancy (skät'ö-man-si), *n.* [*Cf. Gr. σκατ- (skar-), dung, ordure, + μαντεία, divination.*] Divination or diagnosis of disease by inspection of excrement. Compare *scatocopy*.

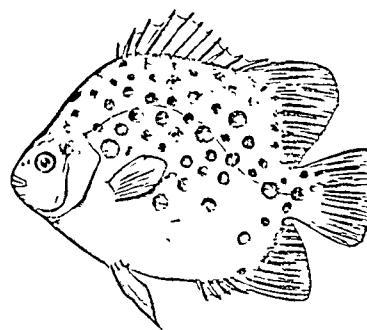
There learned I drilmaney, *scatomancy*, pathology, therapeutics, and greater than them all, anatomy.

C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxv. (Davies.)

Scatophaga (skä-tof'ä-gä), *n.* [*NL.* (Meigen, 1803, in form *Scathophaga*): see *scatophaga*.] A genus of *Muscidae*, containing such species as *S. stercoraria*; the dung-flies.

scatophage (skät'ö-fij), *n.* [*Cf. NL. scatophagus*, dung-eating: see *scatophagous*.] An animal that feeds on dung; especially, a scatophagous insect, as a fly.

Scatophagidæ (skät'ö-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Scatophagus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Scatophagus*. The body is oblong and elevated toward the front of the back, the head rather small and compressed, mouth small and armed with bands of slender teeth; the



Scatophagus argus.

dorsal is in two sections of nearly equal length, and the anterior spinous section is nearly separated from the posterior, which is mainly composed of branched rays. The anal is similar and opposite to the second dorsal and preceded by four spines; the ventrals are thoracic and complete. Four species are known as inhabitants of the Indian ocean and Australian seas.

Scatophaginae (skät'ö-fä-jä-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Scatophagus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Muscidae*, typified by the genus *Scatophaga*; the dung-flies.

scatophagoid (skä-tof'ä-goid), *a.* and *n.* [*Cf. Scatophagus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Scatophagidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Scatophagidæ*.

Scatophagoidea (skä-tof'ä-goi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Scatophagus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, with the forks of the

post-temporal intimately united with the posterior and inferior edges of the sides of the cranium, containing only the family *Scatophagidae*.

scatophagous (skā-tof'ā-gus), *a.* [*< NL. scatophagus, < Gr. σκατοφάγος, dung-eating, < σκατ- (skāt-), dung, + φάγειν, eat.*] Feeding upon excrement, as a dung-fly.

Scatophagus (skā-tof'ā-gus), *n.* [*< NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831): see scatophagous.*] In *ichth.*, a genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Scatophagidae*. The most common species, *S. argus*, enters rivers to some extent. It is said to feed upon excrementitious matter. See cut under *Scatophagidae*.

scatotomy (skāt'ō-skō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. σκατ- (skāt-), dung, ordure, + σκωπ- (skōp-), view.*] Inspection of excrement for the purpose of divination or diagnosis.

scatt., *n.* See *scat*¹.

scatter (skāt'ēr), *v.* [*< ME. scatteren, skateren, skateren, scatter, < late AS. *scatterian, scatteran = MD. scheteren, scatter; formed (with a freq. suffix) < √ scat, not found elsewhere in Teut., but answering to Gr. √ σκαδ, in σκαδάρνυμι, sprinkle, scatter, σκαδᾶσαι, a scattering. Cf. shatter, an assibilated form of scatter.*] *I. trans.* 1. To throw loosely about; strew; sprinkle.

He scattereth the hoarfrost like ashes. Ps. cxvii. 16.

At the end of which time their bodies shall be consumed, and the winds shall scatter their ashes under the soles of the feet of the just. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 182.

Scattered wide the seeds.
Lies, and words half true, of the bitterest deeds.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 327.

2. To besprinkle or strew as with something thrown here and there.

Where cattle pastured late, now scatter d lies
With carcasses and arms the ensanguined field
Milton, P. L., xi. 623.

3. To separate and drive off in disorder and in all directions; rout; put to disorderly retreat or flight; disperse; dissipate: as, to scatter an enemy's forces; to scatter a mob.

I'll find some cunning practice out of hand
To scatter and disperse the giddy Goths.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 78.

I leave the rest of all my Goods to my first-born Edward, to be consumed or scattered. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 17.

Our Fleet being thus scattered, there were now no hopes of getting together again. Dampier, Voyages, I. 35.

In order that a surface may be illuminated at all, it must be capable of scattering light, i. e., it must be to some extent opaque. P. G. Tail, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 583.

The cavalcade was frequently broken, and scattered among the rugged defiles of the mountains; and above five thousand of the cattle turned back, and were regained by the Christians. Irving, Granada, p. 82.

Hence—4. To throw into confusion; overthrow; dispel; put to flight: as, to scatter hopes, fears, plans, etc.

So doth God scatter the counsells of his enemies, and taketh the wise in their craftiness.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

No one did more to scatter the ancient superstitions than Cicero. Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 430.

5†. To let fall as by accident or at random; drop.

It is directed to you: a some love-letter, on my life, that Luc'hath scattered. The Wizard, a Play, 1640, MS. (Nares.) = *Syn.* 1. To diffuse, spread, distribute.—3 and 4. Disperse, Dispel, etc. See *disperse*.

II. intrans. 1. To separate and disperse; proceed in different directions; hence, to go hither and thither at random.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down,
And care not who they sting.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2. 123.

2. Specifically, to throw shot too loosely or without concentration of the charge: said of a gun.

scattering (skāt-e-rā'shon), *n.* [*< scatter + -ation.*] A scattering or dispersion; a breaking up and departing in all directions. [Colloq.]

By some well-directed shots, as they [the enemy] crossed a hill, the Virginia guns with us sent wazons flying in the air, and produced a scattering. N. A. Rev., CXVI. 244.

scatterbrain (skāt'er-brān), *n.* A thoughtless, giddy person; one incapable of serious, connected thought. Copever. [Colloq.]

Poor Alexander, he is a fool, a scatter-brain, and for aught I know a versifier; but he is my son.
C. Reade, Art, p. 23.

scatter-brained (skāt'er-brānd), *a.* Thoughtless; heedless; giddy.

This functionary was a good-hearted, tearful, scatter-brained girl, lately taken by Tom's mother . . . from the village school. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 2.

scattered (skāt'ērd), *p. a.* 1. Widely separated; found, occurring, or placed at wide or irregular intervals of distance.

A few scattered garrisons still held out; but the whole open country was subjugated. Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

2. Wandering; vague.

When the instruments of praise begin to sound [in the sanctuary], our scattered thoughts presently take the alarm, return to their post and to their duty, preparing and arming themselves against their spiritual assailants. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxii.

3. Disunited; divided; distracted.

From France there comes a power
Into this scatter'd kingdom. Shak., Lear, III. 1. 31.

4. In bot., irregular in position; without apparent regularity of order: as, scattered branches; scattered leaves.—5. In entom., irregularly spread or strewn over a surface: noting punctures, dots, or other small marks of sculpture or color. Compare *dispersed*.—Scattered eyes, eyes in which the lenses are unconnected, and arranged without definite order. This is the rudimentary condition of the compound eyes as seen in many caterpillars, etc.—Scattered light, in optics, light which is irregularly reflected from a surface that is not smooth or is broken up into a multitude of small surfaces.

It is by scattered light that non-luminous objects are, in general, made visible. Tait, Light, § 78.

scatteredly (skāt'ērd-li), *adv.* In a dispersed or diffused manner. [Rare.]

scatterer (skāt'ēr-ēr), *n.* [*< scatter + -er.*] One who or that which scatters.

scattergood (skāt'ēr-gūd), *n.* [*< scatter, v., + obj. good.*] A spendthrift.

Which intimates a man to act the consumption of his own fortunes, to be a scatter good; if of honey colour or red, he is a drunkard and a glutton. Sanders, Physiognomie (1653). (Nares.)

scatter-gun (skāt'ēr-gun), *n.* A shot-gun. [U. S.]

scattering (skāt'ēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scatter, v.*] 1. The act of sprinkling, strewing, or dispersing; dispersion.

When we examine the Milky Way, or the closely compressed clusters of stars of which my catalogues have recorded so many instances, this supposed equality of scattering must be given up. Herschel, Philos. Trans., XCII. 495.

2. That which has been scattered or strewn abroad.

The promiscuous scatterings of his common providence. South, Sermons, II. 378. (Latham.)

3. One of a number of disconnected or fragmentary things.

He has his sentences for Company, some scatterings of Seneca and Tacitus, which are good upon all occasions. Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Pretender to Learning.

4. The irregular reflection of light from a surface not perfectly smooth, or from many minute surfaces.

The four principal processes by means of which a ray of light may be polarised are reflexion, ordinary refraction, double refraction, and scattering by small particles. Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 2.

scattering (skāt'ēr-ing), *p. a.* 1. Separating and dispersing in all directions: as, a scattering flock of birds; a scattering shot.

The sun
Shakes from his noon-day throne the scattering clouds.
Thomson, Spring, I. 442.

2. Of rare or irregular occurrence; sporadic.

Letters appearing in the record less frequently than five per cent. of these numbers have been regarded as scattering errors, and only the percentage of them all together has been given. Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 403.

3. Miscellaneous; diversified: as, scattering votes.—4. Separated from the school, as fish: hence, sparse; scarce. [New Eng.]

scatteringly (skāt'ēr-ing-li), *adv.* In a scattered or dispersed manner; here and there.

scatterling (skāt'ēr-ling), *n.* [*< scatter + -ling.*] A vagabond; one who has no fixed abode. [Rare.]

Many of them be such losells and scatterlings as that they cannot easily by any sheriff, constable, bayliff, or other ordinarie officer be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. Spenser, State of Ireland.

scattery (skāt'ēr-i), *a.* [*< scatter + -y.*] Scattered or dispersed; hence, sparse; scarce; few and far between. [New Eng.]

scatty (skāt'i), *a.* [*< scat² + -y.*] Showery. [Prov. Eng.]

scatula (skāt'ū-lī), *n.* [ML.] A rectangular parallelepiped having two dimensions equal and the third one tenth of the others.

scaturient (skā-tū'ri-ent), *a.* [*< L. scaturiens, ppr. of scaturire, gush out, < scaturere, gush out, well forth.*] Springing or gushing out, as the water of a fountain. [Rare.]

Sallying forth at rise of sun. . . . to trace the current of the New River—Middletonian Stream!—to its scaturient source. Lamb, Newspapers Thirty-five Years Ago.

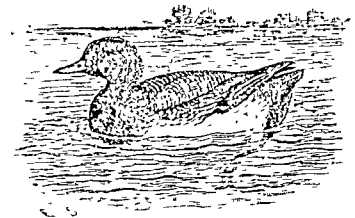
scaturiginous (skāt-ū-rij'i-nus), *a.* [*< L. scaturiginosus, abounding in springs, < scaturigines, gushing waters, spring-water, < scaturire, gush out: see scaturient.*] Abounding with springs. Imp. Dict.

scaud (skūd), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *scauld*¹.

scauld, *v.* A Scotch form of *scauld*.

scaup¹ (sküp), *n.* A Scotch form of *scaup*².

scaup² (sküp), *n.* [*< Icel. skálp- in skálp-hæna, the scaup-duck.*] A duck, *Fuligula* or *Fulix marila* and related species. The common scaup inhabits Europe, Asia, and North America. It is from 18 to 20 inches long, and from 30 to 35 in extent of



Scaup (*Fulix marila*).

wings; in the male the head, neck, breast, rump, and vent are black; the back and belly are white, the former finely variegated with zigzag lines of black; the wing has a white speculum, and is lined with white; the bill is dull-blue, with black nail; the feet are dark-plumbeous; the iris is yellow. In the female a belt of white encircles the bill. A smaller species is *F. affinis* of North America. The ring-neck scaup, *F. collaris* or *rustorques*, has a chestnut or orange-brown ring around the neck. All the scaups are near the pochards and redheads (including the canvasbacks) in general pattern of coloration, but the males have black instead of reddish heads. The American scaups, of 3 species, have many names, mostly local, as *broadbill* and *bluebill* (both with various qualifying words prefixed), *blackhead* and *blackneck* (with qualifying words), *raft-duck*, *mussel-duck*, *greenhead*, *grayback*, *flock-duck*, *flocking-fowl*, *troop-fowl*, *shuffler*, etc.

scaup-duck (sküp'duk), *n.* Same as *scaup*².

Scaup-Duck, meaning a Duck so called "because she feeds upon Scaup, i. e. broken shellfish," as may be seen in Willughby's Ornithology (p. 365); but it would be more proper to say that the name comes from the "Mussel-scaups" or "Mussel-scaups," the beds of rock or sand on which Mussels . . . are aggregated.

A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 378.

scauper (skā'pēr), *n.* [Prob. a dial. form (in shop use?) of *scaup*².] A tool having a semi-circular face, used by engravers in the manner of a chisel to clear away the spaces between the lines of an engraving.

scaur¹ (skür), *a.* A Scotch form of *scarce*¹.

scaur² (skür), *n.* Same as *scar*².

scaury (skür'i), *n.* [Also *scaurie, scarie, scorey, scorie*; said to be < Sw. *skiura*, Norw. *skiure* (?).] A young gull. [Shetland.]

scavage¹ (skav'ij), *n.* [*< ME. scavage, schewage, < OF. *scavage, escavage, escauwaige, escaulvaige, etc. (ML. scavagium), an accom. form, with suffix -age, of escauinghe (ML. scavingga, schewuing, inspection), < ME. shewing, inspection, examination, show, verbal n. of shewen, etc. (> OF. escauer, escauer), inspect: see show, showing.*] A toll or duty anciently exacted from merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, etc., for goods offered for sale within their precincts.

scavage² (skav'ij), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *scarage*, taken as formed from a verb **scavage* + -er¹.] To act as a scavenger: used only or chiefly in the derived form *scavaging*.

scavager (skav'ij-ēr), *n.* Same as *scavenger*, 1.

scavagery (skav'ij-ri), *n.* [*< scavage² + -ry.*] Street-cleaning; the sweeping up and removal of filth from the streets, etc., of a town. Also *scavengery*.

In scavagery, the average hours of daily work are twelve (Sundays of course excepted), but they sometimes extended to fifteen, and even sixteen hours. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 245.

scavaging (skav'ij-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scavage²*, *v.*] Street-cleaning; scavenging.

The scavaging work was scamped, the men, to use their own phrase, "licking the work over anyhow," so that fewer hands were required. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor.

scavenge (skav'enj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scavenged*, ppr. *scavenging*. [A back-formation, < *scavenger*, taken as formed from a verb **scavenge* + -er¹.] To cleanse from filth.

While the rocks were covered with ten thousand sea-anemones and corals and madrepores, who scavenged the water all day long, and kept it nice and pure.

Kingsley, Water-Babies, p. 175.

scavenger (skav'en-jér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skavenger*; with intrusive *n* as in *messenger*, *passenger*, *porringer*; < ME. *scavager*, < OF. *scavageour*, lit. one who had to do with seavage, < **seavage*, *escavage*, seavage: see *seavage*.] 1. The word has come to be regarded as a noun of agent in -er, whence the verb *scavenge*.] 1. An officer whose duty it was to take custom upon the inspection of imported goods, and later also to see that the streets were kept clean. Also *scavager*.

The Scavengers, Aleconners, Bedel, and other officials. *Liber Albus* (ed. Riley), p. 31.

Hence—2. A person whose employment is to clean the streets, etc., of a city or the like, by scraping or sweeping together and carrying off the filth.

Dick, the scavenger, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.

Swift.

A cloaked Frere,
Sweating in th' channel like a scavenger.

Rp. Hall, Satires, IV. vii. 48.

3. In cotton-spinning, a child employed to collect the loose cotton lying about the floor or machinery.—4. In entom., a scavenger-beetle. **Scavenger roll**, in cotton-manuf., a roller in a spinning-machine to collect the loose fiber or fluff which gathers on the parts with which it is placed in contact—Scavenger's daughter, a corruption of *Skerington's daughter*, an instrument of torture invented by Sir W. Skerington, Lieutenant of the Tower of London in the reign of Henry VIII., consisting of a broad hoop of iron, which so compressed the body as to force the blood from the nose and ears, and sometimes from the hands and feet.

scavenger-beetle (skav'en-jér-bé'tl), *n.* A necrophagous beetle, which acts as a scavenger: sometimes specifically applied to the family *Scaphidiidae*. Compare *burying-beetle*, *sexton-beetle*.

scavenger-crab (skav'en-jér-krab), *n.* Any crab which feeds on dead or decaying animal matter. Most crabs have this habit, and are notably efficient in making away with carrion, among them the edible crabs. On some parts of the Atlantic coast of the United States thousands of small fiddler-crabs may be seen about a carcass, and on some sandy beaches, as the Carolinian, a dead animal washed ashore is soon beset by a host of horse-man-crabs (*Ocypoda*), which mine the sand and live in these temporary burrows as long as the feast lasts.

scavenging (skav'en-jér-ing), *n.* [*< scavenger + -ing*.] The work of scavengers; street-cleaning; cleansing operations.

A characteristic feature of the place are the turkey-buzzards, who do the scavenging.

Lique Brit, XXIV. 162.

scavengerism (skav'en-jér-izm), *n.* [*< scavenger + -ism*.] Street-cleaning; scavenging work or operations. *Carlyle, in Fronde.*

scavengership (skav'en-jér-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skavengership*; < *scavenger + -ship*.] Work in clearing away dirt and filth from the streets, etc.

To Mr. Mathew, for *Scavengership*.

Churchyard's Account (1840) of St. Michael's, Cornhill (ed. by Overall), p. 152. (*Davies.*)

scavengery (skav'en-jér-i), *n.* [*< scavenger + -y* (see -ery).] Same as *scavenging*.

The scavengery [of London] is committed to the care of the several parishes, each making its own contract; the scavengery is assigned by Parliament to a body of commissioners.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 203.

scavenging (skav'en-jing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scavenger*, *v.*] Street-cleaning; removal of filth.

In general terms it can be asserted that in these works the decreased cost of maintenance, repairs, scavenging, &c. of the wood as compared with the cost of the same services for macadam pays the increased cost incurred by the capital sunk in the roads, and the net result has been equilibrium in the yearly expenditure.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 148.

scavernick (skav'er-nik), *n.* [*< Corn. scaver-nock, skaver-nak, scavarnog*, the hare, lit. 'long-eared' (Polwhele).] A hare. [*Cornwall, Eng.*]

scavilones (skav'i-lónz), *n. pl.* Drawers worn by men under the hose in the sixteenth century.

scaw, *n.* See *skaw*.

scazon (ská'zon), *n.*; *pl. scazons* or *scazontes* (ská'zonz, ská'zon'téz). [*L.*, < Gr. *σκάζω*, limping, hobbling, *ppr.* of *σκάζειν*, limp, halt.] In *anc. pros.*, a meter the rhythm of which is imperfect toward the close of the line or period. The name is especially given to two meters—(a) a trochaic tetrameter catalectic, the next to the last time or syllable of which is a long instead of the normal short, and (b) an iambic trimeter with a similar peculiarity. This is commonly known as a *choliamb*, and if the last four times of such a line are all long, it is said to be *ichthyologic*. Both scazons are sometimes described as *Hipponactean*. Meters

of this kind were also called *lame* (χολά, *clauda*: cf. *choliambus*) by the ancients, as opposed to *normal* or *perfect* (σφα, *recta, integra*) meters. Some ancient Latin metricians apply the term *scazon*, apparently through misapprehension, to other irregular meters, such as the hexameter *miurus*, lines wanting the last syllable, etc. See *choliamb*, *Hipponactean*, *ichthyologic*.

sear, *n.* In firearms, same as *scar*.

The sear was acted upon by a trigger in the usual way. *W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 49.*

secat, *n.*; *pl. secatas*. [*AS. seant* (ML. *secatia*):

see *scat*.] An early Anglo-Saxon coin. Specimens occur in gold, but most frequently in silver. Their average weight is 15 grains, and they were probably current from about 600 to 750.



Obverse. Reverse. Silver Seant—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

scedet, *n.* [*< OF. secede*, *n.* tablet for writing, < *L. schedula* or *scida*, *n.* slip or sheet of paper: see *schedule*.] A schedule.

A deed (as I have oft seen) to convey a whole manor was *implied* contained in some twenty lines or thereabouts, like that *seced*, or *Syrtain* Laconica, so much renowned of old in all contracts.

Barton, Annals of Mel., To the Reader, p. 51.

scedule, *n.* See *schedule*.

scelerati, *n.* See *scelerate*.

scelerate (sel'e-rát), *a.* and *n.* [Also *scelerat*; < OF. *scelerat*, vernacularly *scelere*, F. *scelerat* = Pg. *scelerado* = It. *scelerato*, *scelerato*, < *L. sceleratus*, wicked, impious, lit. polluted by crime, *pp.* of *scelerare*, pollute, defile, desecrate, < *scelus* (*sceler-*), *n.* crime, wickedness.] 1. *a.* Wicked; villainous.

That whole Denomination, at least the Potentates or Heads of them, are charged with the most *scelerate* Plot that ever was heard of: that is, paying Assassins to murder a sovereign Prince. *Roger North, Examen, p. 191.*

II. *n.* A wicked man; a villain; a criminal.

Scelerate can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience. *G. Cheyne.*

He was, and is, a *scelerat* and a coward.

J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxi.

scelerous (sel'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. scelerosus*, wicked, abominable, < *scelus* (*sceler-*), *n.* crime, wickedness.] Wicked; villainous.

Kyng Richard, by this abominable mischyeft & *scelerous* act [the murder of the princes] thinking himself well rewarded both of fate and thought, would not have it kept counsell.

Hall, Richard III., an. 1.

I have gathered and understand their deep dissimulation and detestable dealing, being marvellous subtle and crafty in their kind, for not one amongst twenty will discover either declare their *scelerous* secrets.

Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 111.

scelestic (sē-les'tik), *n.* [Also *scelstique*; < *L. scelesticus*, villainous, infamous, < *scelus* (*sceler-*), *n.* crime, wickedness.] Wicked; evil; atrocious.

For my own part, I think the world hath not better men than some that suffer under that name; nor, with all, more *scelestic* villains. *Pelham, Resolves, l. 2.*

sceloti, *n.* See *schlot*.

scelides (sel'i-déz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *σκέλεος*, *pl.* of *σκέλες*, *n.* leg, < *σκέλεω*, *a.* leg.] The lower, posterior, or pelvic extremities of mammals.

scelidosaur (sel'i-dō-sār), *n.* A dinosaur of the genus *Scelidosaurus*.

scelidosaurian (sel'i-dō-sā'-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scelidosauridae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scelidosauridae*.

Scelidosauridae (sel'i-dō-sā'-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Scelidosaurus* + *-idae*.] A family of mailed or stegosaurian herbivorous dinosaurs with separate astragali, elongate metatarsals, and four functional digits of the pes, typified by the genus *Scelidosaurus*. Other genera are *Acanthopholis*, *Polacanthus*, *Hylosaurus*, etc.

scelidosauroid (sel'i-dō-sā'-roid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Scelidosaurus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Scelidosauridae*.

II. *n.* A reptile of the family *Scelidosauridae*.

Scelidosaurus (sel'i-dō-sā'-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *σκέλες* (-id-), leg, + *σαῦρος*, *a.* lizard.] The typical genus of *Scelidosauridae*.

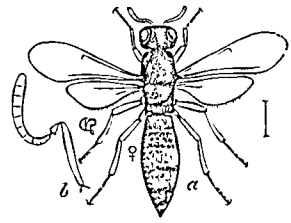
scelidothero (sel'i-dō-thēr), *n.* A gigantic extinct edentate of the genus *Scelidotherium*.

The length of skull of the *scelidothero* must have been not less than two feet. *Owen.*

Scelidotherium (sel'i-dō-thē'-ri-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *σκέλες* (-id-), leg, + *θηρίον*, *a.* wild beast.] A genus of megatherioid edentate mammals founded by Owen in 1840 upon remains of a species called *S. leptocéphalum*, from the Pleistocene of Patagonia. The genus contains a number of species whose characters are intermediate in some respects between those of *Megatherium* and those of *Myodon*.

Scolio (sō'li-ō), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1804).] A notable genus of parasitic insects of the hyme-

nopterous family *Proctotrypidæ*, typical of a sub-family *Scelioninae*. The chief generic character is the lack of a postmarginal vein of the fore wings. The species are parasitic in the eggs or egg-pods of short-horned grasshoppers or locusts (*Acridiidae*). *S. famelioides* (*Caloptenobius oivora* of Riley) is a common parasite of the Rocky Mountain locust, or western grasshopper, *Melanoplus spretus*. Another species (undescribed) infests the egg-pods of the lesser migratory locust, *Melanoplus atlantis*, while still another has been reared from the eggs of the large South American migratory locust.



Scelioninae. *a.* female; *b.* her antenna. (Line shows natural size.)

scellum, *n.* See *skellum*.

Sceloporus (sē-lop'ō-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Wiegmann, 1828), also *Sceloporus*, *Sceloporus*; < Gr. *σκέλος*, leg, + *πόρος*, pore.] An extensive genus of lizards of the family *Iguonidae*: so called from the femoral pores. The best-known is the common brown fence-lizard of the United States, *S. undulatus*.



Fence-lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*).

Many others inhabit different parts of the West. They are of small size (a few inches long) and of moderately stout form, with a long slender fragile tail; the upper parts are undulated and mottled with black, brown, and gray, very variable in shade and pattern, and there is a patch of vivid blue on each side of the belly. They are quite harmless, are very active, and feed upon insects.

scelp (skelp), *n.* In *gun-making*, one of several long strips of iron or steel used in welding up and forming a gun-barrel. These strips are twisted into spirals, then welded together at their margins, and well hammered while hot to close all fissures. The barrel is subsequently hammered cold on a mandrel, and then bored. Also *scelp*. *W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 210.*

scemando (she-mán'dō), [*It.*, *ppr.* of *scemare*, diminish.] In music, same as *diminuendo*.

scena (sē'nā), *n.*; *pl. scene* (-nē). [*L.* (and *It.*): see *scène*.] 1. The stage of an ancient theater, including the permanent architectural front behind the stage platform and facing the audience in the Roman and later Greek theater.

—2 (*It.* pron. shā'nā; *pl. scene* (-nē)). In music: (*a*) In an opera, a scene. (*b*) An elaborate dramatic solo, similar to an operatic scene for a single performer, usually consisting largely of recitative or semi-recitative.

scenarior (she-nā'-ri-ō), *n.* [*It.*: see *scenery*.]

1. A skeleton libretto of a dramatic work, giving the general movement of the plot and the successive appearances of the principal characters.—2. The plot itself of such a work.

scend (send), *n.* [A misspelling of *send*, simulating *ascend*.] Upward angular displacement of the hull of a vessel measured in a longitudinal vertical plane at right angles with and on either side of a horizontal transverse axis passing through the center of flotation. The term is a correlative of *pitch*, 13, and the two words are generally used together in discussions of the principles of motion and stability of ships; as, the *pitch* and *scend* of a vessel, meaning thereby the longitudinal rocking motion of a ship about the transverse axis passing through the center of flotation, of which motion the *pitch* and the *scend* separately considered are equal but opposite elements.

scene (sēn), *n.* [Also in earlier use, as *L.*, *scena*, *scena*; = Dan. *scene* = Sw. *scen*, < OF. *scène*, F. *scène* = Sp. *escena* = Pg. *It.* *scena*, < *L.* *scena*, *scena*, scene, stage, = O.Bulg. *skinija*, a tent, < Gr. *σκηνή*, *a.* tent, stage, scene, akin to *σκιά*, shadow, and from the same root as E. *shade*, *shadow*: see *shade*, *shadow*.] 1. A stage; the place where dramatic pieces and other shows are performed or exhibited; that part of a theater in which the acting is done.

Giddy with praise, and puff'd with female pride,
She quits the tragic scene.
Our scene precariously subsists too long
On French translation and Italian song.
Pope, *Prol.* to Addison's *Cato*, l. 41.

2. The place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur; the place represented by the stage and its painted slides, hangings, etc.; the surroundings amid which anything is set before the imagination.

In fair Verona, where we lay our scene.

Shak., *R. and J.*, *Prol.*
Africa, and Europe are the several scenes of his [Virgil's] fable.

3. The place where anything is done or takes place; as, the scene of one's labors; the scene of the catastrophe.

The large open place called the Roomeyn Ich, on the west of the Citadel of Cairo, is a common scene of the execution of criminals.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, l. 333.

4. One of the painted slides, hangings, etc., used on the stage of a theater to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play. These are of several kinds, and are known, according to their forms and uses, as *flats*, *drops*, *borders* or *eyflits* and *trains*.

By Her Majesty's Command no Persons are to be admitted behind the scenes.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [II. 5.]

5. A division of a play or of an act of a play, generally so much as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place; also, some particular incident or situation represented in the course of a play.

At last, in the pump-and-tub scene Mrs. Grundy lighted the blue-fire, and all the unemployed members of the company came in . . . in order to finish off with a tableau.
Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xiv.

6. One of a series of events, actions, or situations contributing to form a complete view or spectacle or a written representation or description; as, scenes from the life of Buddha; scenes and sketches of camp life.

Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass!
Addison, *Cato*, v. 1.

Hence—7. Any exhibition, display, or demonstration; especially, an exhibition of strong feeling, usually of a pathetic or passionate character, between two or more persons.

"Hush! hush!" whispers the doctor, "he must be quite quiet. . . . There must be no more scenes, my young fellow."
Thackeray, *Philip*, xxvii.

8. A view; a landscape; scenery.

Overhead up grew
Insurmountable height of loftiest shade,
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
A sylvan scene.
Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 140.

Some temple's mouldering tops between
With venerable grandeur mark the scene.
Goldsmith, *Traveller*, l. 110.

Behind the scenes, back of the visible stage; out of sight of the audience; among the machinery of the theater; hence, having information or knowledge of affairs not apparent to the public.

You see that the world is governed by very different personages to what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes.
Disraeli.

Carpenter's scene (*theat.*), a short scene played near the footlights, while more elaborate scenery is being set behind.—Set scenes, scenes on the stage of a theater made up of many parts mounted on frames which fit into each other, as an interior with walls, doors, windows, fireplace, etc., a garden with built-up terraces, etc.—To make a scene, to make a noisy or otherwise unpleasant exhibition of feeling.

You have no desire to expostulate, to upbraid, to make a scene.
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xxvii.

=Syn. E. *Prospect*, *Landscape*, etc. See *view*.

scenēt (sēn), v. t. [*scene*, n.] To exhibit; make an exhibition or scene of; display; set out.

Our food is plainer, but eaten with a better appetite; our course of employment and action the very same, only not *scenēd* so illustriously, nor set off with so good company and conversation.
Abp. Sancaft, *Letters*, etc. (1691), II. 17. (*Latham*.)

scene-dock (sēn'dok), n. The space adjoining the stage of a theater in which the scenes are stored.

scene-man (sēn'man), n. One who manages the scenery in a theater; a scene-shifter.

scene-painter (sēn'pān'tēr), n. One who paints scenes or scenery for theaters.

scene-painting (sēn'pān'ting), n. A department of the art of painting governed by the laws of perspective, applied to the peculiar exigencies of the theatrical stage. This painting is done chiefly in distemper, and, while usually of summary execution, it admits of the most striking effects.

scene-plot (sēn'plot), n. The list of scenes and parts of scenes needed for any given play.

scenery (sē'nēr-i), n. [Formerly also *scenary*; = It. Pg. *scenari*, scenery, a playbill (= G. *scenarie* = Sw. Dan. *sceneri*, prob. < E. *scenery*), < L. *scenarius*, of or belonging to scenes, < *scena*, scene; see *scene*. The E. word is practically < *scene* + -ery.] 1. The disposition and succession of the scenes of a play.

To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture is, in the language of poets, to draw up the scenery of a play.
Dryden, *Parallel of Poetry and Painting*.

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed; the painted slides, hangings, and other devices used on a stage to represent the place in which the action of a play is supposed to take place. See *scene*, n., 4.

Sophocles increased the number of actors to three, and added the decoration of painted scenery.
Twining, tr. of Aristotle on Poetry, l.

3. The general appearance of a place, regarded as a picturesque or pictorial point of view; the aggregate of features or objects that give character to a landscape.

The scenery is inimitable; the rock broken, and covered with shrubs at the top, and afterwards spreading into one grand and simple shade.
Gilpin, *Essay on Prints*, p. 133. (*Latham*.)

Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural scenery.
Irving, (*Imp. Dict.*)

scene-shifter (sēn'shif'tēr), n. One who arranges the movable scenes in a theater in accordance with the requirements of the play.

scenic (sen'ik or sē'nik), a. [= F. *scénique* = Sp. *escénico* = Pg. It. *scenico*, < L. *scenicus*, < Gr. *σκηνικός*, of or belonging to the stage or scene, dramatical, theatrical, < *σκηνή*, stage, scene; see *scene*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the stage; dramatic; theatrical: as, the scenic poets; scenic games.

Bid scenic virtue form the rising age.
Johnson, *Prol.* Opening of Drury Lane Theatre (1747).
The long-drawn aisles of its scenic cathedral had been darkened so skillfully as to convey an idea of dim religious grandeur and vast architectural space.
Wylie, *Metralle*, White Rose, II. xxviii.

2. Of or pertaining to the landscape or natural scenery; abounding in fine scenery or landscape views: as, the scenic attractions of a place; a scenic route of travel. [Recent.]—3. Pertaining to pictorial design; of such nature as to tell a story or convey ideas through intelligible rendering of figures or other objects. [Recent.]

As a general principle, there is far less antagonism between what is decorative and what is scenic in painting than is sometimes supposed.
C. H. Moore, *Gothic Architecture*, p. 307.

scenical (sen'i-kal or sē'ni-kal), a. [*scenic* + -al.] 1. Of or pertaining to the stage; scenic; dramatic; theatrical.

If he [Gildas] had prepared any thing scenical to be acted on the theatre, certainly it would have been a tragedy.
Fuller, *Worthies*, Somersetshire, III. 101.

Many things and actions they speak of as having done, which they did no otherwise than in prophetic vision and scenic imagery.
Evelyn, *True Religion*, l. 363.

Hence—2. Unreal, as in a play; conventional.

Nay, this occasion, in me who look upon the distinctions amongst men to be merely scenic, raised reflections upon the emptiness of all human perfection and greatness in general.
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 167.

scenically (sen'i- or sē'ni-kal-i), adv. In a scenic manner; theatrically.

Not scientifically, but scenically.
G. D. Boardman, *Creative Week*, p. 19.

scenographer (sē-nog'grā-fēr), n. [*scenography* + -er.] One who practises scenography.

Apollodorus was scenographer or scenographer according to Hesychius.

C. O. Muller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 136.

scenographic (sē-nō-graf'ik), a. [= F. *scénographique* = Pg. *scenografico*, < Gr. *σκηνογραφικός*, < *σκηνογραφία*, scene-painting; see *scenography*.] Of or pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

scenographical (sē-nō-graf'ik-al), a. [*scenographic* + -al.] Same as *scenographic*.

scenographically (sē-nō-graf'ik-al-i), adv. In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

scenography (sē-nog'grā-fi), n. [= F. *scénographie* = Sp. *escenografía* = Pg. It. *scenografia*, < Gr. *σκηνογραφία*, scene-painting, esp. in perspective, < *σκηνογράφος*, painting scenes, a scene-painter, < *σκήνη*, scene, + *γράφειν*, write.] The representing of an object, as a building, according to the rules of perspective, and from a point of view not on a principal axis.

Scenopinidæ (sē-nō-pin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Scenopinus* + -idæ.] A small family of brachycerous flies, consisting of small slender bare species common in dwellings. The larvae are very slender and white; they are found in decaying wood and under carpets, and are supposed to be carnivorous.

Scenopinus (sē-nō-pi'nus), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1802), emended to *Scenopæus* (Agassiz, 1847), < Gr. *σκηνοποιός*, tent-making, < *σκήνος*, a hut, tent, + *ποιεῖν*, make, produce, create.] The typical genus of *Scenopinidæ*. Five species are North American, and four European. *S. fenestratus* and *S. fasciatus* are examples.

scent (sent), v. [Better spelled, as formerly, *sent* (a spelling which appears also in the compounds *assent*, *consent*, *dissent*, *resent*), the *o* being ignorantly inserted, in the 17th century, as in *scyth* for *sith*, *scite* for *sith*, *scituate* for *situate* (perhaps in this case to simulate a connection with *assent*, *descent*); early mod. E. *sent*, < ME. *senten*, < OF. *sentir*, F. *sentir* = Fr. Sp. Pg. *sentir* = It. *sentire*, feel, perceive, smell, < L. *sentire*, perceive by the senses, observe, give one's opinion or sentiments; prob. orig. 'strive after,' 'go after,' akin to Goth. *sinths* = OHG. *sind* = AS. *sith*, E. obs. *sith*, a going, journey, time, and to OHG. *sinnen*, strive after, go, MHG. G. *sinnen*, perceive, feel, whence OHG. MHG. *sin* (*sinn*), G. *sinn*, perception, sense; see *sith*.] From the L. *sentire* are also ult. E. *assent*, *consent*, *dissent*, *resent*, etc., *sense*, *sensory*, *consensus*, etc., *sentence*, *sententious*, *sentiment*, *prejudgment*, etc.] 1. *trans.* 1. To perceive or discern by the smell; smell: as, to scent game.

Methinks I scent the morning air.

Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 5. 58.

He . . . was fond of sauntering by the fruit-tree wall, and scenting the apricots when they were warmed by the morning sunshine.
George Eliot, *Adam Bede*, III.

Hence—2. To perceive in any way; especially, to have a faint inkling or suspicion of.

Alas! I scent not your confederacies,
Your plots and combinations!

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, III. 1.

The rest of the men sent an attempted swap from the outset.
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 187.

3. To fill with smell, odor, or effluvia; cause to smell; make fragrant or stinking; perfume. Beneath the milk-white thorn that scents the evening gale.
Burns, *Cottar's Saturday Night*.

The humble rosemary,
Whose sweets so thoughtlessly are shed
To scent the desert and the dead.

Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, Light of the Harem.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be or become scented; have odor; be odoriferous; smell.

Thunder bolts and lightnings . . . doo sent strongly of brimstone.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 15.

2. To hunt or pursue by scent. scent (sent), n. [Better spelled *sent*, as in the verb; < ME. *sent*; from the verb.] 1. An effluvia from any body capable of affecting the olfactory sense and being perceived as a smell; anything that can be smelled; odor; smell; fragrance or perfume.

The sent [of the Ferret] endureth fifteen or twentie dayes in those things which he hath come neere to, and causeth some Towne sometimes to be disinhabited.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 842.

Cloud-dividing eagles, that can tow'r
Above the scent of these inferior things!

Quarles, *Emblems*, v. 13.

And scent of hay new-mown.
M. Arnold, *Thyrsis*.

2. A fragrant liquid distilled from flowers, etc., used to perfume the handkerchief and other articles of dress; a perfume.—3. The sense of smell; the faculty of olfaction; smell: as, a hound of nice scent.

He [Solinus] addeth the tales of men with dogges heads; of others with one legge, and yet very swift of foot; of Pigeons, of such as liue only by sent.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 456.

The sporting-dogs formed a separate and valuable class of exports, including rough terriers or spaniels which ran entirely by scent. C. Elton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 306.

4. The odoriferous trace of an animal's presence; the effluvia left by an animal in passing, by means of which it may be tracked or trailed by smell; hence, the track of such an animal; the course of its pursuit: as, to lose or recover the scent, as dogs: often used figuratively of any trace by which pursuit or inquiry of any kind can be guided.

He . . . travelled upon the same scent into Ethiopia.

Sir W. Temple.

Trim found he was upon a wrong scent, and stopped short with a low bow.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 18.

Depend on it that they're on the *scent* down there, and that, if he moved, he'd blow upon the thing at once.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxvi.

There is nothing more widely misleading than sagacity if it happens to get on a wrong *scent*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

Hence—5. Scraps of paper strowed on the ground by the pursued in the boys' game of hare and hounds, or by the "fox" in a paper-hunt, to enable the pursuers to track them or him.—6†. Inking; faint knowledge or suspicion.

I'll ne'er believe but Caesar hath some *scent*
Of bold *Sejanus'* footing. *B. Jonson, Sejanus*, iv. 5.

Cold scent, a faint or weak scent discernible some time after an animal has passed.

He was used for coursing the deer, but his nose was good enough for hunting even a *cold scent*.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 31.

Second scent. (a) The power of discerning things future or distant by the sense of smell. *Moore*. [Rare.] (b) Specifically, the supposed faculty of discerning odors in some way distinct from ordinary physical means.—To carry a *scent*, in fox-hunting, to follow the scent. = *Syn.* 1. *Odor, Fragrance*, etc. See *smell*.

scent-bag (sent'bag), *n.* 1. The bag or pouch of an animal which secretes or contains a special odoriferous substance, as those of deer, beaver, skunks, etc.; a scent-gland.—2. A bag containing anise-seed or some other odoriferous substance, used in fox-hunting as a substitute for the fox.

The young men . . . expended an immense amount of energy in the dangerous polo contests, [and] in riding at fences after the *scent-bag*.
C. D. Warner, Little Journey in the World, xvi.

scent-bottle (sent'bot'l), *n.* A small bottle for holding perfume, either a decorative object for the toilet-table, or a vinaigrette or smelling-bottle carried on the person.

scent-box (sent'box), *n.* A box for perfume.

A Cane with a Silver Head and *Scent Box*, and a Ferril of Silver at the Bottom.

Advertisement, quoted in Ashton's Social Life, i. 159.

scented (sen'ted), *p. a.* Imbued or permeated with perfume or fragrance; perfumed: as, *scented soap*.—**Scented caper**, a small, closely rolled black tea about the size of small gunpowder. It is colored, and sold as gunpowder tea.—**Scented fern**. See *fern*.

scentful (sent'fŭl), *a.* [*< scent + -ful*.] 1. Yielding much smell; full of odor; highly odoriferous; scented.

The *scentful* camomill, the verdurous costmary.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xv. 105.

The *scentful* asprey by the rocks had fish'd.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

2. Quick of scent; smelling well; having a good nose, as a dog.

scent-gland (sent'glând), *n.* An odoriferous gland; a glandular organ which secretes any specially odoriferous substance, as musk or castoreum. Scent-glands are of many kinds in different animals, to which their peculiar odor is due, and they are for the most part of the category of secondary sexual organs, serving in the males to attract the females. The commonest are modified sebaceous follicles, which may be situated anywhere on the body. Preputial and anal glands are more specialized structures of this class, very highly developed in various animals, as the musk-deer, the beaver, civet-cats, most species of *Mustelidae*, etc.

scent-holder (sent'hôl'dér), *n.* A vessel of ornamental character for holding perfumes, especially one having a cover pierced with holes.

scentingly (sen'ting-li), *adv.* Merely in passing; allusively; not directly; with mere passing reference or allusion.

Yet I find but one man, Richard Smart by name (the more remarkable because but once, and that *scentingly*, mentioned by Mr. Fox), burnt at Salisbury.

Fuller, Worthies, Wiltshire, III. 322.

scentless (sent'les), *a.* [*< scent + -less*.] 1. Having or yielding no scent; inodorous; not odoriferous.

The *scentless* and the scented rose; this red,
And of an humbler growth, the other tall.

Cooper, Task, vi. 151.

Few are the slender flowerlets, *scentless*, pale,
That on their ice-clad stems all trembling blow
Along the margin of the unmelting snow.

O. W. Holmes, Nearing the Snow-Line.

2. Destructive of scent; conveying no scent, as for hunting; said of the weather.

That dry *scentless* cycle of days.

The Field, April 4, 1855. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

scent-organ (sent'ôr'gan), *n.* In *zool.*, a scent-bag or scent-gland. The term is applied especially to odoriferous vesicles at the end of the abdomen of many insects, to extensible vesicles on the backs of certain larvae, and to organs in the thorax of other insects having minute external orifices called *scent-pores* at the sides of the metasternum, near the hind coxae, as in certain longicorn beetles. These organs are also called *osmeteria*. See *respiratorial*, and *cut under osmeterium*.

scent-pore (sent'pôr), *n.* In *entom.*, the orifice of a scent-organ, specifically of the metasternal scent-organs. See *metasternal*.

scent-vase (sent'väs), *n.* A vessel with a pierced cover, designed to contain perfumes. Compare *cassolette*, 2.

scent-vesicle (sent'ves'i-kl), *n.* A vesicle containing odoriferous matter.

scentwood (sent'wŭd), *n.* A low bushy shrub, *Alyxia buxifolia*, of the *Apocynaceae*, found in Australia and Tasmania. Also *Tonka-bean wood* and *heath-box*.

scepsis, *n.* See *skepsis*.

scepter, **sceptre** (sep'tér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *septer*; *< ME. sceptrum, septre, sceptour, septor*, *< OF. sceptrum, ceptre*, *F. sceptre* = *Sp. cetro* = *Pg. sceptro* = *It. scettro, scetro* = *D. scepter* = *G. Sw. Dan. septer*, *< L. sceptrum*, *< Gr. σκήπτρον*, a staff to lean on, a scepter, *< σκήπτειν*, prop or stay (one thing against another), lean on, also dart, hurl, throw (cf. *σκήπτρας*, a gust or squall of wind); cf. *Skt. / kshpi*, throw. See also *scape*2.] 1. A staff of office of the character accepted as peculiar to royalty or independent sovereignty. Those existing, or which are represented in trustworthy works of art of former times, have usually only a decorative character, but occasionally an emblem of religious or secular character occurs: thus, scepters are sometimes tipped with a cross, or with a small orb surmounted by a cross, or with a hand in the position of benediction, or with a royal emblem, such as the fleur-de-lis of France. In heraldry a scepter is generally represented with a fleur-de-lis at the upper end, the rest of it being a staff ornamented in an arbitrary manner.

I doubt it for destiny, and drede at the ende,
For lure and for losse of the lone hole;
Bothe of solle & of septer, soueraynty of you;
That we falle into forfet with our fee wille.

Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), i. 2206.

So Esther drew near, and touched the top of the *scepter*.

Esther v. 2.

And put a barren *sceptre* in my gripe.

Shak., Macbeth, III. i. 62.

Two *Scepters* of massie gold, that the King and Queene do carrie in their hands at their coronation.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 45, sig. D.

Hence—2. Royal power or authority: as, to assume the *scepter*.

The *scepter* shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come. *Gen.* xlix. 10.

King Charles's *scepter*. See *Pedicularia*.

scepter, **sceptre** (sep'tér), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sceptered*, *sceptred*, pp. *sceptering*, *sceptring*. [*< septer, n.*] To give a scepter to; invest with royal authority, or with the emblem of authority.

Thy cheeks bluffed, thy head smitten, thy hand *sceptred* with a reed.

By. Hall, Christ before Pilate.

scepterdom, **sceptredom** (sep'tér-dŭm), *n.* [*< scepter + -dom*.] 1†. Reign; period of wielding the scepter.

In the *scepterdom* of Edward the Confessor the sands first began to grow to sight at a low water.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 151). (*Davies*.)

2. Imperial or regal authority. [Rare.]

The Sabbath comes down to us venerable in all the

boariness of an immortal antiquity, and imperial with all the *scepterdom* of the Creator's example.

G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 251.

sceptered, **sceptred** (sep'tér'd), *a.* [*< scepter + -ed*.] Bearing a scepter; accompanied with a scepter; hence, pertaining to royalty; regal.

This royal throne of kings, this *scepter'd* Isle . . .

This fortress, built by Nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war.

Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 40.

Where darkness, with her gloomy *sceptred* hand,

Doth now command.

B. Jonson, Underwoods, xlii.

Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy
In *sceptred* pall come sweeping by.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 63.

scepterless, **sceptreless** (sep'tér-les), *a.* [*< scepter + -less*.] Having no scepter.

sceptic, **sceptical**, etc. See *skeptic*, etc.

sceptral (sep'trál), *a.* [*< L. sceptrum*, a scepter, *+ -al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a scepter; regal.

Ministry is might,

And loving servitude is *sceptral* rule.

Bickerseth, Yesterday, To-day, and Forever, iv. 969.

sceptre, **sceptredom**, etc. See *scepter*, etc.

Sceptrum Brandenburgicum. [NL.: *L. sceptrum*, scepter; *Brandenburgicum*, neut. of *Brandenburgicus*, of Brandenburg.] A constellation, the Scepter of Brandenburg, established by Gottfried Kirsch, a German astronomer, in 1688. It consisted of four stars lying in a straight line, in the first bend of Eridanus, west of the Mare. The constellation was used by Bode early in the nineteenth century, but is now obsolete.

Sceptrum et Manus Justiciæ. [NL.: *L. sceptrum*, scepter; *et*, and; *manus*, hand; *justiciæ*, gen. of *justicia*, prop. *justitia*, justice.] A constellation established in 1679 by Royer in honor of Louis XIV., now displaced by Lacerta.

sceptry (sep'tri), *a.* [*< scepter, sceptrum*, *+ -y*.] Bearing a scepter; sceptered; royal. [Rare.]

His highness Ludolph's *sceptry* hand.

Keats, Otho the Great, i. 1. (*Davies*.)

scernet, *v. t.* [*< It. scernere*, *< L. discernere*, discern: see *discern*.] To discern. [Rare.]

But, as he higher drew, he easily
Might *scerne* that it was not his sweetest sweet.

Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 22.

sceuphorion (sü-ô-fô'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *sceuphorion* (-i). [*< LGr. σκευφόριον*, *< σκεῦος*, a vessel, *+ φόριον* = *E. bear*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a pyx or other receptacle for the reserved sacrament. Also *artophorion*.

sceuphylladium (sü-ô-fi-lä'shi-um), *n.* [*< LGr. σκευφυλάκιον*, *σκευφυλάκιον*, a place for keeping the vessels, etc., used in religious service, in *Gr.* a place for baggage, etc., *< σκευφύλαξ*, a keeper of such vessels, etc.: see *sceuphyllax*.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the treasury or repository of the sacred utensils: a part of the diaconicon or sacristy; hence, the whole diaconicon. Also *sceuphyllakion*.

They [the holy vessels, etc.] were kept in the *sceuphyllakion* of the church. *Dingham, Antiquities*, VIII. x. 2.

sceuphyllax (sü-ô-fi-läks), *n.* [*< LGr. σκευφύλαξ*, a keeper of the vessels, etc., used in religious service, a sacristan, in *Gr.* a keeper of baggage, *< σκεῦος*, a vessel, a utensil, *+ φύλαξ*, a watcher, guard.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the officer having charge of the holy vessels and other treasures of the church; a sacristan. The great sceuphyllax of the patriarch of Constantinople ranks next after the great sacellarius. He is custodian of the treasures of the patriarchate and of vacant churches. A similar officer to the sceuphyllax in a nunnery is called the *sceuphyllaciissa*. Also *sceuphyllax*.

sch. A consonant sequence arising in Middle English (as well as in Middle Dutch, Middle High German, etc.) from the assimilation of *se*, and now simplified to *sh*. See *sh*. For Middle English words in *sch*, see *sh*.

schaap-stikker (skäp'stik'ér), *n.* [*S. African D.*, *< D. schaa*, = *E. sheep*, *+ stikker*, choker, *< stikken*, choke.] A South African serpent of the family *Coronellidae*, *Psammophylax rhombatus*, very common at the Cape of Good Hope. It is a handsome little reptile, pretty marked, and agile in its movements. It lives on insects and small lizards, on which it darts with great swiftness. Its length is about 2 feet.

schabrack, **schabraque**, *n.* See *shabrack*.

schabzieger (shäp'tsë'gër), *n.* [*G.*, *< schaben*, rub, grate (= *E. shave*), *+ zieger*, green cheese, whey.] A kind of green cheese made in Switzerland: same as *sapsago*. Also written *schap-ziger*.

schadonophan (skä-don'ô-fan), *n.* [*< Gr. σκῆδων*, *σκάδων*, the larva of some insects, *+ φάνη*, appear.] The early quiescent larval stage in the development of certain mites, as apodermatous trombidids. *H. Henking*, 1882.

Schæfferia (she-fô'ri-i), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1780), named after J. C. Schæffer (1718-90), a German naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Celastrineæ*, tribe *Celastrææ*, and subtribe *Elæodendreae*. It is characterized by diaceous flowers with four imbricated and orbicular sepals, four petals, four stamens, a two-celled ovary, and a two-cleft stigma. The fruit is a dry drupe with two seeds which are without an aril. The 3 species are natives of the West Indies, Florida, Texas, and Mexico. They are smooth and rigid shrubs, with small coriaceous entire and obovate leaves, and small green or white flowers nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. frutescens*, a small tree of southern Florida and the neighboring islands, produces a valuable wood which from its color and hardness is known by the names of *yellow-wood* and *boxwood*.

schah, *n.* See *shah*.

schaifet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheaf*1.

schako, *n.* See *shako*.

schalenblende (shä-len-blend), *n.* [*G.*, *< schale*, shell (= *E. scale*1; see *scale*1, *scale*1), *+ blende*, *> E. blende*.] A variety of sphalerite, or native zinc sulphid, occurring massive in curved layers, often alternating with galena and marcasite.

schalkt, *n.* See *shalk*.

schallot, *n.* See *shallot*.

schalstein (shäl'stîn), *n.* [*G.*, *schalstein*, *< schale* (= *E. scale*1, *scale*1), shell, *+ stein* = *E. stone*.] A slaty or shaly variety of tuffaceous (volcanic) rock; little used in English.

On the whole, this diabase series is largely made up of slaty volcanic rocks, much resembling the Nassau *Schalstein* (shale stone).

H. L. Woodward, *Geol. of Eng. and Wales*, p. 135.

schapbachite (shäp'büch-it), *n.* [*Schapbach* (see def.) + *-ite*]. A sulphid of bismuth, silver, and lead, occurring in indistinctly crystallized and also massive forms of a lead-gray color at Schapbach in Baden.

schappe, *n.* Any one of various silk fabrics made of carded and spun silk, the silk used for this purpose being obtained from the thin, fuzzy beginnings and endings of cocoons in reeling.

Schappe or spun silk fabrics, not so lustrous as reeled silk goods, but stronger and cheaper.

Harper's Mag., V. 1881, 246.

schapziger, *n.* See *schabziger*.

Scharlachberger (shär'läch-ber-gér), *n.* A white wine grown on the banks of the Rhine, near Mainz. It ranks with all but the best Rhine wines.

Scharzberger (shärts'ber-gér), *n.* A wine grown in the neighborhood of Trèves, on a hill several miles from the Moselle. It is usually classed among the still Moselle wines.

Scharzhofberger (shärts'hof-ber-gér), *n.* A good white wine grown on the banks of the Moselle, near Trèves. It is considered the best of the still Moselle wines.

schaum-earth (shoum'érth), *n.* [*G. schaum*, foam, seum (= *E. seum*; cf. *meerschäum*), + *E. earth*]. Aphrite.

schecklatont, *n.* See *ciclaton*.

schediast (ské'di-ast), *n.* [*Gr. σχηδίαστος*, something done offhand, *σχιδάω*, treat offhand, *σχιδω*, sudden, offhand, *σχιδω*, near, hard by.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet. [Rare.]

schedule (sked'ül or, in England, shed'ül), *n.* [Formerly also *shedule*, *sedule*, *sedull*, *sedule* (*ME. sedill* = *MD. schedel*, *cedule*, *cedel*, *D. cedel*, *cedl*, a bill, list; *OF. schedule*, *sedule*, *cedule*, a scroll, note, bill, *F. cedule*, a note of hand, = *Pr. cedule*, *cedola* = *Sp. cedula* = *Pg. cedula*, *cedula* = *It. cedola*, formerly also *cedula*, a note, bill, docket, etc. (*OHG. zedil*, *zedel*, *G. zettel*, a sheet of paper, a note, = *Lecl. zedil* = *Sw. sedel* = *Dan. seddel*), *LL. schedula* (*ML. also sedula*), a small leaf of paper *ML. a note*, *schedule*, *dim. of L. schedula*, a leaf or sheet of paper, also written *sedula*, *ML. sedula*, prob. (like the *dim. sedula*, a splint or sledge) *L. scindere* (*√ scid*), cleave, split: see *scission*, *shindle*, *shingle*. The *L. form schedula* is on its face *Gr. σχιδω*, a leaf, tablet; but this does not appear in *Gr.* till the 13th century (*MGr.*), and is prob. a mere reflex of the *L. schedula*, which in turn is then either a false spelling, simulating a *Gr.* origin, of *sedula* (as above), or a var. of *schula* (found once as *schidia*, a splinter or chip of wood), *Gr. σχιδω*, an unauthenticated var. (cf. *σχιδας*, another var.) of *σχιδω*, *σχιδω* (*dim. σχιδω*), a splint, splinter, lath, also an arrow, spear, etc., also a cleft, separation, *σχιδω* (*√ scid*), cleave, split, = *L. scindere* (*√ scid*), cut (as above): see *schism*, *schist*, etc. The ult. origin of the word is thus the same, in any case. The proper spelling of the word, according to the derivation from *OF. cedule*, is *cedule* (pron. sed'ül); the spelling *sedule* (pron. sed'ül) is an imperfect restoration of *cedule*, toward the form *schedule*; the spelling *schedule*, as taken from the *OF.* restored spelling *sedula*, should be pron. shed'ül, and was formerly written accordingly *shedule*; but being regarded, later, as taken directly from the *LL. schedula*, it is in America commonly pronounced sked'ül.] A paper stating details, usually in a tabular form or list, and often as an appendix or explanatory addition to another document, as a complete list of all the objects contained in a certain house, belonging to a certain person, or the like, intended to accompany a bill of sale, a deed of gift, or other legal paper or proceeding; any list, catalogue, or table: as, chemicals are in *schedule A* of the tariff law.

A gentleman of my Lord of York took unto a yeman of myn, John Deye, a tokene and a redell of my Lords entent whom he wold have knyghts of the shyre, and I sende you a redell closed of their names in this same letter. *Paston Letters*, I. 161.

I will give out diuers *sedules* of my beauty; it shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil labelled to my will. *Shak.*, T. N. (folio 1629), l. 5, 263.

I have procured a Royal Cedula, which I caused to be printed, and whereof I send you here inclosed a copy, by which Cedula I have Power to arrest his very Person. *Howell, Letters*, I. 111. 14.

She [Marie Antoinette] had . . . kept a large corking-pin, and with this she scratched on the whitewashed walls of her cell, side by side with scriptural texts, minute little *schedules* of the items in her daily diminishing wardrobe. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 296.

We travel fast, and we reach places at the time named on the *schedule*. *G. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey*, p. 2. = *Syn. Register, Inventory*, etc. See list 5.

schedule (sked'ül or, in England, shed'ül), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scheduled*, ppr. *scheduling*. [*schedule*, *n.*] 1. To make a schedule of, as of a number of objects.—2. To include in a schedule, as any object.

scheelt, *v. t.* A Scotch form of *school*.

Have not I no clergymen?

Pay I no clergy fee, O?

I'll *scheel* her as I think fit,

And as I think well to be, O.

Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 120).

Scheele's green. See *green*.

scheelite (shé'lit), *n.* [*K. W. Scheele*, a Swedish chemist (1742-86), + *-ite*]. Native calcium tungstate, a mineral of high specific gravity, occurring in tetragonal crystals which often show hemihedral modifications, also massive, of a white, yellowish, or brownish color, and vitreous to adamantine luster.

scheelite (shé'h-in), *n.* [*A. scheelite* + *-ine*]. A name given by Bendant to the lead tungstate now called *stolzite*.

scheelt, *n.* See *stolt*.

scheffelite (shéf'er-it), *n.* [*II. G. Scheffer*, a Swedish chemist (1710-59), + *-ite*]. A manganese variety of pyroxene found at Långban in Sweden.

Scheibler's pitch. See *pitch*, 3.

scheik, *n.* See *sheik*.

Scheiner's experiment. The production of two or more images of an object by viewing it out of focus through two or more pinholes in a card.

schekert, *n.* An obsolete form of *exchequer*.

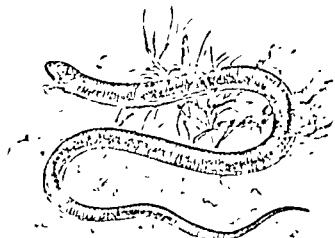
schelly (shel'i), *n.*; pl. *schellies* (-iz). A white-fish, *Coronopus chapoda*.

schelm, *schelm* (skel'm), *n.* [*Also schellum*, *skellum* (*D.*), *OF. schelma*, *G. schelm*, a rogue, rascal (*D. schelm* = *Lecl. schelm* = *Sw. skalm* = *Dan. skalm*), *OHG. schalme*, *schelme*, an abusive epithet, rogue, rascal, lit. pestilence, carrion, plague, *OHG. scalmio*, *scalmio*, plague, pestilence.] A rogue; a rascal; a low, worthless fellow. [*Obsolete or Scotch.*]

The gratitude of these dumb brutes, and of that pair innocent, brings the tears into my mind even, while that *schellum* Malcolm—but I'm obliged to Colonel Talbot for putting my hounds into such good condition.

Scott, Waverley, lxxi

scheltopusik (shel'tō-pū sik), *n.* [*Origin unknown.*] A large lizard, *Pseudopus pallasi*, found in Russia, Hungary, Dalmatia, etc., attaining a length of 2 or 3 feet, having no fore



Scheltopusik. (*Pseudopus pallasi*).

limbs, and only rudimentary hind limbs, thus resembling a snake. It is of glassy appearance and dark brownish coloration. It feeds on insects, small quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles, is quite harmless, and easily tamed. It is related to and not distantly resembles the common glass snake (*Ophiosaurus ventralis*) of the southern United States. Also spelled *scheltopusick* (Huxley).

scheltronet, *n.* See *scheltron*.

schema (ské'mi), *n.*; pl. *schemata* (-ma-ti). [*L. schema*, *Gr. σχήμα*, shape, figure, form: see *scheme*.] 1. A diagram or graphical representation, of certain relations of a system of things, without any pretense to the correct representation of them in other respects; in the *Kantian* philos., a product of the imagination intermediate between an image and a concept, being intuitive, and so capable of being observed, like the former, and general or quasi-general, like the latter.

The *schemata* by itself is no doubt a product of the imagination only, but as the synthesis of the imagination does not aim at a single intuition, but at some kind of unity alone in the determination of the sensibility, the *schemata* ought to be distinguished from the image. Thus, if I place

five points, one after the other, . . . , this is an image of the number five. If, on the contrary, I think of a number in general, whether it be five or a hundred, this thinking is rather the representation of a method of representing in one image a certain quantity (for instance, a thousand) according to a certain concept, than the image itself, which, in the case of a thousand, I could hardly take in and compare with the concept. This representation of a general procedure of the imagination by which a concept receives the image I call the *schemata* of such a concept. *Kant, Critique of Pure Reason*, tr. by Max Müller, p. 140.

2. *Scheme*; plan; outline; formerly, a geometrical diagram.—3. In *logic*, a figure of syllogism.—4. In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.*, a figure; a peculiar construction or mode of expression.—5. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the monastic habit: distinguished as *little* and *great*.—*Pedal schema*, in *anc. pros.*, the order or sequence of longs and shorts in a foot; the particular form of a foot as so determined.—*Transcendental schema*, the pure and general sensualization of a concept of the understanding a priori.

schematic (ské-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. σχήμα* (-μα-), shape, form (see *scheme*), + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a schema, in any sense; typical; made or done according to some fundamental plan: used in biology in much the same sense as *archetypal*.

If our system of notation be complete, we must possess not only one notation capable of representing . . . syllogisms of every figure and of no figure, but another which shall at once and in the same diagram exhibit every syllogistic mode, apart from all *schematic* differences, be they positive, be they negative.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, App. II. (B).

Schematic eye. Same as *reduced eye* (which see, under *reduced*).

schematically (ské-mat'ik-ly), *adv.* As a schema or outline; in outline.

In the gracilis muscle of the frog the nervation is fashioned in the manner displayed *schematically* upon this diagram. *Nature*, XXXIX. 43.

schematize, *v.* See *schematize*.

schematism (ské-ma-tizm), *n.* [*L. schematismos*, *Gr. σχηματισμός*, a figurative manner of speaking, the assumption of a shape or form, *σχηματίζω*, form, shape: see *schematize*.] 1. In *astrol.*, the combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.—2. Particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangements; outline. [Rare.]

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the same room. *Creech*.

3. A system of schemata; a method of employing schemata.

We have seen that the only way in which objects can be given to us consists in a modification of our sensibility, and that pure concepts a priori must contain, besides the function of the understanding in the category itself, formal conditions a priori of sensibility (particularly of the internal sense) which form the general condition under which alone the category may be applied to any object. We call this formal and pure condition of the sensibility, to which the concept of the understanding is restricted in its application, its *schemata*; and the function of the understanding in these schemata, the *schematism* of the pure understanding.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, p. 140.

4. In *logic*, the division of syllogism into figures. **schematist** (ské-ma-tist), *n.* [*Gr. σχηματίζω* (-μα-), form, shape, figure (see *scheme*), + *-ist*.] One given to forming schemes; a projector.

The treasurer maketh little use of the *schematists*, who are daily plying him with their visions, but to be thoroughly convinced by the comparison that his own notions are the best. *Swift*, To Dr. King.

schematize (ské-ma-tíz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *schematized*, ppr. *schematizing*. [*Gr. σχηματίζω*, form, shape, arrange, *σχίμα*, form, shape: see *scheme*.] I. *trans.* To form into a scheme or schemes; arrange in outline.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form a scheme or schemes; make a plan in outline.—2. To think by means of a schema in the Kantian sense.

To say that a man is a great thinker, or a fine thinker, is but another expression for saying that he has a *schematizing* (or, to use a plainer but less accurate expression, a figurative) understanding. *De Quincey, Rhetoric*.

Also spelled *schematise*.

schematologion (ské-ma-tō-lō'ji-on), *n.* [*L. Gr. σχηματολόγιον*, *Gr. σχήμα* (*σχημα*), figure, + *λόγος*, say.] The office for admitting a monk: formerly contained in a separate book, now included in the euehologion.

scheme (ském), *n.* [= *F. schème*, *schéma* = *It. Pg. schema* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. schema*, *L. schema*, *Gr. σχήμα* (*σχημα*), form, appearance, also a term of rhetoric, *Gr. ἵκεν*, fut. *σχίσει*, 2d aor. *σχέω*, have, hold, *√ σχ*, by transposition *σχ*, = *Skt. √ sah*, bear, endure. From the same *Gr.* source are *schesis*, *schetic*, *hectic*, and the first or second element of *heriology*, *cachectic*, *cachexy*, *emuch*, etc.] 1. A connected and orderly arrangement, as of related precepts or

coördinate theories; a regularly formulated plan; system.

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct without forming such a scheme of things as shall take at once in time and eternity.

Ep. Atterbury.

It would be an idle task to attempt what Emerson himself never attempted, and build up a consistent scheme of Emersonian philosophy.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 155.

2. A linear representation showing the relative position, form, etc., of the parts or elements of a thing or system; a diagram; a sketch or outline.

To draw an exact scheme of Constantinople, or a map of France.

South.

3. In *astrol.*, a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; an astrological figure of the heavens.

It is a scheme and face of Heaven,

As the aspects are disposed of this even.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 539.

4. A statement or plan in tabular form; an official and formal plan: as, a scheme of division (see phrase below); a scheme of postal distribution or of mail service.

But, Phil, you must tell the preacher to send a scheme of the debate—all the different heads—and he must agree to keep rigidly within the scheme.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, XLIII.

5. A plan to be executed; a project or design; purpose.

The winter passed in a mutual intercourse of correspondence and confidence between the king and Don Christopher, and in determining upon the best scheme to pursue the war with success.

Drake, Source of the Nile, II. 1st.

I'm not going to give up this one scheme of my own, even if I never bring it really to pass.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

Alas for the preacher's cherished schemes!

Mission and church are now but dreams.

Whittier, The Preacher.

6. A specific organization for the attainment of some distinct object: as, the seven schemes of the Church of Scotland (for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, the conversion of the Jews, home missions, etc.; these are under the charge of a joint committee).—7t. A figure of speech.

I might tarry a long time in declaring the nature of divers schemes, which are words or sentences altered either by speaking or writing contrary to the vulgar custom of our speech, without changing their nature at all.

Sir T. Wilson, Rhetoric (1553).

Scheme of color. In painting, that element of the design which it is sought to express by the mutual relation of the colors selected; the system or arrangement of interdependent colors characteristic of a school, or of a painter, or of any particular work; the palette (see *palette*); peculiar to any artist, or used in the painting of a particular picture. Also *color-scheme*.

One of the angel faces in the . . . picture strongly recalls the expression of Leonardo's heads, while the whole scheme of pure glowing colour closely resembles that employed by Di Credi in his graceful but slightly weak pictures of the Madonna and Child.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 175.

The scheme of colour of the picture is sober, business-like, and not inappropriate to the subject: but it is also hot, and unduly wanting in variety and charm.

The Academy, No. 890, p. 265.

Scheme of division. In *Scots judicial procedure*, a tabular statement drawn out to show how it is proposed to divide a common fund amongst the several claimants thereon, or to allocate any fund or burden on the different parties liable.—**Scheme of scantling.** A detailed description of the sizes, material, and method of construction of the various parts of the hull of a vessel. Also called *specification*.—**Syn. 5.** Design, Project, etc. See *plan*.

scheme (skēm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *schemed*, ppr. *scheming*. [*< scheme, n.*] **I.** trans. To plan; contrive; plot; project; design.

The powers who scheme slow agonies in hell.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, I. 1.

II. intrans. To form plans; contrive; plan; plot.

"Ah, Mr. Clifford Pyncheon!" said the man of patches, "you may scheme for me as much as you please."

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

scheme-arch (skēm'ārch), *n.* [*Irreg. adapted < It. arco scemo, an incomplete arch: arco, arch; scemo, diminished, deficient.*] An arch which forms a part of a circle less than a semicircle. Sometimes erroneously written *skene-arch*.

schemeful (skēm'fūl), *a.* [*< scheme + -ful.*] Full of schemes or plans.

schemer (skēm'ēr), *n.* One who schemes or contrives; a projector; a contriver; a plotter.

So many worthy schemers must produce

A statesman's coat of universal use.

Some system of economy to save

Another million for another knave.

Chatterton, Resignation.

It is a lesson to all schemers and confederates in guilt, to teach them this truth, that, when their scheme does not succeed, they are sure to quarrel amongst themselves.

Foley, Sermon on Gen. xlvii. 12. (Latham)

scheming (skēm'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Planning; contriving.—**2.** Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing.

May you just heaven, that darkens o'er me, send
One flash, that, missing all things else, may make
My scheming brain a cinder, if I lie.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

schemingly (skēm'ing-li), *adv.* By scheming or contriving.

schemist (skēm'mist), *n.* [*< scheme + -ist.*] **1.** A schemer; a projector; one who is habitually given to scheming or planning.

Baron Tuffendorf observed well of those independent schemists, in the words here following.

Waterland, Works, V. 500.

A number of schemists have urged from time to time that, in addition to our ordinary currency, there ought to be an interest-bearing currency.

Jecous, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 216.

2. An astrologer or fortune-teller; one who draws up schemes. See *scheme, n., 3.*

Another Schemist

Found that a squint-ey'd boy should prove a notable
Pick-purse, and afterwards a most strong thief;

When he grew up to be a cunning Lawyer,

And at last died a Judge. Quite contrary!

Brome, Jovial Crew, I.

schemy (skēm'i), *a.* [*< scheme + -y.*] Clever at scheming; sly; cunning. [*Colloq.*]

Oh, he was powerful schemy! But I was schemy too.
That's how I got out.

The Century, XL. 223.

schenech, *v.* Same as *skindl*.

schenel, *v. t.* See *schenel*.

schene (skēn), *n.* [= *F. schène*, *< L. schannus*, also *schannum*, *< Gr. σχοινίον*, a rush, reed, cord, measure of distance; see *schannus*.] An ancient Egyptian measure of length (in Egyptian called *athur*), originally (according to St. Jerome) the distance which a relay of men attached to a rope would drag a boat up the Nile. Its variations were great, but 4 English miles may be taken as an average value. It is essentially the same as the Hebrew unit called in the authorized version of the Bible (Gen. xxxv. 10, xlviii. 7; 2 Ki. v. 10) "a little way," and has also been identified with the Persian parasang.

schenk beer. See *beer*.

schenship, *schenship*, *n.* See *shenship*.

schepen (skē'pen), *n.* [*D.*, a magistrate, justice.] In Holland and in the Dutch settlements in America, one of a board of magistrates corresponding nearly to associate justices of a municipal court, or to English aldermen.

The post of *schepen*, therefore, like that of assistant alderman, was eagerly coveted by all your burghers of a certain description.

Ireing, Knickerbocker, p. 156.

It was market-day; the most worthy and worshipful burgo-master and *schepens* of New Amsterdam turned over in bed, stretched their fat legs, and recognized that it was time to get up.

The Atlantic, LXIII. 577.

schepont, *n.* See *shippen*.

scheguert, *n.* An obsolete form of *erchequer*.
scherbent-cobalt (shēr'ben-kō'bālt), *n.* [*G.*, *< scherben*, pl. of *scherbe*, a potsherd, fragment, + *kobalt*, cobalt.] A German name for some forms of native arsenic, having a reniform or stalaetitic structure.

scherbeti, *n.* See *sherbet*.

scherbetzide, *n.* See *sherbetzide*.

scheret, *v.* An obsolete form of *shear*.

schertif, *n.* See *sherif*.

scherzando (sker-tsān'dō), *a.* [*It.*, pp. of *scherzare*, play, joke, jest. *< Scherzo*, a jest; see *scherzo*.] In music, playful or sportive; noting passages to be so rendered.

scherzo (sker'tsō), *n.* [*It.*, a jest, joke, play, *< M.H.G. scherz* (*> D. schert*), jest, sport.] In music, a passage or movement of a light or playful character; specifically, one of the usual movements of a sonata or symphony, following the slow movement, and taking the place of the older minuet, and, like it, usually combined with a trio. The scherzo was first established in its place by Beethoven.

schesis (skēs'is), *n.* [*< Gr. σχίσσις*, state, condition, *< σχίζω*, 2d aor. *σχίσθαι*, have, hold; see *scheme*. Cf. *hectic*.] **1.** General state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things; habitude.—**2.** In *rhet.*, a statement of what is considered to be the adversary's habitude of mind, by way of argument against him.

schetiet (skēt'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σχητιός*, holding back, holding firmly, *< σχίζω*, have, hold; see *schesis*.] Pertaining to the state of the body; constitutional; habitual. *Bailey, 1731.*

schetical (skēt'i-kāl), *a.* [*< schetie + -al.*] Same as *schetie*.

Scheuchzeria (shük-zē'ri-jī), *n.* [*N.L.*, named after the brothers *Scheuchzer*, Swiss naturalists (first part of 18th century).] A genus of

monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Naiadales* and tribe *Juncaginaceae*. It is characterized by bisexual and bracted flowers, with six oblong and acute perianth-segments, six stamens with weak filaments and projecting anthers, and a fruit of three diverging roundish and inflated one- or two-seeded carpels. The only species, *S. palustris*, is a native of peat-bogs in northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It is a very smooth rush-like herb, with flexuous and erect stem proceeding from a creeping rootstock, and bearing long tubular leaves which are open at the top, and a few loosely racemed rigid and persistent flowers.

schiafone (skii-vō'ne), *n.* [*It.*, so called because it was the weapon of the life-guards of the Doge of Venice, who were known as the *Schiaroni* or Slavs; see *Slar, Slavonic*.] A basket-hilted broadsword of the seventeenth century. In many collections these weapons are known as *claymores*, from their resemblance to the broadswords popular in Scotland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and erroneously called *claymore* in imitation of the old two-handed sword which properly bears that name. See *claymore* and *basket-hilt*.

Schiedam (skē-dam'), *n.* [*< Schiedam*, a city of Holland, the chief seat of the manufacture of this liquor.] Schiedam schnapps, or Holland gin.

Schilbe (shil'bē), *n.* [*N.L.* (Cuvier, 1829): from Egypt. *shilbe*.] **1.** A genus of Nile catfishes of the family *Siluridae*.—**2.** [*I. c.*] A fish of this genus, of which there are several species, as *S. mystus*. Also *shilbe*. *Rawlinson, Anc. Egypt.*

schiller (shil'ēr), *n.* [*G.*, play of colors, glistening brightness.] A peculiar, nearly metallic luster, sometimes accompanied by iridescence, observed on some minerals, as hypersthene, and due to internal reflection from microscopic inclusions; in some cases this is an effect produced by alteration.

schillerite (shil'ēr-it), *n.* [*< schiller + -ite*.] Schiller-spar rock, an aggregate of anorthite and enstatite, the latter being more or less altered or schillerized, or even serpentinized: the English form of the German *Schillerfels*.

schillerization (shil'ēr-i-zā'shon), *n.* A term employed by J. W. Judd to designate a change in crystals, consisting in the development along certain planes of tabular, bacillar, or stellar inclusions, which, reflecting the light falling upon them, give rise to a submetallic sheen as the crystal is turned in various directions. This peculiarity has long been known to the Germans, and several minerals which exhibit it were classed together under the name of *schiller-spar* (which see). It is varieties of the monoclinic and rhombic pyroxenes, and especially bronzite and diaspore, that exhibit this schillerization.

Some of these crystals show traces of schillerization in one direction, which I take to be a face of the prism.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 746.

Chemical reactions (like those involved in the process of schillerization) can readily take place.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 181.

schillerize (shil'ēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *schillerized*, ppr. *schillerizing*. [*< schiller + -ize*.] To have that peculiar altered structure which causes the phenomenon known as schillerization.

This intermediate variety is highly schillerized along the cleavage-planes.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 533.

schiller-spar (shil'ēr-spār), *n.* [*< schiller + spar*.] An altered bronzite (enstatite) having a metalloidal luster with pearly iridescence: same as *bastite*.

schilling (shil'ing), *n.* Same as *skilling*.

schilttrout, *n.* See *schelttrout*.

schindylesis (skin-di-lēs'is), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. σχινδύλις*, a cleaving into small pieces, *< σχίζω*, cleave, *< σχίζω*, cleave; see *schism*. Cf. *schindle*, *shindle*.] In *anat.*, an articulation formed by the reception of a thin plate of one bone into a fissure of another, as the articulation of the rostrum of the sphenoid with the vomer.

schindyletic (skin-di-lēt'ik), *a.* [*< schindylesis (-let-) + -ic*.] Wedged in; sutured by means of schindylesis; pertaining to schindylesis.

Schinopsis (ski-nop'is), *n.* [*N.L.* (Engler, 1873), *< Schinus*, q. v., + *Gr. ὄψις*, view.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Malvaceae* and tribe *Rhoideae*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers with a flatish receptacle, five sepals, five spreading and nerved petals, five short stamens, a deeply lobed disk, and an ovoid and compressed one-celled ovary which becomes an oblong samara in fruit, containing a one-seeded stone. There are 4 species, natives of South America from Peru to Cordova. They are trees which bear blackish branchlets, panicle flowers, and alternate pinnate and thickish leaves of many small entire leaflets and with winged petioles. For *S. Lorentzii*, see *quebracho*.

Schinus (skí'nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *σχίνος*, the mastic-tree (prob. so named from its much-cracked bark), < *σχιζέω*, cleave, split: see *schism*.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Anacardiæ*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers with unaltered calyx, five imbricated petals, ten stamens, three styles, and a one-celled ovary with a single ovule pendulous from near the summit of the cell, and becoming in fruit a globose wingless drupe resembling a pea, containing a leathery or bony stone penetrated by oil-tubes. There are about 13 species, natives of warmer parts of South America and Australia. They are trees or shrubs with alternate and odd-pinnate leaves, and small white flowers in axillary and terminal bracted panicles. For *S. molle*, see *peppertree*, 1; and for *S. terebinthifolius*, see *arocira*.

schipt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ship*.

schiremant, *n.* An obsolete form of *shirman*.

schirmerite (shér'mér-ít), *n.* [Named after J. F. L. Schirmer.] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, and silver, occurring at the Treasury lode in Park county, Colorado.

schirrevet, *n.* An obsolete form of *shirreff*.

Schisel (es'chiz'el), *n.* In *well-boring*, a boring-tool having a cutting face shaped like the letter S.

schisophone (skiz'fō-fōn), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *σχίσω*, a cleaving, splitting, + *φωνή*, sound.] A form of induction-balance used for detecting flaws and internal defects in iron rails.

All the indications of the instrument proved absolutely correct, the rails, &c., on being broken, showing flaws at the exact spot indicated by the *schisophone*.
Electric Rec. (Eng.) XXVI. 191.

schism (sizm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scism*; < ME. *scisme*, later *schisme*, < OF. *scisma*, *cisma*, F. *schisme* = Pr. *scisma*, *cisma* = Sp. *cisma* = Pg. *schisma* = It. *scisma*, < L. *schisma*, < Gr. *σχίσμα*, a cleft, split, schism, < *σχιζέω*, cleave, split, = L. *scindere* (< *scind*), cut, = Skt. *√chid*, cut, = Cf. *schist*, *squill*, *abscond*, *rescind*, etc., and *schedule*, etc.] 1. Division or separation; specifically, in ecclesiastical usage, a formal separation within or from an existing church or religious body, on account of some difference of opinion with regard to matters of faith or discipline.

Schism is a rent or division in the church when it comes to the separating of congregations. *Milton*, True Religion.
Attraction is the most general law in the material world, and prevents a *schism* in the universe.

Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons on Religion.

2. The offense of seeking to produce a division in a church. In the authorized version of the New Testament the word *schism* occurs but once (1 Cor. xii. 25); but in the Greek Testament the Greek word *σχίσμα* occurs eight times, being rendered in the English version 'rent' (Mat. ix. 16) and 'division' (John vi. 43, 1 Cor. xi. 18). From the simple meaning of division in the church the word has come to indicate a separation from the church, and now in ecclesiastical usage is employed solely to indicate a formal withdrawal from the church and the formation of or the uniting with a new organization. See def. 1.

From all false doctrine, heresy, and *schism*, . . . Good Lord, deliver us.
Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

3. A schismatic body.

They doo therefore with a more constante mynde perseuer in their fyrst faith which they receaved . . . than doo manye of vs, belenge diuided into *seces* and *sectes*, whiche thynge neuer chaunceth amonge them.

R. Eden, tr. of John Faber (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 230])

That Church that from the name of a distinct place takes authority to set up a distinct Faith or Government is a *Schism* and Faction, not a Church.

Milton, *Elkonokle-tes*, xviii.

Great schism. See *great*.—*Schism Act*, or *Schism Bill*, in *Eng. hist.*, an act of Parliament of 1713 (12 Anne, stat. 2, c. 7), "to prevent the growth of schism and for the further security of the churches of England and Ireland as by law established." It required teachers to conform to the established church, and refrain from attending dissenting places of worship. The act was repealed by 5 Geo. I. c. 4.

schisma (skis'mā), *n.*; pl. *schismata* (-mā-tā). [*<* L. *schisma*, < Gr. *σχίσμα*, separation: see *schism*.] In musical acoustics, the interval between the octave of a given tone and the third of the eighth fifth, less four octaves, represented by the ratio $2:3 = 2^{12} \times 4$, or 32805:32768. This corresponds almost exactly to the difference between a pure and an equally tempered fifth, which difference is hence often called a *schisma*. A schisma and a diesisma together make a syntonic comma.

schismatic (siz-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *scismatic*; < OF. (and F.) *schismatique* = Pr. *scismatic* = Sp. *cismatico* = Pg. *schismatico* = It. *schismatico*, < L. *schismaticus*, < Gr. *σχισματικός*, schismatic, < *σχίσμα* (-), a cleft, split, schism: see *schism*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by schism; tending or inclined to or promotive of schism: as, *schismatic* opinions; a *schismatic* tendency.

In the great schism of the Western Church, in which the Churches of the West were for forty years nearly equally divided, each party was by the other regarded as *schismatic*, yet we cannot doubt that each belonged to the true Church of Christ.
Pusey, *Eirenicon*, p. 67.

II. *n.* One who separates from an existing church or religious faith on account of a difference in opinion; one who partakes in a schism. See *schism*.

As much beggarly logic and earnestness as was ever heard to proceed from the mouth of the most pertinacious *schismatic*.
I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 113.

Dr. Pierce preach'd at White-hall on 2 Thessal. ch. 3. v. 6. against our late *schismatics*.
Eccl'yn, *Diary*, Feb. 22, 1678.

Unity was Dante's leading doctrine, and therefore he puts Mahomet among the *schismatics*, not because he divided the Church, but the faith.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 108.

Expose the wretched cavils of the Nonconformists, and the noisy futility that belongs to *schismatics* generally.
George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xxiii.

=Syn. *Sectary*, etc. See *heretic*.
schismatical (siz-mat'ik-al), *a.* [Formerly also *scismatical*; < *schismatic* + *-al*.] ('characterized by or tainted with schism; schismatic.

The church of Rome calls the churches of the Greek communion *schismatical*.
Jer Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 282.

schismatically (siz-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a schismatic manner; by a schismatic separation from a church; by schism.

schismaticalness (siz-mat'ik-al-nes), *n.* Schismatic character or condition.

schismatize (siz'ma-tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *schismatized*, ppr. *schismatizing*. [*<* Gr. *σχίσμα* (-), a cleft, division (see *schism*), + *-ίζω*.] To play the schismatic; be tainted with a spirit of schism. Also spelled *schismatise*. [Rare.]

From which [the church] I rather chose boldly to separate than poorly to schismatize in it.
Ep. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 42. (*Darvies*.)

Schismatobranchia (skis'mā-tō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1821), as *Chismatobranchia*, < Gr. *σχίσμα* (-), cleft, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchia*.] A suborder of rhypidoglossate gastropods, with the gills in two plumes on the left side of the gill-cavity on each side of the mantle-slit, the body and shell spiral, the foot tringed and bearded, the eyes pedicelled, and the central teeth of the odontophore very large and sessile. It was defined by Gray, for the families *Habroble* and *Seicurellidae*, as one of 9 orders into which he divided his *gill-protobranchiate* gastropods.

schismatobranchiate (skis'mā-tō-brang'ki-at), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Schismatobranchia*.

schismic (-siz'mik), *a.* [*<* *schism* + *-ic*.] Tainted with or characterized by schism; schismatic. [Rare.]

Then to Carmel's top
The *Schism* Priests were quickly called up:
Unto their Baal an Altar build they there;
To God the Prophet doth another rear.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, li., The Schisme.

schismless (sizm'les), *a.* [*<* *schism* + *-less*.] Free from schism; not affected by schism. [Rare.]

The peace and good of the Church is not terminated in the *schismless* estate of one or two kingdoms, but should be provided for by the joint consultation of all reformed Christendome.
Milton, *Church-Government*, l. 6.

Schismobranchiata (skis-mō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1825), < Gr. *σχίσμα*, a cleft (see *schism*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] De Blainville's second order of his class *Paracephalophora*, having the branchiae communicating from behind by a large slit or cavity.

Schismopneat (skis-mop'nē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., appar. by error for *Schismopneat*, < Gr. *σχίσμα*, a cleft (see *schism*), + *πνεύς*, breathing, πνέω, breath, < πνέω, breathe.] An artificial order or group of so-called cartilaginous fishes, formerly supposed to have no opercula nor branhiostegal membrane, including the *Lophidae*, *Balistidae*, and *Chimaridae*. See cuts under *angler*, *Balistes*, and *Chimaridae*.

schist (shist), *n.* [*<* F. *schiste*, < L. *schistos*, split, cleft, divided, < Gr. *σχίστω*, easily cleft, < *σχιζέω*, cleave: see *schism*.] A rock the constituent minerals of which have assumed a position in more or less closely parallel layers or folia, due not to deposition as a sediment, but—in large part, at least—to metamorphic action, which has caused a rearrangement or imperfect crystallization of the component minerals, or the formation of new ones, these, in the course of the process, having assumed

the parallel arrangement characteristic of the rock. *Schist* and *slate* are not essentially different terms; but of late years the latter has been chiefly employed to designate a fine-grained argillaceous rock divided into thin layers by cleavage-planes, and familiar in its use for roofing; while the word *schist* is generally employed in composition with a word indicating the peculiar mineral species of which the rock is chiefly made up, and which by its more or less complete foliation gives rise to the schistose structure: thus, *hornblende-schist*, *chlorite-schist*, *mica-schist*, etc.—all included under the general designation of *crystalline schists*, among which argillaceous schist also belongs, and from which it is separated only because its fissility is, as a general rule, more perfect than that of the other schists, and because it is for this reason of much practical importance, especially in its application to roofing. Also spelled *shist*.—**Knotted schist**. Same as *knott*, 3 (*f*).—**Protozoic schists**. See *protozoic*.

schistaceous (shis-tā'shius), *a.* [*<* *schist* + *-aceous*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, slate-gray; bluish-gray.

schistic (shis'tik), *a.* [*<* *schist* + *-ic*.] Same as *schistose*.

schistic (shis'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *σχιστός*, divided (< *σχιζέω*, cleave, divide: see *schism*, *schisma*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to schismata, or based upon an allowance for the difference of a schisma: as, a *schistic* system of tuning.

schistify (shis'ti-fi), *v. t.* [*<* *schist* + *-i-fy*.] To change to schist; develop a schistose structure in.

Schistocelia (skis-tō-sē'li-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *κοιλία*, cavity.] In *teratol.*, abdominal fissure; congenital defect of apposition of the right and left sides of the abdominal walls.

Schistocelus (skis-tō-sē'lus), *n.* [NL.: see *Schistocelia*.] In *teratol.*, a monster exhibiting *Schistocelia*.

Schistomelia (skis-tō-mē'li-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *Schistomelus*.] In *teratol.*, the condition of a *Schistomelus*.

Schistomelus (skis-tō-mē'lus), *n.*; pl. *Schistomeli* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *μῦς*, limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with a fissured extremity.

Schistoprosopia (skis'tō-prō-sō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] Fissural malformation of the face, due to the retarded development of the preoral arches.

Schistoprosopus (skis'tō-prō-sō'pus), *n.*; pl. *Schistoprosopi* (-pi). [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] In *teratol.*, a monster whose face is fissured.

Schistose, **schistous** (shis'tōs, -tus), *a.* [*<* *schist* + *-ose*, *-ous*.] Having the structure of schist; resembling schist, or made up of a rock so designated. A schistose structure differs from that resulting from sedimentation in that the former bears the marks of chemical action in the more or less complete interlacing or felling of the component particles, and in the continual breaks or want of continuity of the laminae, while in the latter the particles are only held together by some cement differing from them in composition, or even by pressure alone, and are arranged in a more distinctly parallel order than is usually the case with the schists. In rocks in which a slaty cleavage is very highly developed, as in roofing-slate, this cleavage is almost always quite distinct from and independent in position of the lines of stratification, and this fact can ordinarily be recognized with ease in the field. There are cases, however, in which a schistose structure has been developed in a mass of rock parallel with the planes of stratification. Also spelled *schistoe*, *schistous*.

Schistosity (shis-tōs'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *schistose* + *-ity*.] The condition of being schistose, or of having a schistose structure.

Here, then, we have . . . a continuous change of dip, and a common *schistosity*.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 249.

Schistosomia (skis-tō-sō'mi-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *Schistosomus*.] In *teratol.*, the condition of a *Schistosomus*.

Schistosomus (skis-tō-sō'mus), *n.*; pl. *Schistosomi* (-mi). [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *σώμα*, body.] In *teratol.*, a monster with an abdominal fissure.

Schistostega (skis-tōs'tō-gi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Möhr), < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *στέγη*, a roof.] A genus of bryaceae mosses, giving name to the tribe *Schistostegaceæ*. It is the only genus.

Schistostegaceæ (skis-tōs'tō-gā'stē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Schistostega* + *-aceæ*.] A monotypic tribe of bryaceae mosses. They are annual plants with very tender and delicate stems which are of two forms. The "flowers" are terminal, loosely gemmiform, producing a small subglobose capsule on a long soft pedicel. The calyptra is minute, narrowly mitriform, covering the lid only. There is no peristome.

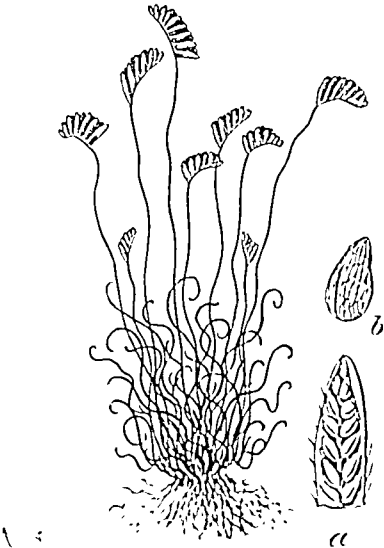
Schistosternia (skis-tō-stēr'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *στέριον*, breast, chest.] In *teratol.*, sternal fissure.

Schistothorax (skis-tō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *θώραξ*, a breastplate.] A

malformation consisting of a fissure in the chest-walls, usually of the sternum.

schistotrachelus (skis'tō-trā-kē'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *τράχηλος*, neck, throat.] In *teratol.*, congenital fissure in the region of the neck.

Schizaea (skī-zē'ā), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1799), so called with ref. to the dichotomously many-cleft fronds; < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split: see *schism*.] A genus of ferns, typical of the order *Schizaceae*. They are small widely distributed plants of very distinct habit, having the sporangia large, ovoid, sessile, in two to four rows, which cover one side of close distichous spikes that form separate fertile segments at



Schizaea pusilla
a, pinna with sporangia; b, a sporangium, on larger scale

the apex of the fronds. The sterile segments of the fronds are slender, and simply linear, fan-shaped, or dichotomously many cleft. There are 16 species, of which number only one, *S. pusilla*, is North American, that being confined mainly to the pine-barrens of New Jersey.

Schizaceae (skiz-ō-sē'ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Martius, 1834), < *Schizaea* + *-aceae*.] An order of ferns comprising a small number of species, included in five genera—*Schizaea*, *Lygodium*, *Anemia*, *Mohria*, and *Trochopteris*. See *Schizaea* and *Lygodium*.

Schizanthus (ski-zan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), so called from the two deep-split and successively parted lips; < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Solanaceae* and tribe *Salpiglossidae*. It is characterized by flowers with a cylindrical tube and a spreading oblique plicate and imbricated limb which is somewhat two lipped and deeply cut into eight to thirteen lobes, and containing two perfect stamens, three dwarf stamens, and an oblong two-celled ovary. There are about 7 species, all natives of Chili. They are erect annuals, somewhat glandular-stemmed, with deeply cut leaves, and are cultivated for their variegated and elegant flowers, usually under the name *schizanthus*, sometimes also as *cut-flower*.

schizocarp (skiz-ō-karp), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *καρπός*, a fruit.] In *bot.*, a dry fruit which at maturity splits or otherwise separates into two or more one-seeded indehiscent carpels. The component carpels of such a fruit are called *cocci*. See *regma*, and cut under *cocci*.

schizocarpic (skiz-ō-kar'pik), *a.* [< *schizocarp* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a schizocarp.

schizocarpous (skiz-ō-kar'pus), *a.* [< *schizocarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a schizocarp; splitting as in a schizocarp. — **Schizocarpous moss**, a moss of the order *Andreaeaceae*—so called from the fact that the capsule splits at maturity into four or rarely six equal segments, after the manner of a schizocarp. See *Andreaea*, *Bruggera*.

schizocephaly (skiz-ō-sēf'ā-lī), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The practice of cutting off and preserving, often with ornaments or religious rites, the heads of departed chiefs, warriors, or estimable persons; common to tribes in South America, Micronesia, New Zealand, and northwestern America. *W. H. Dall*.

Schizocela (skiz-ō-sē'li), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *schizocela*.] Those animals which are schizocelous, or have a schizocela.

schizocela (skiz-ō-sē'lī), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *κοιλία*, a hollow, cavity.] That kind

of celoma or somatic cavity in which a perivisceral or perienteric space results from a splitting of the mesoblast: distinguished from some kinds of body-cavities, as an enterocela, for example. See *enterocela*, and quotation under *perivisceral*.

schizocelous (skiz-ō-sē'lus), *a.* [< *schizocela* + *-ous*.] Resulting from splitting of the mesoblast, as a body-cavity; having a schizocela; characterized by the presence of a schizocela. The cavity of the thorax and abdomen of man is schizocelous. See the quotation under *perivisceral*. *Huxley*, *Encyc. Brit.*, II, 53.

schizodinic (skiz-ō-din'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *δύω*, the pangs of labor.] Reproducing or bringing forth by rupture: noting the way in which mollusks without nephridia may be supposed to extrude their genital products: correlated with *idiodynamic* and *porodynamic*.

The arrangement in *Patella*, &c., is to be looked upon as a special development from the simpler condition when the Mollusca brought forth by rupture (= *schizodinic*, from *δύω*, travail).

E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 682.

Schizodon (skiz-ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1841), < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *ὄδον* (odon-), tooth.] A genus of South American oetodont rodents, related to *Ctenomys*, but with larger



Schizodon furvus

ears, smaller claws, less massive skull, broad convex incisors, and molars with single external and internal folds, which meet in the middle of the tooth. *S. fuscus* is the species.

schizogenesis (skiz-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *γενεα*, production.] In *bot.*, fission as a mode of reproduction; generation by fission. *Haeckel*.

schizogenetic (skiz-ō-jen-et'ik), *a.* [< *schizogenesis*, after *γενεα*.] In *bot.*, same as *schizogenic*.

schizogenic (skiz-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζω*, split, cleave, + *γενεα*, produced (see *-gen*), + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, produced by splitting or separation: applied to cavities or intercellular spaces in plants that are formed by the separation or unequal growth of contiguous cells, leaving an interspace. Compare *lysinous*, *protogenic*, *lystronous*.

schizogenic (ski-zoj'e-nus), *a.* [As *schizogenic* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *schizogenic*.

schizognath (skiz-ō-g-nath), *n. and a.* I. *n.* A schizognathous bird.

II. *a.* Schizognathous.

Schizognathæ (ski-zog'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *schizognathus*: see *schizognathous*.] In *ornith.*, in Huxley's classification (1867), one of four primary divisions of carinate birds, embracing all those which exhibit schizognathism, or have the palate schizognathous. The division includes a number of superfamily groups—the *Peridermorpha*, *Actornomorpha*, *Sphenoscomorpha*, *Coccyomorpha*, *Gerauomorphæ*, and *Charadriomorphæ*, or the pigeons, fowls, penguins, gulls and their allies, cranes and their allies, and plovers and snipes and their allies.

schizognathism (ski-zog'nā-thiz-m), *n.* [< *schizognathous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the schizognathous type or plan of palatal structure; the peculiar arrangement of the palatal bones exhibited by the *Schizognathæ*.

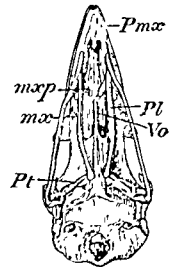
Schizognathism is the kind of "cleft palate" shown by the columbine and gallinaceous birds, by the waders at large, and by many of the swimmers.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 179.

schizognathous (ski-zog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *schizognathus*, < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, having the bony palate cleft in such a way that in the dry skull "the blade of a thin knife can be passed without meeting with any bony obstacle from the poste-

rior nares alongside the vomer to the end of the beak" (*Huxley*); exhibiting schizognathism in the structure of the

bony palate: as, a *schizognathous* bird; a *schizognathous* palate; a *schizognathous* type of palatal structure. The vomer, whether large or small, tapers to a point in front, while behind it embraces the basiphosphoid rostrum, between the palatines; these bones and the pterygoids are directly articulated with one another and with the basiphosphoid rostrum, not being borne upon the divergent posterior ends of the vomer; the maxillopalatines, usually elongated and lamellar, pass inward over the anterior ends of the palatines, with which they unite, and then bend backward, along the inner ends of the palatines, leaving a broader or narrower fissure between themselves and the vomer, on each side, and do not unite with one another or with the vomer.



Schizognathous Skull of Common Fowl. *Pmx*, premaxilla; *mxp*, maxillopalatine; *mx*, maxilla; *pl*, palatine; *pt*, pterygoid; *v*, vomer.

schizogony (ski-zog'ō-nī), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *γονία*, generation: see *-gony*.] Same as *schizogenesis*.

Schizogony having once been established, it must have been further beneficial to the species.

A. A. W. Hubrecht, *Micros. Science*, XXVII, 613.

schizomycete (skiz-ō-mī-sēt), *n.* A member of the *Schizomycetes*.

Schizomycetes (skiz-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *μύκης*, *pl. μύκητες*, a fungus, mushroom: see *Myceles*.] A class or group of minute vegetable organisms known as bacteria, microbes, microphytes, etc., and allied forms, belonging to the achlorophyllous division of the *Schizosporææ* of Cohn (the *Schizophyta* of later authorities), or to the *Protophyta* of still more recent authors. They were at first regarded as being simple fungi, and hence are sometimes still called *fission fungi*, but recent investigations indicate that they are more closely allied to the *Schizophyceæ* or lower algae than to the true fungi. They are probably degenerate algae, a condition which has been brought about by their saprophytic or parasitic habits. They consist of single cells which may be spherical, oblong, or cylindrical in shape, or of filamentous or various other aggregations of such cells. The cells are commonly about 0.001 millimeter in diameter, or from two to five times that measurement; but smaller and a few larger ones are known. They are, with one or two exceptions, destitute of chlorophyll, and multiply by repeated bipartitions. True spores are known in several forms, but no traces of sexual organs exist. They are saprophytic or parasitic, and occur the world over as saprophytes. They abound in running streams and rivers, in still ponds and ditches; in the sea, in bogs, drains, and refuse-heaps; in the soil, and wherever organic infusions are allowed to stand; in liquids containing organic matter, such as blood, milk, wine, etc.; and on solid food-stuff, such as meat, vegetables, preserves, etc. As parasites, numerous species inhabit various organs of men and animals, causing most of the infectious diseases, as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, cholera, etc. Plants are subject to their attack to a more limited degree, a circumstance that is probably due to the acid fluids of the higher vegetable organisms. *Schizomycetes* vary to a considerable extent according to the conditions of their environment, and hence many growth-forms occur which have frequently received different generic names. The round growth-forms are called *Coccus* or *Micrococcus*; the rod-like forms have been termed *Bacillus*, *Bacterium*, etc.; the shortly coiled forms are known as *Vibrio*; the spiral forms have received the names *Spirillum* or *Spirorcheta*; and the very elongated filamentous forms are *Leptothrix*, etc. Their behavior with reference to the supply or exclusion of oxygen has led to their division by Pasteur into *aerobiotic*, or such as require a plentiful supply of free oxygen for the purpose of vegetation, and *anaerobiotic*, or those in which vegetation is promoted by the exclusion of oxygen, or at least is possible when oxygen is excluded. There are, however, various intermediate forms. See *eubphyte*, *Punzi*, *Protophyta*, *Bacteriaceæ*, *Bacterium*, *Micrococcus*, *Leptothrix*, *Bacillus*, *Spirillum*, *Spirorcheta*, *Vibrio*.

schizomycetous (skiz-ō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging or related to the *Schizomycetes*.

schizomycosis (skiz-ō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., as: *Schizomye(c)tes* + *-osis*.] Disease due to the growth of *Schizomycetes* in the body.

Schizonemertea (skiz-ō-nē-mēr'tē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*, split, cleave, + *Nemer-tea*, q. v.] Hubrecht's name (1879) of a division of nemertean worms, correlated with *Hoplone-mertea* and *Palaeonemertea*, containing the sea-longworms which have the head fissured, the mouth behind the ganglia, and no stylets in the proboscis, as *Lineus*, *Cerbratulus*, *Langia*, and *Borlasia*.

schizonemertean (skiz-ō-nē-mēr'tē-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Schizonemertea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Schizonemertea*, as a sea-longworm.

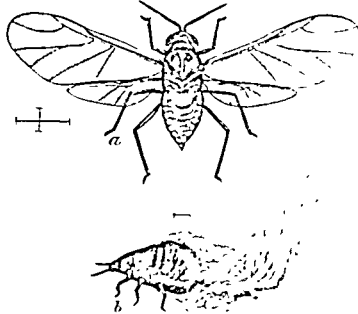
Also *schizonemertine*.

Schizonemertina, **Schizonemertini** (skiz-ō-nem-ēr-tī'nī, -nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*,

split, cleave, + NL. *Nemertes* + *-ina*², *-ini*. Same as *Schizonemertea*.

schizonemertine (skiz'ō-nē-mēr'tin), *a.* and *n.* [As *Schizonemertea* + *-ini*.] Same as *schizonemertean*.

Schizoneura (skiz-ō-nū'rjā), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *νεύρον*, nerve.] A notable genus of plant-lice of the subfamily *Pemphiginae*, having the antennae six-jointed, the third discoidal vein of the fore wings with one fork, and the hind wings with two oblique veins. The genus is cosmopolitan and contains many species, nearly all of which excrete an abundance of flocculent or powdery white wax. Many live upon



Schizoneura (Pezomachus) laniger
a, winged female; b, wingless female. (Cross and line show natural sizes.)

the roots of trees, and others upon the limbs and leaves. The best-known species is *S. lanigera*, known in the United States as the *woolly root-lice* of the apple, and in England, New Zealand, and Australia as the *American blight*. See also *cut under root-lice*.

schizopelmous (skiz-ō-pel'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *πέλος*, the sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, same as *nomopelmous*.

Schizophora (ski-zōf'ō-rjā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *φορος*, < *οίπερ* = *E. bear*.] In Brauer's classification, a division of cyclophorid dipterous insects, or flies, containing the pupariophagous flies of the families *Hippoboscidae* and *Nycteribiidae*, as well as all of the *Muscidae* (in a broad sense); contrasted with *Aschiza*.

Schizophyceae (ski-zōf'ō-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *φυς*, a seaweed, + *-αί*.] A group of minute cryptogamous plants belonging, according to recent authorities, to the *Protophyta*, or lowest division of the vegetable kingdom. It is a somewhat heterogeneous group, comprising the greater number of the forms of vegetable life which are unicellular, which display no true process of sexual reproduction, and which contain chlorophyll. The group (which future research may distribute otherwise) embraces the classes *Protozoocidaria*, *Diatomeae*, and *Cyanophyceae*. See *Protophyta*.

Schizophytæ (ski-zōf'ō-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *φυς*, a plant.] Usually, the same as the *Schizomyces*, but of varying application. See *Schizomyces*.

schizophyte (skiz'ō-fit), *a.* [< *Schizophytæ*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the class *Schizophytæ*.

schizopod (skiz'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *schizopus*, < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *πούς* (=*pod*) = *E. foot*.] I. *a.* Having the feet cleft and apparently double, as an opossum-shrimp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Schizopoda*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Schizopoda*, as an opossum-shrimp.

Schizopoda (ski-zōp'ō-djā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Schizopus*: see *Schizopod*.] 1. An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Grallæ*, or waders.—2. A suborder or similar group of long-tailed stalk-eyed crustaceans, having a small cephalothorax, a large abdomen, and the pereopods or thoracic legs apparently cleft or double by reason of the great development of exopodites, which are as large as the endopodites. It includes the opossum-shrimps and their allies. See *Myristida*, and *cut under opossum-shrimp*. Latreille, 1817.

schizopodal (ski-zōp'ō-djā), *a.* [< *schizopod* + *-al*.] Same as *schizopod*.

Schizopodidae (ski-zō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Schizopoda* + *-idae*.] A family of *Coleoptera* named by Le Conte (1861) from the genus *Schizopus*, now merged in *Buprestidae*.

schizopodous (ski-zōp'ō-dus), *a.* [< *schizopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *schizopod*.

schizopod-stage (ski-zō-pod-stāj), *n.* A stage in the development of some of the stalk-eyed crustaceans, as a prawn (*Penæus*), when the larva resembles an adult schizopod.

The greatly enlarged thoracic limbs are provided with an endopodite and an exopodite as in the *Schizopoda*, the branchiae are developed from them, and the abdominal appendages make them appear. This may be termed the *schizopod-stage*.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 301.

Schizopteris (ski-zōp'tē-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *πτερίς*, a wing, a kind of fern: see *Pteris*.] A generic name given by Brongniart to a fossil plant found in the coal-measures of the coal-field of the Saar and in Saxony, and supposed to belong to the ferns. The genus is now included in *Thacophyton*, but of this genus (as well as of the plants formerly called *Schizopteris*) little is definitely known.

Schizorhinæ (ski-zō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Schizorhinal*.] Schizorhinal birds collectively.

A. H. Garrod.

schizorhinal (ski-zō-rī-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *ῥίς*, the nose, + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having each nasal bone deeply cleft or forked: opposed to *holorhinal*. The term denotes the condition of the nasal bone on each side (right and left), and not the separateness of the two nasal bones, which it has been misunderstood to mean. By a further mistake, it has been made to mean a slit-like character of the external nostrils with which it has nothing to do.

In the Columbidae, and in a great many wading and swimming birds, whose palates are cleft (*schizognathous*), the nasal bones are *schizorhinal* that is cleft to or beyond the ends of the premaxillaries, such division leaving the external descending process very distinct from the other, almost like a separate bone. In gulls, plovers, cranes, auks, and other birds are thus split nosed.

Schizosiphona (ski-zō-si'fō-njā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*, split, cleave, + *σῆμα*, tube, pipe.] An order of *Cephalopoda*, named from the split siphon, the edges of the mesopodium coming into apposition but not coalescing; opposed to *Holosiphona*: a synonym of *Tetrabranchata*.

schizosiphonate (ski-zō-si'fō-nāt), *a.* [As *Schizosiphona* + *-ate*.] Having cleft or split siphons; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Schizosiphonata*.

Schizostachyum (ski-zō-stak'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1829), < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *στάχυς*, a spike.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Bambuseæ* and subtribe *Molacinae*. It is characterized by spikelets in scattered clusters forming a spike or panicle with numerous empty lower glumes, and bisexual flowers with two or three lodicules, six stamens, three elongated styles, and a pedicel continued beyond the flowers. There are about 8 species, natives of the Malay archipelago, China, and the Pacific Islands. They are tall and arborescent grasses, resembling the bamboo in habit and leaf. Several species reach 25 to 40 feet or more in height, and several are cultivated for ornament or for culinary use, the young shoots being eaten in Java and elsewhere under the name of *rebong*.

Schizotarsia (ski-zō-tār'si-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *τάραξ*, any broad, flat surface: see *tarsus*.] A family, tribe, or suborder of centipeds, represented by the family *Cermatidae*. See *cut under Scutigerridae*.

schizothecal (ski-zō-thē'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *θήκη*, case, + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having the tarsal envelop, or podotheca, divided by scutellation or reticulation: the opposite of *holothecal*.

Schizotrocha (ski-zōt'rō-kjā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *schizotrochus*: see *schizotrochous*.] One of the major divisions of *Rotifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules which have

an intestine and anus and one divided disk, whence the name: correlated with *Holotrocha* and *Zygotrocha*.

schizotrochous (ski-zōt'rō-kus), *a.* [< NL. *schizotrochus*, < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *τροχός*, a wheel.] Having a divided disk, as a rotifer; of or pertaining to the *Schizotrocha*; neither holotrochous nor zygotrochous.

schläger (shlā'gēr), *n.* [G., < *schlagen*, beat, strike, = *E. slay*: see *slay*, *slayer*.] The modern dueling-sword of German university students. The blade is about 3 feet long and without point, the end being cut square off; each edge is very sharp for a few inches from the end of the blade. It is used with a sweeping blow around the adversary's guard, so as to cut the head or face with the sharpened corner. The schläger has a heavy basket-hilt completely protecting the hand. A heavy gauntlet of leather covers the arm to the elbow. The usual guard is by holding the blade nearly vertical, pommel uppermost, the hand just above the level of the eyes.

Schlegelia (shle-gē'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Bernstein, 1864), so called after Hermann Schlegel, an ornithologist of Leyden (1805-84).] A genus of birds of paradise. The species is *S. wilsoni*, better known as *Paradisaea wilsoni*, of Waigiu and Batanta. The male is 7½ inches long, the tail 2, with its middle pair of feathers as long again, twice crossed, and then curled in arietiform figure. The bald head



Schlegelia wilsoni

is bright blue, the fore back is rich yellow, the rest lustrous crimson; the breastplate is mostly glittering green, and other parts of the plumage are of varied and scarcely less burnished hues. The female is somewhat smaller, and in plumage unlike the male, as usual in this family. The species has several technical synonyms. Professor Schlegel called it *Paradisaea calva*, but not till after Mr. Cassin of Philadelphia had dedicated it to Dr. T. B. Wilson of that city. Mr. Elliot, the monographer of the *Paradisæidae*, has it *Diphyllodes respublica*, after a mistaken identification made by Dr. Sclater of a bird very inadequately characterized by Prince Bonaparte, which belongs to another genus.

Schleichera (shli-kēr-ē), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), named after J. C. Schleicher, a Swiss botanist, author (1800) of a Swiss flora.] A genus of plants of the order *Sapindaceæ*, type of the tribe *Schleicheæ*. It is characterized by apetalous flowers with a small calyx of four to six uniform valvate lobes, a complete and repand disc, six to eight long stamens, and an ovary with three or four cells and solitary ovules, becoming a dry and indehiscent one- to three-celled ovoid and undivided fruit, containing a pulpy and edible aril about the black top-shaped seed. The only species, *S. trijuga*, is a native of India, Ceylon, and Burma, especially abundant in Pegu, sometimes called *lac-tree*, and known in India as *koosumbin*. It is a large hardwood tree with alternate and abruptly pinnate leaves, usually of three pairs of leaflets, and with small long-pediced flowers in slender racemes. Its timber is very strong, solid, and durable. In India and Ceylon it is valued as one of the trees frequented by the lac-insect (see *lac*), and its young branches form an important source of shellac. The oil pressed from its seeds is there used for burning in lamps and as a remedy for the itch.

Schleicheræ (shli-kēr-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1888), < *Schleicher* + *-æ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Sapindaceæ* and suborder *Sapindæ*, typified by the monotypic genus *Schleichera*, and containing also 3 other species in 2 genera, natives of tropical Africa and Madeira.

Schlemm's canal. See *canal of Schlemm*, under *canal*.

schlich (shlik), *n.* See *stick*.

Schloss Johannisberger. The highest grade of Johannisberger, produced on the home estate of Prince Metternich.

schmelze (shmel'tse), *n. pl.* [< G. *schmelz*, enamel: see *smelt*, *small*, *amel*, and *enamel*.] Glass of some peculiar sort used in decorative work: a word differently used by different writers. (a) Glass especially prepared to receive a deep-red color, and used when colored for flashing white glass. This is the common form of red glass prepared for ornamental windows. (b) Mosaic glass or filigree glass of any sort—

that is, glass in which colored canes and the like are included. (c) A glass so colored that it is brown, green, or bluish by reflected light, but deep-red when seen by transmitted light.—Schmelze *aventurin*, schmelze glass, schmelze as defined in (b) or (c), above, upon the surface of which thin films of aventurin have been applied.

Schmidt's map-projection. See *projection*.

schnapps, schnaps (shnaps), *n.* [*G. schnapps* (= *D. Sw. Dan. snaps*), a dram, "nip," liquor, gin; cf. *schnapps*, interj., snap! crack! < *schnappen* (= *D. snappen* = *Sw. snappa* = *Dan. snappe*), snap, snatch: see *snaps*.] Spirituous liquor of any sort; especially, Holland gin.

So it was perhaps

He went to Leyden, where he found conventicles and *schnapps*. O. W. Holmes, On Lending a Punch-bowl.

schneebergite (shnā' bērg-it), *n.* [*Schneeberg* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A mineral occurring in minute honey-yellow octahedrons at Schneeberg in Tyrol: it contains lime and antimony, but the exact composition is unknown.

Schneiderian (shnī-dē'ri-an), *a.* [*Schneider* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or named after Conrad Victor Schneider, a German anatomist of the seventeenth century: in anatomy applied to the mucous membrane of the nose, first described by Schneider in 1660.—**Schneiderian membrane.** See *membrane*.

Schneider repeating rifle. See *rifle*.²

schönite (shō'nit), *n.* [*Schone*, the reputed discoverer of kamite-deposits at Stassfurt, Germany, + *-ite*.] Same as *piromerite*.

Schneocaulon (ske-nō-kā'lon), *n.* [*NL* (Asa Gray, 1837), from the rush-like habit; < *G. σκαυλον*, rush, + *καυλον*, stem.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Liliaceae* and tribe *Veratree*. It is characterized by densely spiked flowers with narrow perianth-segments long and projecting stamens, and a free ovary opening into an oblong and acuminate capsule containing many dark oblong or curved and angled and wingless seeds. The 5 species are all American, occurring from Florida to Venezuela. They are bulbous plants with long linear radical leaves and small flowers in a dense spike on a tall leafless scape remarkable for the long persistent perianth and stamens. *S. officinale*, often called *Asparagus officinalis*, is the coccidilla plant of Mexico. (See *coccidilla*.) Its seeds are the coccidilla or sabidilla of medicine.

Schenus (skē'nus), *n.* [*NL* (Lamour, 1753), < *G. σκαυλον*, a rush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Cyperaceae*, the sedge family, and of the tribe *Rhynchosporae*, characterized by few-flowered spikelets in dark or blackish clusters which are often pumpled or aggregated into a head or spike. Each spikelet contains a flexuous extension of the pedicel, numerous two-ranked glumes, and flowers all or only the lower fertile, and furnished with six (or fewer) slender bristles, usually three stamens, and a three-lobed style crowning an ovary which becomes a small three-angled or three-ribbed beakless nut. There are about 70 species, mainly of Australia and New Zealand, occurring in Europe and the United States, Africa, and the Malay peninsula. They are of varying habit, generally perennial herbs, robust or long and rush-like, and erect or floating in water. *S. moricans* of England is known as *best rush*, and *S. brevifolius* of Victoria as *cord-rush*.

Schoepfia (shep'fi-ā), *n.* [*NL* (J. C. Schreber, 1789), named after J. D. Schoupe (1752-1800), who traveled in North America and the Bahamas.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Oleaceae* and tribe *Oleeae*. It is characterized by tubular flowers with a small cup-shaped calyx which is unchanged in fruit, four to six stamens opposite to the petals, and a deeply three-lobed ovary nearly immersed in a disk which becomes greatly enlarged in fruit. There are about 16 species, natives of tropical Asia and America. They are shrubs or small trees with entire and rigid leaves, and white flowers which are large for the order, and are grouped in short axillary racemes. *S. chinensis* (Schreber) is known in the West Indies as *white bearded*.

schogget, *v. t.* See *shopt*.

Scholarie grit. [So called from its occurrence at *Scholarie* in New York.] In *geol.*, in the nomenclature of the New York Geological Survey, an unimportant division of the Devonian series, lying between the *cauda galli* grit and the Upper Heiberberg group.

scholar (skol'ar), *n.* [Early mod. *E. scholar*, *scholler* (dial. *scholar*, *scollard*, earlier *scolar* (the spelling *scholar* being a late conformation to the *L. scholar*), < *ME. scolar*, *scolar*, *scolar*, < *AS. scolar*, a pupil in a school, a scholar (= *MLG. scholar*, *scholar*, *scholar* = *OHG. scolar*, *MLG. scholar*, *G. scholar*; with suffix *-ar*, *E. -ar*), < *scola*, a school: see *school*.] Cf. *D. scholar*, < *OF. escoler*, *F. scolar*, also *scolar* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. scolar* = *It. scolar*, *scolar*, a scholar, pupil, < *ML. scholar*, a pupil, scholar; cf. *LL. scholaris*, a member of the imperial guard, < *scholaris*, of or pertaining to a school, < *L. scola*, *scola*, a school: see *school*.] 1. One who receives instruction in a school; one who learns from a teacher; one who is under tuition; a pupil; a student; a disciple.

Ine this clergie heth dame anarice uelo [fele, many] scolars. *Aycenite of Thuyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

The Master had rather diffame hym selfe for hys teaching than not shame his *Scholar* for his learning.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

I am no breeching scholar in the schools;

I'll not be tied to hours nor 'pointed times.

Shak., T. of the S., III. 1. 18.

The same Aselepius, in the beginning of his first booke, calleth himselfe the *scholler* of Hermes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 573.

Bleys

taught him magie; but the scholar ran

Before the master, and so far, that Bleys

Laid magie by. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

2. In English universities, formerly, any student; now, an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives a portion of its revenues to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies during the academic curriculum; the holder of a scholarship.

For ther he was not lik a cloysterer,

With a thredbare cope as is a pouse scolar,

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 260.

3. One who learns anything: as, an apt scholar in the school of deceit.—4. A learned man; one having great knowledge of literature or philology; an erudite person; specifically, a man or woman of letters.

He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 51.

He [King James] was indeed made up of two men, a witty, well-read scholar, . . . and a nervous drivelling idiot.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

By scholar I mean a cultivator of liberal studies, a student of knowledge in its largest sense, not merely classical, not excluding what is exclusively called science in our days, but which was unknown when the title of scholar was first established.

Sumner, Orations, I. 137.

Canonical scholar. See *canonical*—King's scholar, in England, a scholar in a school founded by royal charter, or a scholar supported by a royal endowment or foundation.—**Scholar's mate.** See *mate*.²

scholarch (skol'ark), *n.* [*G. σχολάρχης*, the head of a school, < *σcola*, a school, + *ἀρχα*, rule.] The head of a school, especially of an Athenian school of philosophy.

Among the stock were contained many compositions which the *scholarch*, successors of Theophrastus at Athens, had neither possessed nor known.

Grote, Aristotle, II.

He died in 314, and was succeeded as *scholarch* by Polemon.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 718.

scholarism (skol'ar-izm), *n.* [*Scholar* + *-ism*.] Affectation or pretension of scholarship.

There was an impression that this new-fangled *scholarism* was a very bad matter indeed.

Dorset, Memorials of Great Towns, p. 225. (*Darwin*)

scholarity (sko-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*Scholar* + *-ity*.] Scholarship.

Content, I'll pay your *scholarity*. Who offers?

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

scholarly (skol'ar-li), *a.* [*Scholar* + *-ly*.] Of, pertaining to, or denoting a scholar; characterized by scholarship; learned; befitting a scholar; as, a scholarly man; scholarly attainments; scholarly habits.

In the house of my lord the Archbishop are most *scholarly* men, with whom is found all the uprightness of justice, all the caution of providence, every form of learning.

Steele, Medial and Modern Hist., p. 143.

The whole chapter devoted to the Parthenon and its sculptures is a delightful and *scholarly* account of recent discovery and criticism.

Spencer, No. 32.9, p. 692.

Scholarly. See *learned* and *studious*.

scholarly (skol'ar-li), *adv.* [*Scholarly*, *a.*] In the manner of a scholar; as, becomes a scholar.

Speak *scholarly* and wisely. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., I. 3. 2.

scholarship (skol'ar-ship), *n.* [*Scholar* + *-ship*.] 1. The character and qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; learning; erudition.

A man of my master's understanding and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his own in print.

Pope (Johnson).

Such power of persevering devoted labor as Mr. Casanbon's is not common. . . . And therefore it is a pity that it should be thrown away, as so much English *scholarship* is, for want of knowing what has been done by the rest of the world.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvi.

2. Education; instruction; teaching.

This place should be at once both school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*.

Milton, Education.

3. Maintenance for a scholar, awarded by a college, university, or other educational institution; a sum of money paid to a student, sometimes to a university graduate, usually after competition or examination, to support him or to assist him in the prosecution of his studies.

A *scholarship* but half maintains,

And college rules are heavy chains.

Warton, Progress of Discontent.

I'd sooner win two school-house matches than get the Balliol scholarship, any day.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 6.

Victoria has not yet extended its public system to secondary education, except by giving many *scholarships* as the reward of merit to the best pupils of the primary schools.

Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 4.

=Syn. 1. Learning, Erudition, etc. See *literature*.

scholastic (skō-las'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*F. scolastique* = *Pr. escolastico* = *Sp. escolástico* = *Pg. escolástico* = *It. scolastico* (cf. *G. scholastisch*, *a.*, *scholastiker*, *n.*), < *L. scholasticus*, < *Gr. σχολαστικός*, of or pertaining to school, devoting one's leisure to learning, learned, < *σcola*, leisure, learning, school: see *school*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or suiting a scholar, school, or schools; like or characteristic of a scholar; as, a *scholastic* manner; *scholastic* phrases.—2. Of, pertaining to or concerned with schooling or education; educational; as, a *scholastic* institution; a *scholastic* appointment.—3. Pertaining to or characteristic of scholasticism or the schoolmen; according to the methods of the Christian Aristotelians of the middle ages. See *scholasticism*.

The Aristotelian philosophy, even in the hands of the master, was like a barren tree that conceals its want of fruit by profusion of leaves. But the *scholastic* ontology was much worse. What could be more trifling than disquisitions about the nature of angels, their modes of operation, their means of conveying?

Hallam, Middle Ages, III. 429.

The *scholastic* question which John of Salisbury propounds, is it possible for an archdeacon to be saved?

Steele, Medial and Modern Hist., p. 303.

Hence—4. Coldly intellectual and unemotional; characterized by excessive intellectual subtlety or by punctilious and dogmatic distinctions; formal; pedantic; said especially of the discussion of religious truth.—**Scholastic realist.** See *realist*, 1.—**Scholastic theology**, that form of theology whose fundamental principle is that religious truth can be reduced to a complete philosophical system; ordinarily used to designate a theological system which has become dogmatic or abstruse. See *scholasticism*.

II. *n.* 1. A student or studious person; a scholar.

They despise all men as unexperienced *scholarsties* who wait for an occasion before they speak.

Steele, Tatler, No. 244.

2. A schoolman; a Christian Aristotelian; one of those who taught in European schools from the eleventh century to the Reformation, who reposed ultimately upon authority for every philosophical proposition, and who wrote chiefly in the form of disputations, discussing the questions with an almost syllogistic stiffness: opposed to *Biblicist*.

The *scholarsties* were far from rebelling against the dogmatic system of the church.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 23.

I have the smallest possible confidence in the metaphysical reasonings either of modern professors or of medieval *scholarsties*.

Nineteenth Century, XXI. 326.

Hence—3. One who deals with religious questions in the spirit of the medieval scholarsties.—4. A member of the third grade in the organization of the Jesuits. A novitiate of two years' duration and a month of strict confinement are prerequisite to entrance to the grade of scholastic. The term consists of five years' study in the arts, five or six years of teaching and study, a year of final novitiate, and from four to six years of study in theology. The scholastic is then prepared to be admitted as a priest of the order.

scholastic (skō-las'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *scholastic*, 3 and 4.

Our papists and *scholastic* sophisters will object and make answer to this supper of the Lord.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), pp. 263.

Perplex and even pure Doctrin with *scholastic* Trash.

Milton, Touching Hirelings.

II. *n.* A scholastic.

The *scholastic*es against the canonists.

Bp. Jewell, Reply to Hardinge, p. 259.

scholastically (skō-las'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a scholastic manner; according to the method of the metaphysical schools of the middle ages.

Moralists or casuists that treat *scholastically* of Justice.

South, Sermons, I. xi.

scholasticism (skō-las'ti-tizm), *n.* [= *Sp. escolasticismo* = *G. scholasticismus*, < *NL. scholasticismus*, scholasticism, < *L. scholasticus*, scholastic: see *scholastic*.] The Aristotelian teaching of the medieval schools and universities, and similar teaching in Roman Catholic institutions in modern times, characterized by acknowledgment of the authority of the church, by being largely, if not wholly, based upon the authority of the church fathers, of Aristotle, and of Arabian commentators, and by its stiff and formal method of discussion. It consisted of two distinct

and independent developments, the one previous the other subsequent to the discovery of the extra-logical works of Aristotle in the last part of the twelfth century. Scholasticism should be considered as arising about A. D. 1000, and is separated by a period of silence from the few writers between the cessation of the Roman schools and the lowest ebb of thought (such as Isidorus, Rhabanus, Gerbert, writers directly or indirectly under Arabian influence, Scotus Erigena and other Irish monks, the English Alcuin, with his pupil Frigidus, etc.), writers marked by great ignorance, by a strong tendency to materialize abstractions, by a disposition to adopt opinions quite arbitrarily, but also by a certain freedom of thought. The first era of scholasticism was occupied by disputes concerning nominalism and realism. It naturally falls into two periods, since the disputants of the eleventh century took simple and extreme ground on one side or the other, the nominalistic rationalist Berengarius being opposed by the realistic prelate Lanfranc, the Platonic nominalist Roscellin by the mystical realist Anselm. While in the twelfth century the opinions were sophisticated by distinctions until they cease to be readily classified as nominalistic and realistic. The scholastics of the latter period included Peter Abelard (1079-1142); Gilbert of Poitiers (died 1154), one of the few writers of the twelfth century ever quoted in the thirteenth; Peter Lombard (died 1164), compiler of the four books of "Sentences," or opinions of the fathers, which was the peg on which much later speculation was hung as commentary; and John of Salisbury (died 1180), an elegant and readable author. For more than a generation after his death the schoolmen were occupied with studying the works of Aristotle and the Arabians, without producing anything of their own. Then began the second era of scholasticism, and this divides itself into three periods. During the first, which extended to the last quarter of the thirteenth century, Alexander of Hales (died 1245), Albertus Magnus (1193-1280), and St. Thomas Aquinas (died 1274) set up the general framework of the scholastic philosophy, while Petrus Hispanus (perhaps identical with Pope John XXI., who died 1277) wrote the standard text-book of logic for the remainder of the middle ages, and Vincent of Beauvais (died about 1264) made an encyclopedia which is still found in every library of pretension. During this period the University of Paris received a thorough organization, and thought there became exclusively concentrated upon theology. The second period, which lasted for about a century, was the great age of scholastic thought, and it may be doubted whether the universities of western Europe have at any subsequent time been so worthy of respect as when Duns Scotus (died 1308) and his followers were working up the realistic conception of existence, while "Durandus" Durandus (died 1322), Occam (died about 1349), and Buridanus (died after 1350) were urging their several nominalistic theories, and other writers, now so forgotten that it is useless to name them, were presenting other subtle propositions commanding serious examination. During this period the scholastic forms of discussion were fully elaborated—methods cumbersome and inelegant, but enforcing exactitude, and conformed to that stage of intellectual development. The third period, extending to the time of the extinction of scholasticism, early in the sixteenth century, presented somewhat different characters in different countries. It was, however, everywhere marked by the formal perfectionment of systems, and attention to trivial matters, with decided loss of vitality of thought. Among the innumerable writers of this time may be mentioned Albert of Saxony (fourteenth century), Pierre d'Ailly (1350-1425), Gerson (1333-1429), and Eckius, adversary of Luther. Those subsequent writers who follow colorless traditions of scholasticism, and maintain front against modern thought, must be considered as belonging to an era different from either of those mentioned.

scholia, *n.* Latin plural of *scholium*.

scholiast (skō'li-ast), *n.* [= *F. scholaste* = *Sp. escoliasta* = *Pg. escoliasta* = *It. scolaste* = *G. scholiast*, < *ML. scholiasta*, < *MGr. σχολιαστής*, *n.* a commentator, < *σχολιάζω*, *v.* write commentaries, < *Gr. σχολίαω*, a commentary; see *scholium*.] One who makes scholia; a commentator; an annotator; especially, an ancient grammarian who annotated the classics.

The title of this satire, in some ancient manuscripts, was "The Reproach of Idleness"; though in others of the *scholastic* it is inscribed "Against the Luxury and Vices of the Rich." Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, III., Arg.

The *Scholians* differ in that.

Congree, On the Pindaric Ode, now.

scholiastic (skō'li-as'tik), *a.* [*F. scholastic* + *-ic*] Pertaining to a scholiast or his pursuits.

scholiazet (skō'li-az), *v. i.* [*F. scholiazet*, < *MGr. σχολιαζω*, *n.* write commentaries; see *scholiast*.] To make scholia or notes on an author's work. [Rare.] He thinks to *scholiazet* upon the gospel.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

scholical (skol'i-kal), *a.* [**scholic* (< *L. scholicus*, < *Gr. σχολικός*, of or belonging to a school, exegetical, < *σχολίζω*, school, etc.: see *school*) + *-al*.] Scholastic.

It is a common *scholical* error to fill our papers and notebooks with observations of great and famous events.

Hales, Golden Remains, p. 276.

scholion (skō'li-on), *n.* Same as *scholium*.

Hereunto have I added a certain Glosse, or *scholion*, for the exposition of old words.

Spenser, To Gabriell Harvey, prefixed to Shep. Cal.

scholium (skō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *scholia*, *scholiums* (-i, -umz). [Formerly also *scholion*, also *scholy*; < *F. scolie* = *Sp. escolio* = *Pg. escolio* = *It. scolio*, < *ML. scholium*, < *Gr. σχολίον*, interpretation, commentary, < *σχολίζω*, discussion, school: see *school*.] A marginal note, annotation, or re-

mark; an explanatory comment; specifically, an explanatory remark annexed to a Latin or Greek author by an early grammarian. Explanatory notes inserted by editors in the text of Euclid's "Elements" were called *scholia*, and the style of exposition resulting from this was considered by later writers so admirable that they deliberately left occasion for and inserted scholia in their own writings. A geometrical scholium is, therefore, now an explanation or reflection inserted into a work on geometry in such a way as to interrupt the current of mathematical thought.

schollard (skol'ärd), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *scholar*.

You know Mark was a *schollard*, sir, like my poor, poor sister; and . . . I tried to take after him.

Bulwer, My Novel, I. 3.

scholyt (skō'li), *n.* [= *F. scolie*, etc., < *ML. scholium*, *scholium*; see *scholium*.] A scholium.

Without *scholyt* or gloss. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 35.

That *scholyt* had need of a very favourable reader and a tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be commanded in the Word and grounded upon the Word are made all one. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

scholyt (-skō'li), *v. i.* [*< scholyt, n.*] To write comments.

The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholyt*. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Schomburgkia (shom-bür'ki-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1838), named after the traveler R. H. Schomburgk (1804-65).*] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Epidendrea* and subtribe *Leptocoe*. It is characterized by a terminal and loosely racemed inflorescence with a somewhat wavy peduncle, each anther with eight pollen-masses, four in each cell. There are about 13 species, all natives of tropical America. They are epiphytes with handsome flowers in a simple raceme on an elongated terminal peduncle, and thick pseudobulbs or long fleshy stems, which are covered with many sheaths and bear at the apex one, two, or three ovate or elongated rigid and fleshy leaves. They are remarkable for the very long and slender flower-stems, and the large dry sheaths enveloping them. In *S. thibensis* of Honduras, the hollow pseudobulb, from 1 to 2 feet long, is a favorite with ants for the construction of their nests, and is used by children as a trumpet (whence also its name in cultivation of *corn-horn orchid*).

schondi, *n.* See *shand*.

school¹ (sköl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E. school* (see *secul*), *schol* (the spelling *school*, with *sch*, being an imperfect conformation to the *L. schola*, as similarly with *scholar*); < *ME. scole*, *secole*, < *AS. scolun*, a school, = *OFries. skule*, *schule* = *D. school* = *MLG. schule* = *OHG. scuola*, *MIHG. schule*, *G. schule* = *Ital. schola* (< *AS. ?*) = *Sw. skola* = *Dan. skole* = *W. ysgol* = *OF. escole*, *F. école* = *Sp. escuela* = *Pg. escola* = *It. scuola*, a school, < *L. schola*, *scola*, learned discussion or disputation, a dissertation, lecture, a place for discussion or instruction, a school, the disciples of a particular teacher, a school, sect, etc.; < *Gr. σχολή*, a learned discussion or disputation, a dissertation, lecture, a place for discussion or instruction, a school, a transferred use of *σχολή*, spare time, leisure; perhaps < *ἐσχέω* (*σχέω*, *σχέω*), hold, stop; see *scheme*. Hence (from *L. schola* or (*Gr. σχολή*) also *scholar*, *scholastic*, *scholium*, etc.) I. *n.* 1. A place where instruction is given in arts, science, languages, or any species of learning; an institution for learning; an educational establishment; a school-house; a school-room. In modern usage the term is applied to any place or establishment of education, as day-schools, grammar-schools, academies, colleges, universities, etc.; but it is in the most familiar use restricted to places in which elementary instruction is imparted to the young.

She hath at *schol* and elles wher him sought,
Till finally she gan so fer espye
That he last seyn was in the Jewerye.

Chaucer, Prioresse's Tale, I. 133.

This boke is made for chylde yonge
At the *secul* that lyde not longe;
Some it may be conyd & had,
And make them gode liff the be had.

Babes Book (E. L. T. S.), p. 25.

In the eighth year of Edward III., licence was granted to Barthor the Bagpiper to visit the *schools* for minstrels in parts beyond the seas, with thirty shillings to bear his expenses.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 278.

2. The body of pupils collectively in any place of instruction, and under the direction of one or more teachers. as, to have a large *school*.—

3. A session of an institution of instruction; exercises of instruction; school-work.

How now, Sir Hugh! no *school* to-day?

Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 1. 10.

4. In the middle ages, a lecture-room, especially in a university or college; hence, the body of masters and students in a university; a university or college; in the plural, the *schools*, the scholastics generally.

Witness on him, that any perfyt clerk is,
That in *secul* is gret alteracoun,
In this matere, and gret disputoun,
And hath ben of an hundred thousand men.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 417.

That elicitation which the *schools* intend is a deducing of the power of the will into act.

5. A large room or hall in English universities where the examinations for degrees and honors take place.—6. The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings or principles; those who exhibit in practice the same general methods, principles, tastes, or intellectual bent; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, art, etc.; a system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers: as, the Socratic *school*; the painters of the Italian *school*; the musicians of the German *school*; economists of the *laissez-faire school*.

In twenty manere konde he tripped and daunced
(After the *secul* of Oxenforde tho).

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 143.

Let no man be less confident in his faith concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians.

Jer. Taylor.

7. A system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time; a specific method or cast of thought; a particular system of training with special reference to conduct and manners: as, a gentleman of the old *school*; specifically, the manifestation or the results of the coöperation of a school (in sense 6): as, paintings of the Italian Renaissance *school*.

He was a lover of the good old *school*,
Who still become more constant as they cool.

Byron, Beppo, st. 34.

The fact that during the twelfth century a remarkable *school* of sculpture was developed in the Ile-de-France . . . —a *school* in some respects far in advance of all others of the Middle Ages—has not received the attention it deserved from students of the history of art.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 247.

8. Any place or means of discipline, improvement, instruction, or training.

The world . . .

Best *school* of best experience.

Milton, P. R., III. 233.

Court-breeding, and his perpetual conversation with flatterers, was but a bad *school*.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

Ye prim adepts in Scandal's *school*,

Who rail by precept and detract by rule.

Sheridan, A Portrait.

9. In *music*, a book or treatise designed to teach some particular branch of the art: as, A's violin *school*.—*Alexandrian school*. See *Alexandrian*.—*Articulation school*. See *articulation*.—*Athenian school*, a body of late Neoplatonists, followers of Plutarch the great (not the biographer). Boethius is its most distinguished representative.—*Atomic school*, the body of ancient atomists.—*Board-school*, a school in Great Britain established by or under the control of a school-board of from five to fifteen members elected by the ratepayers under authority of the Education Acts of 1870-1 and later years. These board-schools comprise both primary or elementary schools, and secondary schools, which give a higher education. They are supported by rates, government grant at so much per head for pupils who pass the official examination, and graded school-fees (which, however, are remitted in the case of parents too poor to pay). Religious instruction (from which, however, any child may be withdrawn) is given at specified times. The schools must be at all times open to the government inspector.—*Brethren of the Christian Schools*. See *brother*.—*Catechetical, claustral, common, district, Dutch, Effic school*. See the qualifying words.—*Dialectical school*. Same as *Megarian school*.—*Eleatic school*, the school founded by Xenophanes at Elea, and afterward removed to Elea. See *Eleatic*.—*Endowed Schools Act*. See *endow*.—*Epicurean school*, the school of Epicurus, otherwise called the *Garden*.—*Eretrian school of philosophy*. See *Eretrian*.—*Eristic school*. Same as *Megarian school*.—*Exterior school*, in medieval universities, a school not within the walls of a monastery.

In 817 the Council of Aachen required that only those who had taken monastic vows should be admitted to the schools within the monastery walls, the regular clergy and others being confined to the *exterior schools*.

Laurie, Universities, III.

Flemish school. See *Flemish*.—*Graded school*. See *graded*.—*Grammar school*. See *grammar-school*.—*High school*, a school of secondary instruction, forming the conclusion of the public-school course, and the link between the elementary or grammar schools and the technical schools or the college or university. Other terms are still in use in many localities to designate schools of this grade, as *academy*, *free academy*, *union school*, etc. Even *grammar-school* is still sometimes used to designate a school of this grade.

English philology cannot win its way to a form in American *high-schools* until it shall have been recognized as a worthy pursuit by the learned and the wise.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., I.

Historical, industrial, intermediate, Ionic, Lake, Lombardic school. See the qualifying words.—*Masters of the schools*. See *master*.—*Megarian, middle-class, monodic school*. See the adjectives.—*National schools*, in Ireland, those schools which are under the superintendence of the commissioners of national education. They are open to all religious denominations, and comprise a large part of all the schools of Ireland.—*Normal, old, organ school*. See the qualifying words.—*Orthodox school*, in *polit. econ.* See *political*.—*Oxford school*, a name given to that party of the

Church of England which adopted the principles promulgated in the "Tracts for the Times." The members were also called *Tractarians* and *Puseyites*.—**Parochial schools**, in Scotland, schools established in the different parishes, in accordance with legislative enactments, for the purpose of furnishing education for the mass of the people at low rates. Such schools are now merged in the public schools, the management of them having been transferred from the heritors and presbytery of the Established Church to school-boards elected by the ratepayers.—**Peloponnesian school**. See *Peloponnesian*.—**Peripatetic school**, the school founded by Aristotle at Athens.—**Primary school**, a school of elementary instruction at the beginning of the public-school course.—**Public school**, in the United States, same as *common school*; in Scotland, a school under the management of a school-board. In England public schools are certain classical schools, such as Rugby, Eton, Harrow, Westminster, patronized chiefly by the wealthy and titled classes.—**Public Schools Act**, an English statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 118) providing for the government and extension of certain public schools in England.—**Pythagorean school**, the school founded by Pythagoras.—**Ragged school**, a free school, supported by voluntary efforts, for the education (and in some cases the maintenance) of destitute children. Many schools of this kind were established in Great Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century, but since the establishment of board schools they have become less important.—**Reform or reformatory school**. See *reformatory*, *n.*—**Rhodian, Roman, romantic school**. See the adjectives.—**Sabbath-school**. Same as *Sunday-school*.—**Satanic school**, in *literary criticism*, a school of writers, of whom Byron was a conspicuous representative, characterized by strong appeals to passion and by luridness of style.—**School commissioner**, an officer charged with the general oversight of public instruction throughout a State sometimes known as the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Public Education, etc., also, as in the city of New York, a member of the Board of Education. [*U. S.*]—**School of Cnidus**, a school of medicine antedating that of Hippocrates, or the school of Cos, and located in the town of Cnidus. They noted friction-sounds of pleurisy and tapped the thorax for empyema.—**School of Cos**, a school of physicians which adopted the teachings of Hippocrates, including the doctrines of crisis, coction, crisis and prognosis. They had vague ideas of anatomy and physiology, believing that the brain was a gland and that the arteries contained air, and confusing nerves with tendons. They had a better understanding of surgery.—**School of design**, of refuge, of the prophets. See *design*, *refuge*, *prophet*.—**School of the Stoics**. Same as the *Porch* (which see, under *porch*).—**Scottish school**, a group of philosophical writers of Scotland beginning with Francis Hutcheson (1694-1747). They are intuitionists in morals, and oppose Locke in regard to innate ideas.—**Skeptical school**, a group of skeptical philosophers. These embrace in ancient times the Pyrrhonists and Middle Academy, in modern times followers of Montaigne, of Hume, etc.—**Socratic school**, one of the schools founded by pupils of Socrates, embracing the Megarian or Eristic, the Lylian, the Cylic, and the Cyrenaic or Hedonistic schools, and the Academy of Plato.—**Sunday school**. See *Sunday-school*.—**Syrian school**, the disciples and followers of Porphyry and Iamblichus, Neoplatonists.—**Tübingen school**, a name given to a certain phase of modern rationalistic philosophy which took its rise (1825-60) at the University of Tübingen, in Germany, under Ferdinand Christian Baur. The fundamental principle of this school is that the books of the New Testament were written for the purpose of establishing certain opinions and parties in the early church, that many of them were written at a later date than the one usually assigned to them, and that they are rather valuable as indications of the spirit of the early church than as authoritative revelations, or even as authentic records. The name is also sometimes, though more rarely, given to an earlier school in the same university, which taught almost exactly the reverse—namely, the credibility, integrity and authority of the New Testament.

II. a. 1. Pertaining or relating to a school or to education: as, a *school custom*.—**2.** Pertaining to the schoolmen; scholastic: as, *school philosophy* (scholasticism).

The unsatisfactoriness and barrenness of the *school-philosophy* have persuaded a great many learned men to substitute the chymists three principles instead of those of the schools. *Boyle, Origin of Forms, Preface.*

There are greater depths and obscurities, greater intricacies and perplexities, in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense than in the most abstruse and profound tract of *school-divinity*. *Addison, Whig Examiner, No. 1.*

In quibbles, angel and archangel join,
And God the Father turns a *school-divine*.

Pope, Imit of Horace, II. 1. 102.

Their author was Spenser, from whom they learnt to despise all ecclesiastical polity, all *school-theology*, all forms and ceremonies. *Chambers's Cyc. (1738), art. Platonists.*

school¹ (sköl'), *v. t.* [*< school², n.*] 1. To educate, instruct, or train in or as in school; teach.

He's gentle, never *school'd*, yet learned
Shak., As you like it, I. 1. 173.

So Macer and Mundanus *school* the Times,
And write in rugged Prose the Rules of softer Rhymes.
Congress, Of Pleading.

2. To teach, train, or discipline with the thoroughness and strictness of a school; discipline thoroughly; bring under control.

Now must Matilda stray apart,
To *school* her disobedient heart.

Scott, Rokeby, IV. 14.

She *school'd* herself so far as to continue to take an interest in all her public duties.

Prerocott, Verd. and Lea, II. 4.

3. To discipline or take to task; reprove; chide and admonish.

Good doctor, do not *school* me

For a fault you are not free from.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, I. 1.

Thy father has *school'd* thee, I see.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, I. 1.

school² (sköl'), *n.* [Now spelled *school* in conformity with *school¹*, with which *school²* is identical; early mod. E. *scool*, *scoole*, *scole*, *scule*, *scull*, *skull*, < ME. *scull*, *sculle*, prop. *scole*, < AS. *scōlu*, a school, a multitude (= D. *school*, a school, a multitude; see *school¹*, and cf. *shoal²*, the assimilated form of the same word.) A large number of fish, or porpoises, whales, or the like, feeding or migrating together; a company.

A *scole* of Dolphins rushing up the river, and encountered by a sort of Crocodiles, fighting as it were for sovereignty. *Sandys, Travels, p. 78.*

A knaulish *skull* of boyes and gyles

Did pelt at him with stones.

Warner, Albion's England, I.

And there they fly or dle like sealed *sculls*

Before the belching whale.

Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 22.

A ripple on the water grew.

A *school* of porpoise flashed in view.

Whittier, Snow-Bound.

school³ (sköl'), *v. i.* [*< school², n.*] 1. To form or go in a school, as fish; run together; shoal.

The weakfish run singly and much larger in size—four times the weight of those *schooling*—coming along under the still water of the ledges.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 244.

2. To go or move in a body; troop.

We *school'd* back to the Poorhouse Gorse.

The Field, April 4, 1885. (Encyc. Brit.)

To *school up*, to crowd close together at or near the surface of the water: as, menhaden do not *school up* until the beginning of the summer.

schoolable (sköl'a-bl'), *a.* [*< school¹ + -able.*] Of school age. [*Recent.*]

Each tax-payer . . . would have a far less burden to bear in the work of getting all the *schoolable* children within the schools. *Science, XII. 88.*

school-author (sköl'a'ther'), *n.* A schoolman. *Book of Common Prayer, Articles of Religion, XIII.*

school-board (sköl'börd'), *n.* A local board of education or school-committee; specifically, in Great Britain, a body of managers, elected by the ratepayers, male and female, in a town or parish, to provide adequate means of instruction for every child in the district, with the power of compelling the attendance of the children at school, unless their education is satisfactorily provided for otherwise.

school-book (sköl'bük'), *n.* A book used in schools.

school-boy (sköl'boy'), *n.* A boy belonging to or attending a school.

Then the whining *school-boy*, with his hatchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school.

Shak., As you like it, II. 7. 145.

school-bred (sköl'bred'), *a.* Educated in a school.

That though *school-bred*, the boy be virtuous still.

Corrigan, Theodorus, I. 410.

school-clerk (sköl'klérk'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *schol-clark*; < *school¹ + clerk*.] One who is versed in the learning of schools.

The greatest *schol-clarks* are not always the wisest men.

Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), I. 3.

school-committee (sköl'ko-mit'ē'), *n.* A committee charged with the supervision of the schools of a town or district.

schoolcraft (sköl'kräft'), *n.* Learning.

He has met his parallel in wit and *schoolcraft*.

B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.

school-dame (sköl'dām'), *n.* A female teacher of a school; a schoolmistress.

school-days (sköl'dāz'), *n. pl.* The time of life during which children attend school; time passed at school.

Is it all forgot?

All *school days'* friendship, childhood, innocence?

Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 202.

school-district (sköl'dis'trīkt'), *n.* One of the districts into which a town or city is divided for the establishment and management of schools.

school-doctor (sköl'dok'tor'), *n.* A schoolman.

From that time forward I began to smell the word of God, and forsook the *school-doctors* and such fooleries.

Latimer, Sermons, p. 335.

schoolery (sköl'ler-i'), *n.* [*< school¹ + -ery.*] That which is taught, as at a school; precepts collectively.

A filled tounge furnisht with tearmes of art,

No art of schoole, but courtiers *schoolery*.

Spenser, Colin Clout, I. 701.

school-fellow (sköl'fel'ō'), *n.* One educated at the same school; an associate in school; a schoolmate.

The emulation of *school-fellows* often puts life and industry into young lads. *Locke.*

school-fish (sköl'fish'), *n.* 1. Any kind of fish that schools habitually; also, any individual fish of a school.—2. Specifically, the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. [*New York.*]

school-girl (sköl'gēr'), *n.* A girl belonging to or attending a school.

school-house (sköl'hous'), *n.* 1. A building appropriated for use as a school.—2. The dwelling-house, generally attached to or adjoining a school, provided by the school authorities for the use of the schoolmaster or schoolmistress. [*Great Britain and Ireland.*]

schooling (sköl'ling'), *n.* [*Verbal n. of school¹, v.*] 1. Instruction in school; tuition.

My education was not cared for. I scarce had any *schooling* but what I taught myself. *Thackeray, Philip, xxi.*

2. Compensation for instruction; price paid to an instructor for teaching pupils.—**3.** Reproof; reprimand.

You shall go with me,

I have some private *schooling* for you both.

Shak., M. N. D., I. 1. 116.

school-inspector (sköl'in-spek'tor'), *n.* An official appointed to examine schools and determine whether the education given in them is satisfactory.

schoolma'am (sköl'mäm'), *n.* A schoolmistress. [*Rural, New Eng.*]

I don't care if she did put me on the girls' side, she is the best *Schoolma'am* I ever went to.

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 8.

schoolmaid (sköl'mäd'), *n.* A school-girl.

Lucio. Is she your cousin?

Teab. Adoptedly; as school-maids change their names

By vain though apt affection. *Shak., M. for M., I. 4. 47.*

schoolman (sköl'man'), *n.* pl. *schoolmen* (-men). A master in one of the medieval universities or other schools; especially, a Christian Peripatetic of the middle ages; a scholastic. See *scholasticism*.

The *Schoolmen* reckon up seven sorts of Corporal Alms, and as many of Spiritual. *Stillington, Sermons, II. vii.*

If you want definitions, axioms, and arguments, I am an able *school-man*. *Steele, Lying Lover, I. 1.*

There were days, centuries ago, when the *schoolmen* fancied that they could bring into class and line all human knowledge, and encroach to some extent upon the divine, by syllogisms and conversions and oppositions.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 90.

schoolmarm (sköl'mäm'), *n.* A bad spelling of *schoolma'am*. [*U. S.*]

schoolmaster (sköl'mäs'ter'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scholmaster*; < ME. *scholmeistre*, *scholmeistre* (= D. *schoolmeester* = MHG. *schulmeister*, G. *schulmeister* = Sw. *skolmästare* = Dan. *skolemaster*); < *school¹ + master¹*.] A man who presides over or teaches a school; a man whose business it is to keep school.

He saith it [learning] is the corrupter of the simple, the *schoolmaster* of slime, the storehouse of treachery, the ruin of vice, and mother of cowardice.

Nash, Pierce Penitence, p. 39.

The law was our *schoolmaster* [tutor, R. V.] to bring us unto Christ.

Gal. III. 24.

The *schoolmaster* is abroad, a phrase used to express the general diffusion of education and of intelligence resulting from education. It is also often used ironically (abroad taken as 'absent in foreign parts') to imply a condition of ignorance.

Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad—a person less imposing—in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. The *schoolmaster* is abroad; and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array. *Brougham, Speech, Jan. 29, 1823. (Bartlett.)*

schoolmate (sköl'mät'), *n.* [*< school¹ + mate¹.*]

One of either sex who attends the same school; a school companion.

school-miss (sköl'mis'), *n.* A young girl who is still at school. [*Rare.*]

schoolmistress (sköl'mis'tres'), *n.* [= D. *schoolmeester*, *schoolmatres*; as *school¹ + mistress*.] The mistress of a school; a woman who governs a school for children, but may or may not teach.

Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable which we have from nature, that exact *schoolmistress*. *Dryden.*

A matron old, whom we *School-mistress* name;

Who boasts unruly brats with birch to tame.

Shenstone, School-mistress, st. 2.

school-name (sköl'nām'), *n.* An abstract term; an abstraction; a word used by schoolmen only.

As for virtue, he counted it but a *school-name*.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, IV.

school-pence (sköl'pens), *n. pl.* A small weekly sum paid in school for tuition. [Great Brit. ain.]

If the parents are to pay *school-pence*, why are not their pence taken for providing a daily substantial dinner for the children? *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI, 741.

school-point (sköl'point), *n.* A point for scholastic disputation.

They be rather spent in declaring *scholapoynt* rules than in gathering fit examples for use and vtterance. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 131.

Dispute no more in this; for know, young man, These are no *school-points*. *Ford*, *Tis Pity*, i. 1.

school-room (sköl'röm), *n.* 1. A room for teaching; as, the duties of the *school-room*.—2. School accommodation; as, the city needs more *school-room*.

school-ship (sköl'ship), *n.* A vessel used for the instruction and training of boys and young men in practical seamanship.

school-taught (sköl'tät), *a.* Taught at or in school or the schools.

Let *school-taught* pride dissemble all it can. *Goldsmith*, *Traveller*, l. 41.

school-teacher (sköl'tē'chēr), *n.* One who gives regular instruction in a school.

school-teaching (sköl'tē'ching), *n.* The business of instruction in a school.

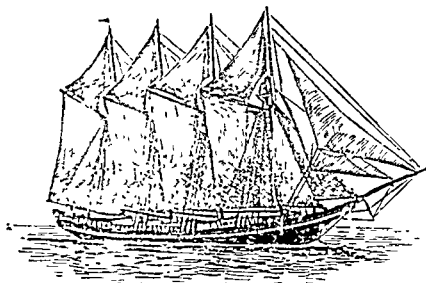
school-time (sköl'tim), *n.* 1. The time at which a school opens; as, nine o'clock is *school-time*.—2. The time in life passed at school.

Life here is but the *schooltime* of eternity hereafter. *Lanct*, No. 3501, p. 708.

school-whale (sköl'hwāl), *n.* A whale that habitually schools, or one in the act of schooling; one of a school of whales: opposed to *lone whale*.

schooly (skö'li), *n.* [Cf. *school-fish*, 2.] The menhaden.

schooner (skö'nēr), *n.* [The first vessel so called is said to have been built at Gloucester, Mass., by Captain Andrew Robinson, about 1713. When the vessel slid off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, "O, how she scoons!" Robinson instantly replied, "A *schooner* let her be!" and from that time vessels of this kind have gone by the name thus accidentally imposed. The proper spelling is *schooner*, lit. 'skipper' or 'skimmer,' < *scoon*, *q. v.*, + *-er*. It is now spelled *schooner*, as if derived < *D. schooner*; but the *D. schooner*, *G. schooner*, *schooner*, *schuner*, *Sw. skonert*, *Dan. skonert*, *F. schooner*, *Sp. Pg. escuna*, *Russ. shkuna*, *Turk. uskuna*, are all from *E.* A similar allusion to the light, skimming movement of the vessel is involved in the usual *F.* name for a schooner, *goëlette*, lit. 'a little gull,' dim. of *goëland*, a gull, < *Bret. gvelan* = *W. gweylan* = *Corn. gull*, a gull: see *gull* 2.] 1. A fore-and-aft rigged vessel, formerly with only two masts, but now



Four-masted Schooner.

often with three, and sometimes with four or five. Schooners lie nearer the wind than square-rigged vessels, are more easily handled, and require much smaller crews; hence their general use as coasters and yachts. See also *cut* under *pilot-boat*.

Went to see Captain Robinson's lady. . . . This gentleman was the first contriver of *schooners*, and built the first of the sort about eight years since.

Dr. Moses Prince, Letter written at Gloucester, Mass., [Sept. 25, 1721 (quoted by Babson, *Hist. of Gloucester*, (ter, p. 252). (*Webster's Dict.*)

2. A covered emigrant-wagon formerly used on the prairies. See *prairie-schooner*.—3. A tall glass used for liquor, especially lager-beer, and supposed to hold more than an ordinary beer-glass. [Colloq., U. S.]—*Topsail schooner*, a schooner which has no tops at her foremast, and is fore-and-aft rigged at her mainmast. She differs from a hermaphrodite brig in that she is not properly square-rigged at her foremast, having no top and carrying a fore-and-aft foresail, instead of a square foresail and a spencer or trysail. *Dana*.

schooner-smack (skö'nēr-smak), *n.* A schooner-rigged fishing-smack; the first form of sharp-bowed schooner, out of which the present Gloucester schooner was developed.

schorget, *n. and v.* A Middle English form of *scourge*.

schorist (shō'rist), *n.* [*G. schorist* (see def.).] An advanced student in German Protestant universities who made a fag of a younger student. See *pennal*.

schorl, *shorl* (shōrl), *n.* [= *F. schorl*, < *G. schörl* = *Sw. skörl* = *Dan. skjör*, brittle, frail.] A term used by early mineralogists to embrace a large group of crystallized minerals: later limited to common black tourmalin. Schorl is closely connected with granite, in which it often occurs, especially in tin-producing regions, schorl being a frequent associate of the ores of this metal.—*Blue schorl*, a variety of haüyne.—*Red schorl*, titanite schorl, names of rutile.—*Schorl rock*, an aggregate of schorl and quartz.—*Violet schorl*, axinite.—*White schorl*, albite.

schorlaceous, *shorlaceous* (shōr-lā'shūs), *a.* [*< schorl* + *-aceous*.] In *mineral.*, containing schorl or black tourmalin, as granite sometimes does.

schorlomite (shōr'lō-mīt), *n.* A silicate of titanium, iron, and calcium, occurring massive, of a black color and conchoidal fracture, at Magnet Cove in Arkansas. The name, which was given to it by Shepard, refers to its resemblance to tourmalin or schorl. It is often associated with titaniferous garnet, and is itself sometimes included in the garnet group.

schorulous (shōr'lūs), *a.* [*< schorl* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or containing schorl or tourmalin; possessing the properties of schorl.

schorly (shōr'li), *a.* [*< schorl* + *-y*.] Relating to or containing schorl or tourmalin.—*Schorly granite*, a granite consisting of schorl, quartz, feldspar, and mica. *Sir C. Lyell*.

schottische (shō-tēsh'), *n.* [Also *schottish*; < *G. schottisch*, Scottish, < *Schotte*, a Scot: see *Scot*, *Scottish*.] 1. A variety of polka.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm.

schout (skout), *n.* [*< D. schout*, a bailiff, sheriff, earlier *schout*, a spy, overseer, bailiff, < *OF. escoute*, a spy, scout; see *scout* 1.] A bailiff or sheriff: in the Dutch settlements in America this officer corresponded nearly to a sheriff, but had some functions resembling those of a municipal chief justice.

Started at first by the unexpected order, and doubtful perhaps of their right to usurp the functions of the *schout*, the soldiers hesitated. *The Atlantic*, LXIV, 102.

Schrader's grass. Same as *rescue-grass*.

Schrankia (shrang'ki-i), *n.* [*NL.* (Willdenow, 1805), named after Franz von Paula Schrank (1747–1835), a German naturalist.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Mimosaceæ* and tribe *Uminiosæ*. It is characterized by funnel-shaped gamopetalous flowers in a globose or cylindrical spike, with separate and projecting stamens, and a many-ovuled ovary becoming in fruit an acute and linear prickly legume with a dilated persistent margin as broad as the valves, and from which the latter fall away. There are 6 species, all American, one extending also into tropical Africa. *S. uncinata*, known as *sensitive brier*, is a native of the southern United States. They are commonly prostrate herbs or undershrubs, armed with recurved spines, and bearing bipinnate leaves with many small leaflets which are often extremely sensitive to the touch. The rose-colored or purplish flower-heads are solitary or clustered in the axils.

schreibersite (shri'bēr-sīt), *n.* [Named after Carl von Schreibers of Vienna, a director of the imperial cabinet.] A phosphide of iron and nickel, occurring in steel-gray folia and grains in many meteoric irons: it is not known to occur as a terrestrial mineral.

shrink, *v.* A Middle English form of *shrink*.

Schroeder's operations. See *operation*.

schroetterite (shrēt'er-īt), *n.* [*< Schroetter*, who first described it, + *-ite* 2.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, related to allophane.

schroff, *n.* See *scruff*, *scruff*.

schryche, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *shrick*.

schuchin, *n.* An obsolete form of *scutcheon*.

schuit (skoit), *n.* [Also *schuyt*; < *D. schuit*, MD. *schuyt*, a small boat; see *scout* 4.] A short, clumsy Dutch vessel used in rivers.

We . . . took a *schuit*, and were very much pleased with the manner and conversation of the passengers, who most speak French. *Pepys*, *Diary*, May 18, 1660.

Schulhof repeating rifle. See *rifle* 2.

Schultze's phantom. A manikin of the female pelvis and adjacent parts, used in teaching obstetrics.

schulzite (shül'tsit), *n.* [*< Guillaume Schulz*, a French geologist, + *-ite* 2.] Same as *geocronite*.

schuyt, *n.* See *schuit*.

Schwab's series. See *series*.

Schwalbea (shwal'bē-ī), *n.* [*NL.* (Gronovius, 1737), named after C. G. *Schwalbe*, a physician from Holland, who wrote on Farther India, 1715.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Euphrasieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with two bractlets, a two-lipped calyx and corolla, four stamens, equal anther-cells, and as fruit an ovate capsule with very numerous linear seeds. The only species, *S. Americana*, is a native of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Massachusetts southward, and is known as *chaff-seed*. It is a perennial hairy herb, with ovate and entire opposite leaves which become narrower and alternate above, and yellowish and purple flowers in a somewhat one-sided wand-like raceme.

Schwann's sheath. Same as *primitive sheath* (which see, under *primitive*).

schwartzembergite (shwärt's'em-bērg-īt), *n.* [Named from Señor *Schwartzemberg* of Copiapo.] A mineral containing the iodide, chlorid, and oxid of lead, occurring with galena at a mine in Atacama, South America.

Schwartz's operation. See *operation*.

Schwartzian (shwärt'si-an), *a. and n.* [*< Schwartz* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the mathematician H. A. Schwartz.—*Schwartzian derivative*. See *derivative*.

II. *n.* That differential function of a variable *y* which is denoted by the expression $2y''y''' - 3y''^2$, where the accents denote differentiations. It is the first function which attracted attention as a reciprocant.

schwartzite (shwärt'sīt), *n.* [*< Schwartz* (see def.) + *-ite* 2.] A variety of tetrahedrite containing 15 per cent. of mercury: it is found at Schwatz (Schwarz) in Tyrol.

Schweiggeria (shwi-gē'ri-ī), *n.* [*NL.* (Sprengel, 1821), named after A. F. *Schweigger* (1783–1821), a German naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Violarieæ* and tribe *Viroleæ*, with flowers similar to the type as seen in the violet in the enlarged and spurred lower petals, the peculiar membranous dilatation of the anther-connectives, and the spur upon the two lower anthers, but distinguished by the very unequal sepals. The 2 species are natives, one of Brazil, the other of Mexico, and are erect shrubs with alternate leaves and solitary flowers in the axils. *S. parviflora* of Brazil is in cultivation as a greenhouse evergreen under the name of *tongue-violet* (so called from the shape of its white flowers).

Schweinfurth blue, green. See *blue, green* 1.

Schweinitzia (shwi-nit'zi-ī), *n.* [*NL.* (Elliott, 1818), named after L. D. von *Schweinitz* (1780–1834), an American botanist.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Monotropææ*. It is characterized by persistent flowers with five scale-like erect sepals, a bell-shaped five-lobed corolla, ten stamens with introrsely pendulous anthers, a disk with ten rounded lobes, and a globose five-celled ovary with very numerous ovules crowded upon thick two-lobed placenta. The only species, *S. odorata*, is a rare smooth and scaly leafless parasitic herb, which is found native in the United States from near Baltimore to North Carolina in the mountains, and known as *sweet pine-sap*. The flesh-colored and nodding flowers form a loose spike, and, like the whole plant, emit the odor of violets.

schweitzerite (shwi'tsēr-īt), *n.* [*< G. Schweitzer*, Swiss, + *-ite* 2.] A variety of serpentine from Zermatt in Switzerland.

schwelle (shwel'e), *n.* [*G.*] A threshold or *limen* in the psychophysical sense; the greatest nerve-excitation of a given kind which fails to produce any sensation. A sound, a taste, a smell, a pressure, etc., as physical excitations produce no sensations at all unless their intensity is greater than a certain limit.—*Differential schwelle*, a difference of sensible excitations of a given kind which is the greatest that cannot be perceived. The existence of a differential schwelle has been disproved. Any difference of sensible excitations produces a difference of sensations; and although this difference may be too small to be directly perceived with a given effort of attention, it will produce measurable psychological effects.

Schwendenerian (shwen-de-nē'ri-an), *n. and a.* [*< Schwendener* (see *Schwendenerism*) + *-ian*.] I. *n.* A believer in Schwendenerism.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Schwendener or his theory.

Schwendenerism (shwen'den-ēr-izm), *n.* [*< Schwendener* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The theory of Schwendener (a German botanist, born 1829) that a lichen consists of an algal host-plant and a parasitic fungus. See *Lichenes*.

According to *Schwendenerism*, a lichen is not an individual plant, but rather a community made up of two distinct classes of cryptogams. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV, 557.

Schwenkfelder (shwengk'fel-dēr), *n.* [*< Schwenkfeld* (see def.) + *-er* 1.] A member of a German denomination founded in Silesia in the sixteenth century by Kaspar Schwenkfeld. They select their ministers by lot, maintain a strict church discipline, and do not observe the sacraments. They are now found chiefly in Pennsylvania.

Schwenkfeldian (shweng'fel-di-an), *n.* [**<** *Schwenkfeld* (see *Schwenkfelder*) + *-ian*.] A Schwenkfelder.

Schwenkfeld left behind him a sect who were called subsequently by others *Schwenkfeldians*, but who called themselves "Confessors of the Glory of Christ."

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 463.

schytte, schyttyl, n. and *a.* Middle English forms of *shuttle*.

Sciadiaceæ (si-ad-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [**<** *Sciadium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of fresh-water algae, taking its name from the genus *Sciadium*.

Sciadium (si-ā-dī-um), *n.* [**<** *Sciadon*, *sciadon*, an umbrella or sunshade, *<* *sciad*, shade, shadow.] A genus of fresh-water algae, of the order *Eremobiz* and class *Proto-coccoidæ*, typical of the family *Sciadiaceæ*. Each cell-family is composed of a number of cylindrical cells, each of which is contracted at the base into a short slender stem by which they are united, causing the long cells to spread above.

Sciadophyllum (si-ā-dō-fil-um), *n.* [**<** *Sciadophyllum*, 1756, so called with ref. to the use of the leaves as a sunshade; *<* *Gr. sciad* (*sciad*), a shade, canopy (*<* *sciad*, shade), + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Araliaceæ* and series *Panaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with usually five valvate petals united at the apex into a deciduous membrane, as many rather long stamens, a flattened disk, and an ovary with three to five cells with distinct styles. The fruit consists of fleshy drupes with a hard compressed stone. There are about 25 species, all natives of tropical America. They are trees or shrubs, usually with radiately compound leaves and entire leaflets, and often with elongated stipules. Their flowers are borne in small heads or in umbels which are grouped in a raceme or panicle or terminal umbel. For *S. Brownei*, also called *angelica tree*, see *galapag-tree*; for *S. capitatum* (*Hedera multiflora*), also known as *candlewood*, see *broad-leaved balsam*, under *balsam*. A third West Indian species, *S. Jacquinii* (also *Aralia arborea*), a small tree bearing elliptical leaves and white berries, is there known as *lobolly sweetwood*.

Sciadopitys (si-ā-dop'i-tis), *n.* [**<** *Sciad* (*sciad*), a shade, canopy, + *πitys*, a pine-tree; see *pine*.] A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietaceæ* and subtribe *Taxodineæ*, distinguished by a lamina which bears seven to nine ovules and becomes greatly enlarged and hardened, composing nearly the whole scale of the cone when mature. The only species, *S. (sometimes Taxus verticillata)*, is a native of Japan, known in cultivation as *umbrella-pine* and *paradise-pine*. It is a tall evergreen tree, bearing as its true leaves minute scales, and as apparent leaves, rigid linear phyllodes, resembling pine-needles, which are produced yearly in small radiating and long-persistent tufts. The hard, thick cones, about 3 inches long, consist of numerous closely imbricated rounded woody scales which finally gape apart as in the pine, discharging the flattened and broadly winged seeds. It is a tree of slow growth, with compact white wood, and reaches a height of 50 or sometimes 100 feet.

Sciæna (si-ē-nā), *n.* [**<** *Sciæna* (Artedi), *<* *Sciæna*, *<* *Gr. sciæna*, a sea-fish, the maigre, *<* *sciad*, shade, shadow.] A Linnean genus of fishes, typical of the family *Sciænidæ*. It is restricted by recent authors to such *Sciænidæ* as have the lower pharyngeal bones distinct, the lower jaw without barbels, the anal spines two, and well-developed teeth persistent in both jaws. In this narrow sense the species are still so numerous in all warm seas that attempts have been made to establish various sections regarded by some as of generic value. The fish to which the classic name *sciæna* was given is the maigre, *S. aquila*. *S. (Sciænopoda) ocellata* is the reddish, red-horse red-bass or channel bass, which occurs along the Atlantic coast of the United States, attains a weight of from 20 to 40 pounds, and is known by an ocellus on each side of the tail (see cut under *redfish*). *S. (Rhinoscion) saturna* is the red romador of the same country. See also cut under *romador*.

Sciænidæ (si-ē-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [**<** *Sciæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sciæna*, to which different limits have been ascribed. (a) By Bonaparte, in 1833, the name was applied to the *Sciænodæ*, which form Cuvier's third family of acanthopterygian fishes. These have the preoperculum serrated and spines to the operculum, the bones of the cranium and face generally cavernous, and no teeth on the vomer and palatines. It included not only the true *Sciænidæ*, but many other fishes erroneously supposed to be related. (b) By Muller it was restricted to those species of *Sciænodæ* which have separate lower pharyngeals. (c) By Lowe it was limited to fishes with an oblong or moderately elongated body, covered with ctenoid scales, with the lateral line continuous and running out on the caudal fin, the head with the bones more or less cavernous and with the snout projecting, dorsal fins two (the first short and with spines and the second elongate or oblong), the anal short or moderate with not more than two spines, the pectorals with branched rays,

and the ventrals thoracic and complete. In this sense it has been used by almost all recent writers. (d) In Günther's system it is the only family of the *Acanthopterygii sciænidæ*. It is a large and important family of 150 species of about 30 genera; many reach a large size, and nearly all are valued food-fishes. They are carnivorous, and most of them make a noise variously called *croaking*, *grunting*, *snoring*, and *drumming*. The air-bladder is generally complicated, and supposed to be concerned in the production of the noise. Hence various names of these fishes, as *croakers*, *grunters* or *grunts*, *drums*, *romadors*, etc. With few exceptions, the members of this family are salt-water fishes, and they are widely distributed in tropical, warm, and temperate seas. Two species are British, the maigre, *Sciæna (Pseudosciaena) aquila*, and the bearded umbrina, *Umbrina cirrosa*. Many are American, as the fresh-water drum, croaker, sheepshead, or thunder-pumper, *Haplodictys grunniens*; the drum, *Pogonias chromis*; redfish and romadors of the genera *Sciæna*, *Sciænopoda*, and *Romador*; the spot or Lafayette, *Leiostomus xanthurus*; a kind of croaker, *Micropterus undulatus*; romadors of the genus *Umbrina*; kingfish of the genus *Menticirrhus*; queenfish of the genus *Scorpaenopsis*; weakfish, sea-trout, or squetengues of the genus *Cynoscion* (formerly *Otolithus*). The family is divisible into the subfamilies *Sciæninæ*, *Otolithinæ*, *Leiostominae*, and *Haplodictinæ*. Also *Sciænodæ*. See cuts under *croaker*, *drum*, *redfish*, *romador*, *Sciæna*, and *weakfish*.

sciæniiform (si-ē-nī-fōrm), *a.* [**<** *Sciæna* + *-iiform*, form.] Having the form of, or resembling, the *Sciænidæ*; sciænioid; of or pertaining to the *Sciæniiformes*.

Sciæniiformes (si-ē-nī-fōrm'ēz), *n. pl.* [**<** *Sciæniiform*.] In Günther's system, the fifth division of the order *Acanthopterygii*. The only family is *Sciænidæ* (d).

Sciæninæ (si-ē-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [**<** *Sciæna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sciænidæ*, contrasted with *Otolithinæ*, having about 10 abdominal and 14 caudal vertebrae, separate hypopharyngeals, and three pairs of epipharyngeals, and including most of the family.

sciænioid (si-ē-nī-oid), *a. and n.* [**<** *Sciæna* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Related or belonging to the *Sciænidæ*; sciæniiform.

II. n. A member of the *Sciæniiformes* or *Sciænidæ*.

Sciænioidæ (si-ē-nī-oid-ē), *n. pl.* [**<** *Sciæna* + *-oidæ*.] Same as *Sciænidæ*.

sciagraph (si-ā-grāf), *n.* [**<** *Gr. sciad*, shade, shadow, + *γράφω*, write.] 1. The geometrical representation of a vertical section of a building, showing its interior structure or arrangement. — 2. A photograph taken with the X-rays. See *ray*.

sciagrapher (si-ā-grāf-ēr), *n.* [**<** *sciagraph* + *-er*.] One skilled in sciagraphy.

Apollodorus of Athens, the *sciagrapher*, was the first who directed a deeper study to the gradations of light and shade. *C. O. Muller*, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.) § 136.

sciagraphic (si-ā-grāf'ik), *a.* [**<** *Gr. sciad*, shade, shadow, + *γράφω*, write.] *I.* Of or pertaining to sciagraphy.

sciagraphical (si-ā-grāf'ik-al), *a.* [**<** *sciagraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *sciagraphic*.

sciagraphically (si-ā-grāf'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a sciagraphic manner.

sciagraphy (si-ā-grāf'i), *n.* [**<** *NL. sciagraphia* (the title of a book by F. Büttner, 1650), *<* *Gr. sciad*, shade, shadow, + *γράφω*, write.] 1. The art or art of delineating shadows correctly in drawing; the art of sketching objects with correct shading. — 2. In *arch.*, a geometrical profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure; a sciagraph. — 3. In *astron.*, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects caused by the sun, moon, or stars; the art of dialing.

Sciagraphy, also *sciography*.

sciachachy (si-ā-ach'ki), *n.* [**<** *Gr. sciad*, shade, + *μαχη*, *<* *μαρμα*, measure.] The doctrine of eclipses, and the theory of the connection of their magnitudes with the semidiameters and parallaxes to the sun and moon.

Sciara (si-ā-rā), *n.* [**<** *Gr. sciad*, shade, shadow, + *μαχη*, *<* *μαρμα*, measure.] A genus of gnats or midges, of the dipterous family *Mycetophilidæ*, containing minute species often flying in swarms and having plumose antennae in the males. The larvae of some are aquatic; others are found under bark in dense patches, and when ready to pupate migrate in solid columns (see

snakeworm), as *S. militaris*. The genus gives name to the *Sciariina*, and is also called *Molobrus*.

Sciariina (si-ā-rī-nā), *n. pl.* [**<** *Sciara* + *-inæ*.] A group of dipterous insects named from the genus *Sciara*. *Zetterstedt*, 1842.

sciasecopy (si-as'kō-pi), *n.* Same as *skiascopy*.

sciath, *n.* [**<** *Gr. sciath*, a shield, buckler, twig basket, wing, fin, = *W. sgwyd*, a shield, target; cf. *L. scutum*, a shield; see *scute*.] An oblong bulged shield of wickerwork covered with hide, formerly used in Ireland. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

sciatheric (si-ā-ther'ik), *a. and n.* [**<** *L. sciathericon*, also *sciatherum*, a sun-dial; *<* *Gr. sciathērōs*, pertaining to a sun-dial, neut. *sciathērōn*, a sun-dial, *<* *Gr. sciathērōn*, also *sciathērōs*, a sun-dial, *<* *sciad*, shade, shadow, + *θηρᾶν*, chase, catch.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to a sun-dial.

Also called *sciotheric*. — *Sciatheric telescope*, an instrument consisting of a horizontal dial with a telescope adjusted to it, for determining the time, whether of day or night, by means of shadows.

II. n. The art of dialing.

sciatherical (si-ā-ther'ik-al), *a.* [**<** *sciatheric* + *-al*.] Same as *sciatheric*.

sciatherically (si-ā-ther'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a sciatheric manner; by means of the sun-dial.

sciatic (si-at'ik), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *sciatick*; *<* *OF. sciaticque*, *sciaticque*, *F. sciaticque* = *Pr. sciatic* = *Sp. ciático* = *Pg. It. sciatico*, *<* *ML. sciaticus*, a corrupt form of *L. ischiadicus*, *<* *Gr. ισχιαδικός*, subject to pains in the loins, *<* *ισχιάς* (*ischias*), pain in the loins, *<* *ισχίον*, the socket in which the thigh-bone turns; see *ischialic*, *ischiatric*, *ischium*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to, connected with, or issuing from the hip; ischiac, ischiadic, or ischiatic; as, the *sciatic* nerve, artery, vein, or ligament. — 2. Affecting parts about the hip, especially the sciatic nerve; affected with or suffering from sciatica. — *Sciatic artery*, the larger of the terminal branches of the anterior trunk of the internal iliac, distributed to the muscles of the back part of the pelvis after passing through the great sacrosacral foramen. — *Sciatic foramen*. Same as *sacro-sciatic foramen* (which see, under *sacro-sciatic*). — *Sciatic hernia*, a rare hernia through the sacrosacral foramen, below the pyriformis muscle. — *Sciatic nerves*, two divisions of the sacral plexus, the great and the small. The great sciatic, the largest nerve in the body, issues from the pelvis through the great sacral foramen, and descends vertically behind the thigh to about the middle, where it divides into the internal popliteal and the peroneal. It gives branches to the hip-joint and to the muscles of the postfemoral group. The small sciatic arises by two roots from the second and third sacral nerves, and receives also a descending branch of the inferior gluteal nerve. This is a posterior cutaneous nerve, which issues with the great sciatic, and is distributed to the buttock, perineum, back of the thigh, and upper and back part of the leg. — *Sciatic notch*. See *notch*, and cut under *immolation*.

— *Sciatic region*, the region of the hip — *Sciatic spine*, the spine of the ischium. — *Sciatic veins*, the venæ comitantes of the sciatic arteries, emptying into the internal iliac vein.

II. n. 1. A sciatic part or organ; especially, a sciatic nerve. — 2. *pl.* Sciatica.

Back'd with *sciatics*, martyr'd with the stone.

Pepe, *Imit. of Hor.*, I. vi. 54.

sciatica (si-at'i-ki), *n.* [= *F. sciaticque* = *Sp. ciático* = *Pg. It. sciaticque*, *<* *ML. sciaticus*, sciatic, prop. adj., fem. of *sciaticus*, of the hips; see *sciatic*.] Pain and tenderness in a sciatic nerve, its branches and peripheral distribution. It is properly restricted to cases in which the trouble is essentially neural, and is not due to extraneous disease, as to pelvic neoplasms or the like. It appears to be usually a neuritis of the sciatic, though some, probably rare, cases may be strictly neuralgic. The neuritis may be produced by gout, cold, or other causes. Also called *malum Cotunnii*.

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Sciatica cresset, a name of one or two cruciferous plants either of the genus *Lepidium* (peppergrass) or *Iberis* (candytuft), reputed remedies for sciatica.

sciatical (si-at'ik-al), *a.* [**<** *sciatic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sciatic nerve; affected with sciatica.

A *sciatical* old nun, who might have been set up for ever by the hot baths of Bourbon.

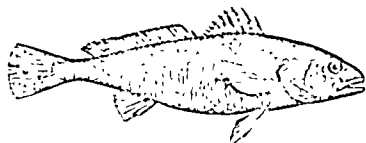
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, vii. 21.

sciatically (si-at'ik-al-i), *adv.* With or by sciatica.

scibile (sib'i-le), *n.* [= *It. scibile*, *<* *LL. scibilis*, that can be known, *<* *L. scire*, know; see *scient*.] Something capable of being known; an object of cognition.

scient, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

science (si'ens), *n.* [**<** *ME. science*, *seyence*, *<* *OF. science*, *esience*, *F. science* = *Pr. sciensa* = *Sp. ciencia* = *Pg. sciencia* = *It. scienza*, *<* *L. scientia*, science, knowledge, *<* *sciēn(t)-s*, pp. of *scire*, know; see *scient*.] 1. Knowledge;



Maigre (*Sciæna aquila*)

comprehension or understanding of facts or principles.

For God seith hit hym-self "shal neuere good appel
Thorw no sotel science on sour stock growe."
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 207.

Mercurie loveth wysdam and science,
And Venus loveth ryot and dispence.
Chaucer, *Prolog* to *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 639.

As rose is aboue al floures most fine,
So is science most digne of worthynesse.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 107.

His reputation was early spread throughout Europe, on
account of his general science. *Ticknor*, *Span. Lit.*, l. 33.

Absolute beginnings are beyond the pale of science.
J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 45.

2. Knowledge gained by systematic observation, experiment, and reasoning; knowledge coordinated, arranged, and systematized; also, the prosecution of truth as thus known, both in the abstract and as a historical development.

Since all phenomena which have been sufficiently examined are found to take place with regularity, each having certain fixed conditions, positive and negative, on the occurrence of which it invariably happens, mankind have been able to ascertain . . . the conditions of the occurrence of many phenomena; and the progress of science mainly consists in ascertaining these conditions.

J. S. Mill.

Science is nothing but the finding of analogy, identity in the most remote parts. *Emerson*, *Misc.*, p. 75.

In science you must not talk before you know. In art you must not talk before you do. In literature you must not talk before you think. . . . Science.—The knowledge of things, whether Ideal or Substantial. Art.—The modification of Substantial things by our Substantial Power. Literature.—The modification of Ideal things by our Ideal Power. *Ruskin*, *The Eagle's Nest* (1872), § 3.

The work of the true man of Science is a perpetual striving after a better and closer knowledge of the planet on which his lot is cast, and of the universe in the vastness of which that planet is lost.

J. N. Lockyer, *Spec. Anal.*, p. 1.

3. Knowledge regarding any special group of objects, coordinated, arranged, and systematized; what is known concerning a subject, systematically arranged; a branch of knowledge: as, the science of botany, of astronomy, of etymology, of metaphysics; mental science; physical science; in a narrow sense, one of the physical sciences, as distinguished from mathematics, metaphysics, etc. In reference to their degree of specialization, the sciences may be arranged as follows. (A) *Mathematics*, the study of the relations of the parts of hypothetical constructions, involving no observation of facts, but only of the creations of our own minds, having two branches—(1) *pure mathematics*, where the suppositions are arbitrary, and (2) *applied mathematics*, where the hypotheses are simplifications of real facts—and branching again into (a) *mathematical philosophy*, as the theory of probabilities, etc., (b) *mathematical physics*, as analytical mechanics, etc., and (c) *mathematical psychology*, as political economy, etc. (B) *Philosophy*, the examination and logical analysis of the general body of fact—a science which both in reason and in history precedes successful dealing with special elements of the universe—branching into (1) *logic* and (2) *metaphysics*. (C) *Nomology*, the science of the most general laws or uniformities, having two main branches—(1) *psychology* and (2) *general physics*. (D) *Chemistry*, the determination of physical constants, and the study of the different kinds of matter in which these constants differ. (E) *Biology*, the study of a peculiar class of substances, the protoplasm, and of the kinds of organisms into which they grow. (F) *Sciences of organizations of organisms*, embracing (1) *physiology*, the science of the working of physical structures of organs, and (2) *sociology*, the science of psychological unions, especially modes of human society, including ethics, linguistics, politics, etc. (G) *Descriptions and explanations of individual objects or collections*, divided into (1) *cosmology*, embracing astronomy, geography, etc., and (2) *accounts of human matters*, as statistics, history, biography, etc.

At o syde of the Emperours Table sitten many Philosophes, that ben preved for wise men in many dyverse Sciences. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 234.

To instruct her fully in those sciences,
Whereof I know she is not ignorant.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, ii. 1. 57.

A science is an aggregate of knowledge whose particular items are more closely related to one another in the way of kinship than to any other collective mass of particulars. *A. Bain*, *Mind*, XIII. 527.

4. Art derived from precepts or based on principles; skill resulting from training; special, exceptional, or preëminent skill.

Nothing but his science, coolness, and great strength in the saddle could often have saved him from some terrible accident. *Lawrence*, *Guy Livingstone*, v.

Kerkyon . . . killed all those who wrestled with him, except only Theseus; but Theseus wrestled with him by skill and science (*σθένος*), and so overcame him; and before the time of Theseus size and strength only were employed for wrestling.

Pausanias (trans.), quoted in *Harrison and Verrall*, [Ancient Athens, p. cv.]

5†. Trade; occupation.

The more labourous sciences be committed to the men. For the most part, every man is brought up in his father's craft. *Sir T. More*, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

This very device [ferro et flamma] . . . a certaine base man of England being knowne euen at that time a bricklayer or mason by his science gaue for his crest.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 119.

Absolute science, knowledge of things in themselves. — **Active science**. Same as *practical science*. — **Applied science**, a science when its laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, as opposed to *pure science*, as mathematics, when it treats of laws or general statements apart from particular instances. The term *pure science* is also applied to a science built on self-evident truths, and thus comprehends mathematical science, as opposed to *natural or physical science*, which rests on observation and experiment. — **Articulation of a science**. See *articulation*. — **Direct science**, a science conversant with objects, as contradistinguished from one conversant with the modes of knowing objects. — **Disputative science**, *eristic science*, *logic*. — **Historical science**, a science whose function it is to record facts, or events that have actually occurred. — **Inductive science**. See *inductive*. — **Liberal science**, a science cultivated from love of knowledge, and not as a means of livelihood. — **Lucrative science**, a science cultivated as a means of living, as law, medicine, theology, etc. — **Material science**. See *material*. — **Moral science**, the science of all mental phenomena, or, in a narrower sense, the same as *moral philosophy or ethics*. — **Natural science**. See *natural*. — **Occult sciences**. See *occult*. — **Physical science**. See *applied science*, above. — **Political, real, reflex, sanitary science**. See the adjectives. — **Practical science**, a science which teaches how to do something useful. — **Professional science**. Same as *lucrative science*. — **Simple science**. Same as *direct science*. — **Speculative science**, a science which merely satisfies scientific curiosity. — **The dismal science**, political economy. (Humorous.) — **The exact sciences**, the mathematical sciences. — **The gay science**. See *gay*. — **The science**, the art of boxing; pugilism. [Slang.]

Up to that time he had never been aware that he had the least notion of the science. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xlix.

The seven liberal sciences†, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, constituting the "trivium," with arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, constituting the "quadrivium." Also called the seven arts.

The two Apollinarii were fain, as a man may say, to coin all the seven liberal sciences out of the Bible. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, ¶ ii.

= *Syn.* 3 and 4. *Art. Science*. See *art*.
scienced† (si'en-tif'ed), *a.* [*< science + -ed*].
Versed; instructed; skilled; learned; trained.

Deep scienced in the mazy lore
Of mad philosophy.

P. Francis, tr. of *Horace's Odes*, l. 34.

Scienoides, *n. pl.* See *Scienidæ*.
scient (si'ent), *a.* [*< L. scient(t)-s*, knowing, skilled, ppr. of *scire*, know, understand, perceive, discern, have knowledge or skill, *< √ sci*, separate, discern, = *Teut. √ ski* in *skill*, etc.: see *skill*. From the *L. scire* are also ult. *E. science*, *sciolist*, *sciolous*, etc., *conscience*, *conscious*, *inscient*, *nescient*, *prescient*, *inscience*, *nescience*, *prescience*, *adscientious*, the second element of *plebiscite*, etc.] Skilful; knowing. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

scienter (si-en'ter), *adv.* [*L.*, knowingly, intentionally, *< scien(t)-s*, knowing, intending: see *scient*.] In law, knowingly; wilfully.

sciential (si-en'shal), *a.* [*< L. scientia*, science (see *science*), + *-al*]. 1. Of or pertaining to science or knowledge; producing or productive of knowledge.

His light sciential is, and, past mere nature,
Can salve the rude defects of every creature.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Blackness*.

Those sciential rules which are the implements of instruction. *Milton*, *Tetrachordon*.

2. Skilful; knowing; characterized by accurate knowledge based on observation and inference.

Not one hour old, yet of sciential brain
To perplex bliss from his neighbor pain.
Keats, *Lamia*, i. 192.

scientician (si-en-tish'an), *n.* [*< scient* (see *scientist*) + *-ician*]. A scientist; a person devoted to science. [Recent.]

The reason why *scienticians* have neglected to investigate the laws of the currents thoroughly, and to discover the truth concerning them, is that they have not regarded them as of much importance. *Science*, V. 142.

scientific (si-en-tif'ik), *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) scientifique* = *Sp. científico* = *Fr. It. scientifico*, *< NL. *scientificus*, pertaining to science, lit. 'making scient or knowing', *< L. scient(t)-s*, ppr. of *scire*, know, + *-ficus*, *< facere*, make: see *scient* and *-fic*. The word is now used instead of *sciential*, the proper adj. from *science*.] 1. Concerned with the acquisition of accurate and systematic knowledge of principles by observation and deduction: as, *scientific investigation*.

No man who first trafficks into a foreign country has any *scientific* evidence that there is such a country but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty: that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against. *South*, (*Johnson*).

2. Of or pertaining to, treating of, or used in science: as, *scientific works*; *scientific instruments*; *scientific nomenclature*.

Voyages and travels, when not obscured by *scientific* observations, are always delightful to youthful curiosity. *V. Knox*, *Essays*, xiv. (*Richardson*.)

3. Versed in science; guided by the principles of science, and not by empiricism or mere quackery; hence, learned; skilful: as, a *scientific physician*.

Bossuet is as *scientific* in the structure of his sentences. *Landor*.

4. According to the rules or principles of science; hence, systematic; accurate; nice: as, a *scientific arrangement* of fossils.

Such cool, judicious, *scientific* atrocity seemed rather to belong to a fiend than to the most depraved of men. *Macaulay*, *Machiavelli*.

The *scientific* treatment of the facts of consciousness can never be, to any satisfactory extent, accomplished by introspection alone. *G. T. Ladd*, *Physiol. Psychology*, Int., p. 10.

Literary and Scientific Institutions Act. See *institution*. — **Scientific experience**, relatively complete experience about any class of objects, obtained by systematic research. — **Scientific knowledge**, knowledge of the causes, conditions, and general characters of classes of things.

Scientific knowledge, even in the most modest persons, has mingled with it a something which partakes of insolence. *O. W. Holmes*, *Autocrat*, iii.

Scientific logic, logic properly speaking; the knowledge of the theory of reasoning and of thinking in general, as opposed to *natural skill* and *subtlety*. — **Scientific method**. See *method*. — **Scientific psychology**. See *psychology*.

scientific† (si-en-tif'i-kal), *a.* [*< scientific + -al*]. Same as *scientific*.

The most speculative and *scientifically* Men, both in Germany and Italy, seem to adhere to it [the idea that the moon is inhabited]. *Howell*, *Letters*, iii. 9.

Natural philosophy . . . proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientific* progressions, and such as beget a sure rational belief. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, i. 7.

No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientific* knowledge. *Howell*.

The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained are to be read more to know the hypotheses than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientific*, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke*.

It appears to be a very *scientific* work. *Jefferson*, To *Thomas Paine* (Correspondence, II. 416).

scientifically (si-en-tif'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.

It is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*.

scientism (si'en-tizm), *n.* [*< scient* (see *scientist*) + *-ism*]. The views, tendency, or practice of scientists. [Recent.]

Mr. Harrison's earnest and eloquent plea against . . . the exclusive *scientism* which, because it cannot find certain entities along its line of investigation, asserts loudly that they are either non-existent or "unknowable," is strong. *Nineteenth Century*, (*Imp. Dict.*)

scientist (si'en-tist), *n.* [*< scient + -ist*. In this word, and in *scientism*, *scientian*, the base is formally *scient* as given, but it is practically *scient-*, the base of *L. scientia*, science; *scientist* being equiv. to **scientist*, *< science + -ist*.] A person versed in or devoted to science; a man of science; a savant.

As we cannot use physician for a cultivator of physics, I have called him a physicist. We need very much a name to describe a cultivator of science in general. I should incline to call him a *Scientist*. *Howell*, *Philos. Inductive Sciences* (ed. 1840), [I., Aphorisms, p. cxlii].

scientistic (si-en-tis'tik), *a.* [*< scientist + -ic*]. Making pretensions to scientific method, but really not in the right.

The *scientistic* harangue is indebted to the religion he attacks for the reckless notoriety he attains. *D. D. Whedon*, quoted in *N. Y. Independent*, June 19, 1879.

Scientistic denotes the method of one-sided scientists. *Carus*, *Fundamental Problems* (trans.) (1889), p. 33.

scientolism (si-en'tō-lizm), *n.* [*< scient + dim. -ol + -ism*; after *sciolism*]. False science; superficial or inaccurate knowledge. *Fallows*.

sci. fa. An abbreviation of *scire facias*.

scil. An abbreviation of *scilicet*.

scilicet (sil'i-set), *adv.* [*L.*, a contraction of *scire licet*, lit. 'it is permitted to know' (like the AS. *hit is to witanne*, 'it is to wit'): *scire*, know (see *scient*); *licet*, it is permitted or possible: see *license*. Cf. *videlicet*.] To wit; videlicet; namely. Abbreviated *scil.* or *sc.*

Scilla (sil'i), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737, then including the squill, *Urginea Scilla*), *< L. scilla*, *squilla*, *< Gr. σκίλλα* (also σκίλον), a squill, sea-onion: see *squill*.] 1. A genus of liliaceous

plants, type of the tribe *Scilleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with separate spreading perianth-segments, marked by a single central nerve, stamens with thread-shaped filaments, and a three-celled ovary with slender style, and usually two ovules in each cell. The fruit is a thin globose three-lobed capsule, long enveloped by the withered perianth, and containing three to six black obovoid or roundish seeds with a hard albumen. There are about 80 species, natives of the Old World throughout temperate regions, and also within the tropics upon mountains, with one species said to occur in Chili. They are stemless plants from an onion-like coated bulb, with narrow radical leaves, and flowers on a leafless scape, which are blue, pink, or purple, and form racemes which are often very much prolonged. Many are cultivated for borders, especially *S. amandula* (*S. Sibirica*), with porcelain-blue flowers in earliest spring. (For various species formerly classed here, see *scyll*, *Urginea*, *Camassia*, and *camass*.) Several species are known as *wild hyacinth*. (See *hyacinth*, 2.) *S. verna*, the spring squill of England, is also known as *sea-onion*. *S. nutans*, a beautiful species abundant in British coasts, by some assigned to a genus *Endymion* (Dumortier, 1857), is known in England as *bluebell*, in Scotland as *harebell*, exchanging names with *Campanula rotundifolia*, which is the bluebell of Scotland, but the harebell of England and the United States. *S. nutans* is also known as *bell-bottle*, *crow-bells*, *crow-leek*. See also *culverkey*, 2, and *cut under scape*.

2. [*l. c.*] In the United States and British pharmacopoeias, the sliced bulb of *Urginea Scilla*; squill. It is used in medicine as an expectorant and diuretic.

Scilleæ (sil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Scilla* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of liliaceous plants, characterized by the flowers being borne in a terminal leafless and unbranched raceme. They do not produce umbels as the related tribe *Alliæ*, nor flowers so few nor so large as the *Tulipæ*; otherwise, in habit and in growth from a coated bulb, the three tribes are closely akin. The *Scilleæ* include about 23 genera, of which *Scilla* is the type, mainly natives of temperate climates and very largely South African. For important genera, see *Hyacinthus*, *Muscari*, *Ornithogalum*, *Camassia*.

scillocephalous (sil-ō-sef'n-lus), *a.* [*Gr.* σκίλλοκεφαλός, also σκίλλοραφός, having a squill-shaped head (an epithet applied to Pericles), < σκίλλη, a squill, + κεφαλή, head.] Having a pointed head.

scillocephalus (sil-ō-sef'n-lus), *n.; pl. scillocephali (-li). [NL.: see *scillocephalous*.] A person having a cranium which is conical or pointed.*

Scillonian (si-lō-ni-an), *n.* [*Gr.* Scilly (see def.) + *-on-ian*.] A native or an inhabitant of the Scilly Islands, a small group southwest of England.

scimitar, scimiter, *n.* See *scimitar*.

scinc, v. See *skink* 3.

Scincidae (sin'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scincus* + *-idae*.] A family of eriglossate lacertilians, having united parietal bones, the supratemporal fosse roofed over, clavicles dilated proximally, arches present, premaxillary double, and the body provided with osteodermal plates as in the *Gerrhosauridae*; it is typified by the genus *Scincus*; the skinks. The family is widely distributed, and the species and genera are very numerous. See cuts under *Cyclodius*, *Scincus*, and *skink*.

scinciform (sin'si-fōrm), *a.* [*L.* *scincus*, skink, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a skink in form or aspect; related to the skinks; *scincoid*.

scincoid (sing'koid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *Scincus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling a skink; related or belonging to the *Scincidae*; *scinciform*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scincidae* in a broad sense.

Scincoidea (sing-koi'dē-jō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scincus* + *-oidea*.] A group corresponding to the *Scincoides* of Oppel, containing forms now separated in different families; the *scincoid* or *scinciform* lizards.

scincoidian (sing-koi'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *scincoid* + *-ian*.] Same as *scincoid*.

Scincus (sing'kus), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti), < *L.* *scincus*, < *Gr.* σκίλλος, σκίλλος, a kind of lizard; see *skink* 2.] The typical genus of the family



Skink (*Scincus officinalis*)

Scincidae: formerly used with great latitude, now restricted to a few species of northern Africa and Syria, as *S. officinalis*, the official skink, or adda, once in high medical repute.

Scindapsus (sin-dap'sus), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), so called from the climbing habit; < *Gr.* σκινδᾶψος, an ivy-like shrub of doubtful genus.]

A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Araceæ*, tribe *Monsteroideæ*, and subtribe *Monstereæ*. It is characterized by a shrubby climbing stem, branches bearing numerous usually oblique leaves with numerous nearly equal curving veins, and bisexual flowers without floral envelopes, consisting of four stamens and a thick truncate and somewhat prismatic ovary which is strongly dilated upward and contains one cell and one ovule with a large embryo destitute of albumen. There are 8 species, natives of the East Indies, especially Bengal and Java. They are climbing shrubs clinging by rootlets produced on the branches, and bear taper-pointed leaves, ovate or narrower, with long broadly sheathing petioles. The flowers are borne in dense masses over a cylindrical spadix inclosed in a boat-shaped spathe, and form in fruit a syncarp of closely united juicy berries. Many remarkable plants of other genera have been cultivated under this name, especially those with perforated leaves now classed under *Monstera*. Some species have been called *Indian ivy*, as *S. hederaea*, a vine with abruptly pointed leaves. Several bear ornamental white-mottled leaves, as *S. (Polthos) argyrea*, cultivated from the Philippines under the name *sitcervine*. Several others have often been cultivated under the name *Polthos*. The fruit of *S. officinalis* is prescribed in India as a diaphoretic, dried sections of it being sold by the native druggists under the name *guy-pippit*.

scink, scinquel, *n.* See *skink* 3.

scintilla (sin-til'li), *n.* [= OF. *scintille* = *Sp.* *centella* = *Pg.* *scintilla*, *centella* = *It.* *scintilla*, < *L.* *scintilla*, a spark; cf. *Gr.* σπινθήρ, a spark; perhaps akin to AS. *scinan*, etc., shine; see *shine*. Hence ult. (from *L. scintilla*) *E. scintillate*, etc., *stencil*, *linsell*.] 1. A spark; a glimmer; hence, the least particle; a trace; a tittle.

Perhaps Philip's eyes and mine exchanged glances in which ever so small a *scintilla* of mischief might sparkle. Thackeray, Philip, xiv.

This single quotation . . . throws no *scintilla* of light upon the point in question. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 365.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Deshayes*, 1855. (b) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Guenée*, 1879.—**Scintilla juris**, a shadow of law or right.

scintillant (sin'ti-lant), *a.* [= F. *scintillant* = *Sp.* *scintillante* = *Pg.* *It.* *scintillante*, < *L.* *scintillans* (t-s), pp. of *scintillare*, sparkle, glitter, gleam, flash; see *scintillate*.] 1. Emitting little sparks or flashes of light; scintillating; sparkling; twinkling.

But who can view the pointed rays

That from black eyes *scintillant* blaze?

M. Green, The Spleen.

Slim spires

And palace-roofs and swollen domes uprose

Like *scintillant* stalactites in the sun.

T. B. Aldrich, Pythagoras.

2. In *her.*, sparkling; having sparks as if of fire issuing from it; noting any bearing so represented.

scintillante (shēn-til-lan'te), *a.* [It.: see *scintillant*.] In music, brilliant; sparkling.

scintillate (sin'ti-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scintillated*, pp. *scintillating*. [*L.* *scintillatus*, pp. of *scintillare* (> *It.* *scintillare* = *Pg.* *scintillar* = *Sp.* *centillar*, *centillar* = *Pr.* *scintillar* = *F.* *scintiller*), sparkle, glitter, gleam, flash, < *scintilla*, a spark; see *scintilla*.] To emit sparks; hence, to sparkle or twinkle, as the fixed stars.

A very long silence succeeded. What struggle there was in him between Nature and Grace in this interval, I can not tell; only singular gleams *scintillant* in his eyes, and strange shadows passed over his face.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxv.

While Holmes's rockets curve their long ellipse,

And burst in seeds of fire that burst again

To drop in *scintillant* rain.

Lowell, Agassiz, III. 3.

= *Syn.* *Sparkle*, *Glitter*, etc. (see *glare*, *v. i.*), *coruscate*. **scintillation** (sin-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [*F.* *scintillation* = *Pr.* *scintillacio* = *Sp.* *centilacion* = *Pg.* *scintillação* = *It.* *scintillazione*, < *L.* *scintillatio* (n-), < *scintillare*, pp. *scintillatus*, sparkle; see *scintillate*.] 1. The act of scintillating, or emitting sparks or spark-like flashes of light; the act of sparkling.—2. A flash; a spark.

Some *scintillations* of Prometheus fire.

Cowper, tr. of Milton's Ode to his Father.

3. Specifically, the twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the larger fixed stars. By shaking the head, so as to elongate the image, it is seen that not merely the intensity, but also the color of the light varies. See *scintillometer*.

scintillometer (sin-ti-lom'e-ter), *n.* [*L.* *scintilla*, a spark, + *Gr.* μέτρον, measure.] An instrument devised by Montigny for measuring the intensity of scintillation of the stars. The apparatus consists essentially of a circular glass plate mounted obliquely upon an axis very near and in front of the eyepiece of a telescope. An opening in the center of the plate allows the insertion of a ring, through which passes the axis, parallel to the optical axis of the telescope

and at a distance from it of about twenty-five millimeters. The plate is rotated about the axis by a mechanism. By this device, the rays of light from a star are refracted through the inclined glass plate, and the image describes a perfect circle in the field. If the star undergoes no change, the circumference is a continuous line exhibiting the color of the star; but if the star scintillates, this circumference is divided into fugitive arcs of different colors. The number of changes of color per unit of time indicates the intensity of the scintillation.

scintillous (sin'ti-lus), *a.* [Also *scintillose*; < *L.* *scintilla*, a spark (see *scintilla*), + *-ous*.] Scintillant. [Rare.]

scintillously (sin'ti-lus-li), *adv.* [Early mod. *E. syntillously*; < *scintillous* + *-ly* 2.] In a scintillous or sparkling manner.

Wyth theyr eyen beholdinge a trauers of stomackes chaufed *scintillously*. Skelton, Boke of Three Fooles.

sciography (si-og'ry-fi), *n.* Same as *sciagraphy*.

The first *sciography*, or rude delineation, of atheism.

Cudworth, Intellectual System (1678), v. § 3.

sciolism (si-ō-lizm), *n.* [*Gr.* *sciol-ous* + *-ism*.] Superficial knowledge; unfounded pretense to profound or scientific knowledge.

A status not only much beneath my own, but associated at best with the *sciolism* of literary or political adventurers. George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxvii.

Here [in Macbeth] there is some genuine ground for the generally baseless and delusive opinion of self-complacent *sciolism* that he who runs may read Shakespeare. A. C. Scrimburne, Shakespeare, p. 186.

sciolist (si-ō-list), *n.* [*Gr.* *sciol-ous* + *-ist*.] One who has only superficial knowledge; a pretender to profound or scientific knowledge; a smatterer.

It is the Ingrateful Genius of this Age that, if any *Sciolist* can find a Hole in an old Author's Coat, he will endeavour to make it much more wide. Howell, Letters, iv. 31.

It is of great importance that those whom I love should not think me a precipitate, silly, shallow *sciolist* in politics, and suppose that every frivolous word that falls from my pen is a dogma which I mean to advance as indisputable. Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 105.

sciolistic (si-ō-lis'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *sciolist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sciolism or sciolists; resembling a sciolist; having only superficial knowledge; shallow.

From its apparently greater freedom in skilful hands, blank verse gives more scope to *sciolistic* theorizing and dogmatism than the rhyming pentameter couplet. Lowell, Among my Books, II. 293.

sciolous (si-ō-lus), *a.* [= *Sp.* *esciolo* = *Pg.* *esciolo* = *It.* *scuolo*, < *L.* *sciolus*, one who knows little, a smatterer, prop. dim. adj., < *L.* *scire*, know; see *scient*.] Superficial; shallow.

I could wish these *sciolous* sciolists had more judgement joined with their zeal. Howell.

The speculations of the *sciolous*. Hoffman, Course of Legal Study (2d ed., 1836), II. 193.

sciolto (shiōl'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *sciogliere*, untie, loose, dissolve, < *L.* *exsolvere*, loose, < *ex*, out, + *solvere*, loose; see *solve*.] In music: (a) Free; unrestrained; opposed to *strict*; as, a fuga *sciolta* (a free fugue). (b) Not legato; detached; staccato.

sciomachy (si-om'ā-ki), *n.* See *sciamachy*.

sciomanacy (si-ō-man-si), *n.* [= OF. *sciomanace* = *Sp.* *It.* *sciomanacia*, < *Gr.* σκιά, a shade, shadow, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of the shades of the dead; psychomanacy.

sciomatic (si-ō-man'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *sciomanacy* (mant-) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sciomanacy.

scion (si-on), *n.* [Formerly also *sion*, *scien*, *cion*, *cyon*; < ME. *sion*, *sioun*, *scion*, *cion*, *cyon*, < OF. *sion*, *cion*, F. *scion*, dial. *chion*, a scion, shoot, sprig, twig; orig. a 'sawing,' a 'cutting,' < OF. *sier*, F. *scier*, saw, cut, = *Sp.* *Pg.* *segarr*, cut, mow, reap, = *It.* *segare*, < *L.* *secare*, cut; see *secant*, *section*.] The proper spelling is *sion*; the insertion of *c* in the F. word, and so into the E., is as erroneous as in the E. *scythe*, which is from the same ult. root, and in which the *c* likewise appar. simulates a connection with *L.* *scindere*, cut.] 1. A shoot or twig, especially one cut for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree, or for planting.

As well the seeds

As *scions* from the gruttest roote ysette.

Palladius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Our *scions*, put in wild or savage stock.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 7.

Hence—2. A descendant.

Herself the solitary *scion* left

Of a time-honour'd race.

Byron, The Dream, II.

Was he proud—a true *scion* of the stock?

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 331.

scioptic (si-ōp'tik), *a.* [= *Pg.* *scioptico*, < *Gr.* σκιά, a shade, shadow, + *ὀπτικός*, pertaining to sight or seeing; see *optic*.] Of or pertaining to

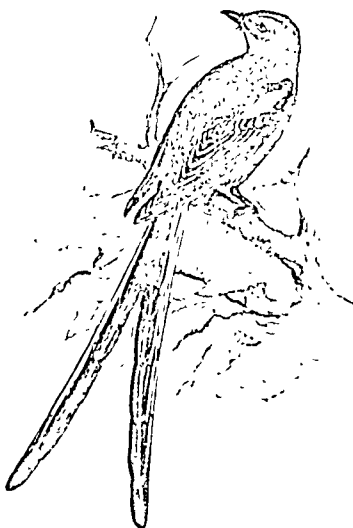
scissors, scissors each blade of which is made with a step

or break, so that the cutting edges are short and end abruptly some distance beyond the rivet, so as to cut in cloth a slit which is of fixed length or which does not reach the edge. They are often so made that the length of the cut is adjustable.—**Lamp-scissors**, scissors especially made for trimming the wicks of lamps. They have commonly a bend or step, like a bayonet, in order to keep the fingers from contact with the wick, and a box or receptacle, like snuffers, to receive the burnt parts trimmed off.—**Revolving scissors**, scissors having very short blades which are so pivoted as to operate at any desired angle with the handles, and thus reach deep-seated parts.—**Scissors and paste work** (generally abbreviated **scissors and paste**), mere mechanical compilation as by means of clippings pasted together, as distinguished from original work. [Colloq.]

scissors-grinder (siz'or-z-grin'dér), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the grinding of scissors.—

2. The European goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*.

scissortail (siz'or-täl), *n.* An American bird of the family *Tyrannidae* and genus *Mitralus*; a scissor-tailed flycatcher. The name applies to two distinct species. One of these scissor-birds is *M. tyrannus*, called the *fork-tailed flycatcher*, distinguished



Scissortail, or Swallowtail Flycatcher (*Mitralus forficatus*)

from *M. forficatus*, the swallowtail flycatcher, to which the name *scissortail* most frequently applies, because the bird is so much commoner than the other in English speaking countries. See *Mitralus*.

scissor-tailed (siz'or-täld), *a.* Having a long deeply forficated tail which can be opened and shut like a pair of scissors, as a bird. Compare *scissortail*.

scissor-tooth (siz'or-töth), *n.* The sectorial or carnassial tooth of a carnivore, which cuts against its fellow of the opposite jaw as one blade of a pair of scissors against the other.

scissorwise (siz'or-wiz), *adv.* In the manner of scissors.

A pair of scyops . . . close upon one another *scissorwise* on a hinge.

Sir C. Wyville Thomson, *Depths of the Sea*, p. 214.

scissura (si-sü'ri), *n.*; pl. *scissuræ* (-rë). [NL.: see *scissure*.] In *anat.*, a fissure or cleft.

scissure (sish'ür), *n.* [OE. *scissura*, *cisura*, < L. *scissura*, a rending, a dividing, < *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide; see *scission*.] A longitudinal opening in a body made by cutting; a cleft; a rent; a fissure; hence, a rupture, split, or division; a schism.

Therby also, by the space of VIII palmes from the place of the left arm of Criste, hangyng on ye crosse, is a *scissure* or clyfte in the stone rok, so moche that a man almoste may lye therin.

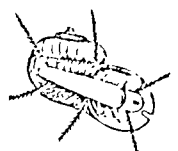
Sir R. Guylforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 26.

To this Sect may be imputed all the *Scissures* that have happened in Christianity.

Howell, *Letters*, III. 3.

Scissurella (sis-ü-re'lä), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1823), < L. *scissura*, a slit, + *-ella*.] A genus of gastropods, with a shell whose outer lip is deeply slit, typical of the family *Scissurellidae*.

Scissurellidae (sis-ü-re'lä), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Scissurella* + *-idae*.] A family of rhizidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Scissurella*. The animal has the mantle-slit in front very long, slender at the sides, the tentacles long and ciliated, and the foot narrow and truncate in front. The shell is spiral,



Scissurella crustacea.

and the walls are indented by a keel and a slit in front of the keel which is gradually filled up as the shell enlarges. The operculum is circular, horny, and subspiral. The species are inhabitants of the warm seas, and are of small size.

Scitamineæ (sit-a-min'ë-ë), *n.* pl. [NL. (R. Brown, 1810) (earlier named *Scitamina* (Linnaeus, 1751), pl. of L. **scitamen*), < L. *scitam* (cut), pl., delicacies or dainties for food (< *scitus*, beautiful, fit, knowing, clever, pp. of *sciscere*, *scisci*, seek out; see *sciscitation*), + *-in-æ*.] A former order of monocotyledonous plants, including the present orders *Zingiberaceæ* and *Musaceæ*.

scitamineous (sit-a-min'ë-us), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Scitamineæ*.

Sciuridæ (si-ü'ri-dë), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Sciurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sciuromorphic simpidicent rodent mammals, typified by the genus *Sciurus*, containing the squirrels and related animals. The postorbital processes are distinct; the infraorbital opening is small; the ribs are twelve or thirteen pairs; the true molars are rooted, tubercular, three above and below on each side; and the premolars are small, sometimes deciduous, normally two above and one below on each side. The family is cosmopolitan, with the exception that it is absent from the Australian region. The species are very numerous, but the generic forms are comparatively few. The leading genera besides *Sciurus* are *Sciuropterus* and *Pteromys*, the flying-squirrels; *Xerus*, an Ethiopian genus; *Tamias*, the chipmunks; *Spermophilus*, the ground-squirrels; *Cynomys*, the prairie-dogs; and *Arctomys*, the marmots. The fossil genera are several, going back to the Eocene. The family is conveniently divided into the arboreal *Sciurina* and the terrestrial *Arctomys*. See cuts under flying-squirrel, *Sciuropterus*, prairie dog, chickaree, fox-squirrel, squirrel, and chipmunk.

Sciurina (si-ü'ri-në), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Sciurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sciuridæ*, having the tail long and bushy, and usually distichous; the arboreal squirrels. They are of lithe form and very active in their movements, live in trees, and are found in nearly all parts of the world, excepting the Australian region.

sciurine (si-ü'rin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sciurus*, a squirrel (see *Sciurus*), + *-inæ*.] I. *a.* Squirrel-like; related to *Sciurus*, or belonging to the *Sciuridæ*; especially, of or pertaining to the *Sciurina*.

II. *n.* A squirrel; a member of the *Sciuridæ*, and especially of the *Sciurina*.

sciuroid (si-ü'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sciurus* + *-oid*.] Same as *sciurine* in a broad sense.

sciuromorphic (si-ü'rö-mör'fik), *n.* Any member of the *Sciuromorpha*.

Sciuromorpha (si-ü'rö-mör'fä), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *sciurus*, a squirrel, + *morphe*, form.] One of three superfamilies of simpidicent Rodentia, comprising the *Anomaluridæ*, *Sciuridæ*, *Ischyromyidæ* (fossil), *Haplodontidæ*, and *Castoridæ*, or the sciletails, squirrels in a broad sense, sewellels, and beavers; correlated with *Mysomorpha* and *Hystricomorpha*, and also with *Lagomorpha* of the duplicit series. The clavicles are perfect, and the fibula persists as a distinct bone; the angular portion of the lower mandible springs from the lower edge of the bony covering of the under incisor, and premolars are present.

sciuromorphic (si-ü'rö-mör'fik), *a.* [< *sciuromorphic* + *-ic*.] Having the structure of a squirrel; related to the *Sciuridæ*; of or pertaining to the *Sciuromorpha*.

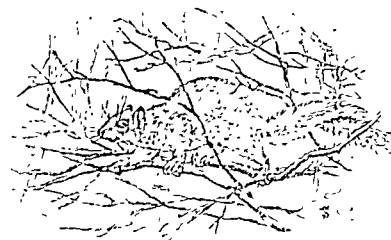
Sciuropterus (si-ü-röp'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1825), < Gr. *sciurus*, a squirrel, + *pteron*, wing.] One of two genera of flying-squirrels



Flying squirrel (*Sciuropterus fulviventris*).

having a parachute or patagium, and a distichous tail. They are small species, of Europe, Asia, and America, called *polatouches* and *assapan*. The common flying-squirrel or assapan of America is *S. volucella*. The *polatouche* is *S. rotans* of Europe. See also cut under flying-squirrel.

Sciurus (si-ü'rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sciurus*, < Gr. *sciurus*, a squirrel, lit. 'shade-tailed,' < *skia*, shade, shadow, + *oura*, tail. Hence ult. *squirrel*.] A Linnean genus of *Sciuridæ*, now restricted to arboreal squirrels with a very long bushy distichous tail and no parachute. The species are numerous, particularly in North America. The common squirrel of Europe is *S. vulgaris*. The chickaree or red squirrel of America is *S. hudsonius*. The com-



Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*).

mon gray squirrel is *S. carolinensis*. The fox-squirrel or cat-squirrel is *S. cinereus*, which runs into many varieties. A large and beautiful gray squirrel with tufted ears and a red back is *S. aberti*, inhabiting southwestern parts of the United States. *S. fessor* is a very large gray Californian species. There are many in Mexico, and *S. testatus* is South American. Many also inhabit the warmer parts of Asia. See also cuts under squirrel, chickaree, and fox-squirrel.

sci- For Middle English and dialectal words so beginning, see under *sl-*.

sciaff (skláf), *v. i.* and *t.* In golf, nearly the same as *baff*. See the extract. [Scotch.]

The distinction between the two words is somewhat subtle. In baffing a ball the stroke is played with the intention of lofting it high in the air, whereas a *sciaffed* ball is not necessarily lofted high.

W. Park, Jr., *The Game of Golf*, p. 269.

sclander, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *slander*.

sclat, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *slat*³.

sclate, *sclater*, *n.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *slate*², *slater*.

sclaundert, *sclandret*, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *slander*.

slav, *Slavonian*, etc. See *Slav*, etc.

slavini, *slavynnet*, *n.* See *slavine*.

sclairet, *n.* [< ME. *sclaire*, *sclaire*, *sclaire*, *sklayre*, a veil; prop. **sleire*. < D. *sluier* = MIDD. *sloter*, *slagier*, *sluier*, G. *schleier*, a veil.] A veil. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 5.

sclender, *sclendre*, *a.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *slender*.

sclenti, *v. i.* See *slent*¹.

sclera (sklë'ri), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, rough, harsh; see *sclere*.] The sclerotic coat of the eyeball.

scleragogy (sklë'ra-gö-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σκληραγωγία*, hardy training, < *σκληρός*, hard, harsh, + *αγωγή*, lead, conduct.] Severe discipline or training; hard treatment of the body; mortification. *Bp. Hacket*, *Abp. Williams*, ii. 51. [Rare.]

scleral (sklë'ral), *a.* [< *sclera* + *-al*.] Sclerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the sclera or sclerotic. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXIX. 410.

Scleranthæ (sklë-ran'thë-ë), *n.* pl. [NL. (Link, 1821), < *Scleranthus* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants formerly by many included in the order *Caryophyllaceæ*, now classed in the widely remote order *Illecebreæ* among other apetalous plants. It is characterized by flowers which are all alike, an ovary with but one or two ovules, containing an annular embryo, and by opposite connate leaves without stipules. It includes the typical genus *Scleranthus*, and *Habrobia*, a monotypic Syrian annual with a two-ovuled ovary.

scleranthium (sklë-ran'thi-um), *n.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *άνθος*, flower.] In bot., same as *diclesium*. [Rare or obsolete.]

Scleranthus (sklë-ran'thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *άνθος*, a flower.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Illecebreæ*, type of the tribe *Scleranthæ*. It is characterized by a herbaceous four- or five-toothed or lobed perianth, forming an indurated cup below, and by an oval one-celled ovary with two erect styles and a single pendulous ovule. There are about 16 species, natives of Europe, Africa, western Asia, and Australasia; one, *S. annuus*, the knawel, also called *German knot-grass*, is widely naturalized in the United States. They are small rigid herbs with numerous forking branches, often forming dense tufts, and bearing opposite rigid and prickly-pointed leaves, and small greenish flowers.

sclere (sklër), *n.* [< Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, rough, harsh, < *σκληρα*, 2d aor. of *σκληρηναι*, dry, parch. From the same ult. source are E. *skelet*, *skeleton*.] In sponges, one of the hard, horny, silicious, or calcareous bodies which enter into the composition of the skeleton; a skeletal element; a spicule, of whatever kind.

The walls of Asetta are strengthened by calcareous scleres, more especially designated as spicules.

Encyc. Brit., XXII, 413.

Spherical sclere, a sclere produced by a concentric growth of silica or calcite about an organic particle, or which occurs as a reduction of a rhabdus.

sclerectasia (sklĕ-rek-tă'si-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *εκτασις*, extension: see *ectasis*.] Scleral staphyloma. See *staphyloma*.

sclerema (sklĕ-rĕ-mĭ), *n.* Same as *sclerodermitis*.—**Sclerema neonatorum**, induration of the skin coming on a few days after birth, accompanied by severe constitutional symptoms, and resulting usually in death in from four to ten days.

sclerencephalia (sklĕ-ren-se-fĭ'i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] Sclerosis of the brain.

sclerenchyma (sklĕ-reng-'ki-mĭ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *ἐνχύμα*, an infusion: see *enchymatous*.] 1. The hard substance of the calcareous skeleton or corallum of sclerodermic corals, a proper tissue-secretion or calcification of the soft parts of the polyps themselves.—2. In *bot.*, the tissue largely composing the hard parts of plants, such as the shell (endocarp) of the hickory-nut, the seed-coat of seeds, the hypodermis of leaves, etc. The cells are usually short, but in some cases they are greatly elongated, as in the hypodermis of leaves; they are sometimes regular in outline, but most frequently they are very irregular. By many later, especially German, writers the term has been transferred to the hard bast or liber, a tissue of plants composed of cells whose walls are thickened, often to a very considerable extent. It is also used by some authors in a more extended sense, to include all sorts of lignified fibrous cells or cell-derivatives.

sclerenchymatous (sklĕ-reng-'ki-m'ă-tus), *a.* [*sclerenchyma* (t) + *-ous*.] Having the character of sclerenchyma; containing or consisting of that substance: as, *sclerenchymatous tissue*; a *sclerenchymatous polyp*.

sclerenchyma (sklĕ-reng-'ki-m), *n.* [*sclerenchyma*.] Same as *sclerenchyma*.

scleretinite (sklĕ-ret'i-nit), *n.* [For *scleroretinite*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, rough, hard, + *E. retinite*.] A black, hard, brittle mineral resin, nearly allied to amber, found in the coal-formation of Wigan in England, in drops and pellets.

Scleria (sklĕ-'ri-ă), *n.* [NL. (Berg, 1765), from the hard fruit; < Gr. *σκληρία*, hardness, < *σκληρός*, hard: see *sclere*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge family, type of the tribe *Sclerieæ*. It is characterized by small and solitary pistillate and numerous staminate flowers in small spikelets which are grouped in cymes, panicles, or minute axillary clusters, and by the hard bony fruit, which is a small roundish nut, commonly white and shining, and borne on a dilated disk. There are over 100 species, natives of tropical and subtropical regions, extending into temperate climates in North America, where 12 species (known as *nutgrass*) occur on the Atlantic coast, 3 as far north as Massachusetts. They are rush-like herbs of various habit, either low and spreading or tall and robust, bearing grass-like leaves, and often with rigid prickly-pointed bracts below the involucre, giving to *S. flagellum* the name *cutting-grass* in the West Indies. See *knife-grass*, *razor-grass*, and *Kobresia*.

scleriosis (sklĕ-'ri-ă-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρίασις*, a hardening (of the eyelid), < *σκληρός*, hard, rough: see *sclere*.] Sclerodermitis.

Sclerieæ (sklĕ-'ri-ă-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1834), < *Scleria* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Cyperaceæ*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers, in spikelets composed of two or more staminate flowers above and a solitary pistillate flower at the base, or in panicles with the lower part composed of one-flowered pistillate spikelets. It includes the widespread type genus *Scleria*, with *Kobresia* and *Eriopora*, perennial herbs of the Old World, and two less-known genera.

sclerite (sklĕ-'rit), *n.* [*sclerite*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, rough, hard, + *-ite*.] In *zool.*: (a) Any separate skeletal element or definite hard part of the integument of arthropods; a piece of the chitinous skeleton or crust, as of an insect, in any way distinguished from other parts. In insects the regular or constant sclerites, of which there are many, receive for the most part special names, as *sternite*, *pleurite*, *tergite*, *epimeron*, *epipleuron*, etc., or are identified by qualifying terms, as *sternal*, *dorsal*, etc. See cut I. under *Insecta*, and cut under *Hymenoptera*. (b) A sclerodermatous spicule in the substance of a polyp, especially of an alcyonarian. (c) A sponge-spicule: a sclero-. Cervical, jugular, etc., sclerites. See the adjectives.

scleritic (sklĕ-'rit-ik), *a.* [*sclerite* + *-ic*.] 1. Sclerous; hardened or chitinized, as a definite tract of the body-wall of an arthropod; of or pertaining to a sclerite.—2. Silicious or calcareous, as a sclerite or spicule of a polyp or a sponge.

scleritis (sklĕ-'ri-tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclera* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the sclera or sclerotic coat of the eye; scleritis.

sclerobase (sklĕ-rō-bās), *n.* [*sclerobasis*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *βάσις*, base.] A dense cor-

neous or calcareous mass into which the axial part of the conosome of a compound actinozoan may be converted, as it is in the red coral of commerce, for example. See cut under *Coral-ligena*.

It is in these Octocoralla that the form of skeleton which is termed a *sclerobase*, which is formed by cornification or calcification of the axial connective tissue of the zoanthodeme, occurs. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 143.

sclerobasic (sklĕ-rō-bā'sik), *a.* [*sclerobase* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the *Sclerobasica*.—2. Of or pertaining to a sclerobase; containing or consisting of a sclerobase: as, a *sclerobasic skeleton*. The epithet notes the corallum, which forms a solid axis that is invested by the soft parts of the animal. The sclerobasic corallum is in reality an exoskeleton, somewhat analogous to the shell of a crustacean, being a true tegumentary secretion. It is termed *foot-secretion* by Dana. The sclerobasic corallum is produced by a compound organism only, and can be distinguished from a sclerodermic corallum by being usually more or less smooth, and invariably devoid of the cups or receptacles for the separate polyps always present in the latter.—**Sclerobasic Zoantharia**. Same as *Corticaria*.

Sclerobasica (sklĕ-rō-bā'si-kā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sclerobasic*.] The sclerobasic zoantharians, a division of *Zoantharia*, the black corals. Also called *Intipatharia*.

sclerobasis (sklĕ-rōb'ă-sis), *n.* [NL.: see *sclerobasic*.] Same as *sclerobase*.

scleroblast (sklĕ-rō-blăst), *n.* [*scleroblast*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] The cell of a sponge-spicule; the blastema or formative tissue in which the sclerous elements of sponges arise.

A superficial spiral thickening in the wall of a spicule-cell or *scleroblast*. *Sollas, Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 417.

scleroblastic (sklĕ-rō-blăst'ik), *a.* [*scleroblast* + *-ic*.] Forming sclerous tissue, as a spicule-cell of a sponge; of or pertaining to scleroblast.

Sclerobranchia (sklĕ-rō-bră'ki-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *βραχίον*, the arm.] An order of brachiopods, including the *Spiriferidae* and *Rhynchonellidae*.

Sclerobranchiata (sklĕ-rō-bră'ki-ă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *βραχίον*, the arm, + *-ata*.] In some systems, an order of brachiopods, represented by the beaked lamp-shells, or *Rhynchonellidae*, having the oral arms supported by a shelly plate of the ventral valve.

sclerobrachiata (sklĕ-rō-bră'ki-ă-tă), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sclerobranchiata*.

scleroclase (sklĕ-rō-klăz), *n.* [*scleroclase*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *κλάσις*, fracture: see *clastic*.] Same as *sartorite*.

sclerocorneal (sklĕ-rō-kōr'nĕ-ăl), *a.* [*sclerocornea* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sclerotic and the cornea of the eye.

scleroderm (sklĕ-rō-dĕrm), *n.* and *a.* [*scleroderm*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] I. *n.* 1. The hard or stony external skeleton of sclerodermatous zoantharians, or corals in an ordinary sense; corallum; coral.—2. A member of the *Sclerodermata*, as a madrepora.—3. A plectognath fish of the group *Sclerodermi*, having the skin rough and hard, as the file-fish, etc.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermi*; sclerodermous.

scleroderma¹ (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mĭ), *n.* [NL.: see *scleroderm*.] Same as *sclerodermia*.

Scleroderma² (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mĭ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scleroderm*.] Same as *Sclerodermata*, 1.

Sclerodermata (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mă-tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sclerodermatus*: see *sclerodermatous*.] 1. The squamate or scaly reptiles; reptiles proper, as distinguished from *Malacodermata*. Also *Scleroderma*.—2. One of the divisions of *Zoantharia*, containing the stone-corals or madreporae. See cuts under *brain-coral*, *coral*, *Madrepora*, and *madrepore*.—3. A sub-order of thecosomatus pteropods, represented by the family *Eurybiidae*.

sclerodermatous (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mă-tus), *a.* [*sclerodermatus*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *δέρμα* (t), skin: see *derma*.] 1. Having a hard outer covering; consisting, composed of, or containing scleroderm; of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermata*.—2. Pertaining to, having the character of, or affected with sclerodermia.

Sclerodermi (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derma*.] In *ichth.*, a division of plectognath fishes, to which different limits and values have been assigned. (a) In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of plectognath fishes, distinguished by the conical or pyramidal snout, prolonged from the eyes and terminated by a small mouth, armed with a few distinct teeth in each jaw, and with the skin rough or invested with hard scales. It included the true *Sclerodermi* and the *Ostracodermi*.

(b) In Günther's system it was also regarded as a family of plectognath fishes, distinguished by having jaws with distinct teeth, and the same limits were assigned to it. (c) In Bonaparte's later systems it was raised to ordinal rank, but contained the same fishes as were referred to it by Cuvier. (d) In Gill's system, a suborder of plectognath fishes with a spinous dorsal or single spine just behind or over the cranium, with a normal pisciform shape, scales of regular form or more or less spiniform, and distinct teeth in the jaws. It is thus restricted to the families *Triacanthidae* and *Ballistidae*.

sclerodermia (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mĭ-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A chronic non-inflammatory affection of the skin, in which it becomes very firm and firmly fixed to the underlying tissues. The disease may present itself in patches, or involve the entire skin. Also called *scleroderma* and *dermatosclerosis*.

sclerodermic (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mĭk), *a.* [*scleroderm* + *-ic*.] 1. Same as *sclerodermatous*, 1.—2. In *ichth.*, having a rough, hard skin, as a fish; of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermi*.

sclerodermite (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mĭt), *n.* [*scleroderm* + *-ite*.] The hard skeletal element or chitinous test of any somite or segment of the body of an arthropod.

sclerodermitic (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mĭt'ik), *a.* [*sclerodermite* + *-ic*.] In *arthropods*, of or pertaining to a sclerodermite.

sclerodermous (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mus), *a.* [*scleroderm*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Same as *sclerodermatous*.

sclerogen (sklĕ-'rō-jen), *n.* [*sclerogen*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, rough, hard, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, the lignifying matter which is deposited on the inner surface of the cells of some plants, contributing to their thickness, as in the shell of the walnut; lignin.

A more complete consolidation of cellular tissue is effected by deposits of *Sclerogen*. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, § 356.

Sclerogenidæ (sklĕ-rō-jen'i-dĕ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, rough, hard, + *γένος*, the lower jaw, the cheek, = *E. chin*, + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a family of acanthopterygian fishes; the mailed-cheeks: same as *Scleropariæ*. See *Cottoidea*.

sclerogenous¹ (sklĕ-roj'e-nus), *a.* [*sclerogenous*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, rough, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *zool.*, producing or giving origin to a sclerous or scleritic tissue or formation; hardening or becoming sclerous.

sclerogenous² (sklĕ-roj'e-nus), *a.* [*sclerogenous*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, rough, + *γένος*, the lower jaw, cheek.] Mail-cheeked, as a fish; belonging to the *Sclerogenidæ*, or mailed-cheeks.

scleroid (sklĕ-'rōid), *a.* [*scleroid*, < Gr. *σκληροειδής*, of a hard nature or kind, < *σκληρός*, hard, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. In *bot.*, having a hard texture, as the shells of nuts.—2. In *zool.*, hard, as a sclere or sclerite; scleritic; sclerous.

sclero-iritis (sklĕ-'rō-i-rĭ-tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclera* + *iris* (see *iris*, 6) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the sclerotic coat and iris.

scleroma (sklĕ-rō-mĭ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρώμα*, an induration, < **σκληροῦν*, harden, indurate, < *σκληρός*, hard: see *sclere*.] Sclerosis; also, sclerodermitis or sclerema.

scleromeninx (sklĕ-rō-mĕ-'ningks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *μηνιγξ*, a membrane.] The dura mater.

sclerometer (sklĕ-rom'e-tĕr), *n.* [*sclerometer*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining with precision the degree of hardness of a mineral. The arrangement is essentially as follows: the crystal to be examined is placed, with one surface exactly horizontal, upon a delicate carriage movable below a vertical rod which ends in a diamond or hard steel point. The rod is attached to an arm of a lever, and the weight is determined which must be placed above in order that a scratch shall be made upon the given surface as the carriage is moved.

scleromucin (sklĕ-rō-mŭ-'sin), *n.* [*scleromucin*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *E. mucin*, q. v.] An inodorous, tasteless, gummy nitrogenous substance found in ergot, said to possess ecboic qualities.

Scleropariæ (sklĕ-rō-pă-rĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [*scleropariæ*, < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *παρεῖα*, cheek.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes. It is characterized by the great development of the third suborbital bone, which extends across the cheek, and articulates with the inner edge of the preopercular bone, thus strengthening and hardening the cheeks. Also called *Sclerogenidæ*, *Cottoidea*, *buccæ loricate*, *joues cuirassées*, and *mailed-cheeks*. See *Cottoidea*.

scleropathia (sklĕ-rō-path'i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, + *πάθος*, a suffering.] Same as *scleroma*.

sclerosal (sklĕ-rō'sal), *a.* [*scleros* (is) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of sclerosis.

sclerosed (sklĕ-'rōst), *a.* [*sclerosis* + *-ed*.] Rendered abnormally hard; affected with sclerosis. Also *sclerotized*.

Nerve fibres were afterwards found in the sclerosed tissue. *Lancet*, No. 3481, p. 1071.

sclerosis (sklĕ-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκλήρσις, an induration, < σκληρός, harden, indurate, < σκληρός, hard: see *sclere*.] 1. A hardening or induration; specifically, the increase of the sustentacular tissue (neuroglia, or connective tissue) of a part at the expense of the more active tissue. —2. In *bot.*, the induration of a tissue or cell-wall either by thickening of the membranes or by their lignification (that is, by the formation of lignin in them). *Göbel*. — **Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis**. See *amyotrophic*. — **Annular sclerosis**, sclerosis of the periphery of the spinal cord. Also called *chronic annular myelitis*. — **Lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord**. Same as *primary spastic paraplegia* (which see, under *paraplegia*). — **Multiple sclerosis**, a chronic progressive disease of the cerebrospinal axis, characterized by the presence of multiple areas of sclerosis scattered more or less generally over this organ, and producing symptoms corresponding to their location; but very frequently there are present nystagmus, intention tremor, and scanning speech, combined with other extensive and serious but less characteristic nervous derangements. Also called *disseminated sclerosis*, *inular sclerosis*, *focal sclerosis*, and *multifocal sclerosis*. — **Posterior sclerosis**, sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord, such as is exhibited in tabes dorsalis.

scleroskeletal (sklĕ-rō-skel'e-tal), *n.* [*< sclero-skeletal (on) + -al*.] Ossified in the manner of the scleroskeleton; forming a part of the scleroskeleton.

scleroskeleton (sklĕ-rō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [*< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + σκελετός, a dry body: see skeleton*.] Those hard or skeletal parts, collectively considered, which result from the ossification of tendons, ligaments, and similar sclerous tissues, as sesamoid bones developed in tendons, ossified tendons, as those of a turkey's leg, the marsupial bones of marsupials, the ring of bonelets in the eyeball, etc. Such ossifications are generally considered apart from the bones of the main endoskeleton. To those named may be added the bone of the heart and of the penis of various animals. Tendons of birds are especially prone to ossify and form scleroskeletal parts. See cuts under *marsupial* and *sclerotal*.

sclerosteous (sklĕ-rōs'tē-us), *a.* [*< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + στέων, bone*.] Consisting of bone developed in tendon or ligament, as a sesamoid bone; scleroskeletal.

There are two such sclerosteous or ligament-bones in the external lateral ligament.

Coner, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 163.

Sclerostoma (sklĕ-rōs'tō-ma), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + στόμα, mouth.] 1. In *Ferme*, a genus of strongles, or nematoid worms of the family *Strongylidae*. *S. dentale* (or *Dentatus ancylostomus*) is a very common parasite of the human intestine, about 1 of an inch long. *S. ruminans* (from which comes the disease called the *paper in food*). Also written *Sclerostomum*. *De Blainville* 1825. Also called *Somaximus*. 2. [*< L. c.*] A strongle of the genus *Sclerostoma*.

sclerotal (sklĕ-rō'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*< sclerotic + -al*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having the character of, or pertaining to, a sclerotic. —2. Same as *sclerotic*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* 1. In *zool.*, a bone of the eyeball; one of a number of scleroskeletal ossifications developed in the sclerotic coat of the eye, usually consisting of a ring of small flat squarish bones encircling the cornea, having slight motion upon one another, but collectively stiffening the coat of the eye and preserving the peculiar shape which it has, as in an owl, for instance. In birds the sclerotals are usually from twelve to twenty in number.

The sclerotic coat is very dense, almost gristly in some cases, and it is reinforced by a circle of bones, the sclerotals. These are picked along-side each other all around the circumference of one part of the sclerotic, like a set of spines. The bony plates lie between the outer and middle coats, anterior to the great circle of the eyeball, extending from the rim of the disk nearly or quite to the edge of the cornea. *Coner, Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 162.

2. Same as *sclerotic*. [Rare.]

sclerote (sklĕ-rō'tē), *n.* [*< NL. sclerotum, q. v.*] In *bot.*, same as *scleratum*.

Sclerothamnidae (sklĕ-rō-tham'nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sclerothamnus* + *-idae*.] A family of hexactinellid sponges, typified by the genus *Sclerothamnus*, characterized by the arborescent body perforated at the ends and sides by narrow round radiating canals.

Sclerothamnus (sklĕ-rō-tham'nus), *n.* [NL. (Marshall, 1875), < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + θάμνος,

a bush, shrub.] The typical genus of *Sclerothamnidae*.

sclerotia, *n.* Plural of *sclerotium*.

sclerotic (sklĕ-rō'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. "scleroticus, < sclerosis (-ot-): see sclerosis*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of sclerosis.

—2. Related to or derived from ergot. Also *sclerotinic*. — **Sclerotic acid**, one of the two most active constituents of ergot. It is a yellowish-brown, tasteless, inodorous substance with a slight acid reaction: used hypodermically for the same purposes as ergot. — **Sclerotic coat**. Same as *sclerotica*. — **Sclerotic myelitis**, highly chronic myelitis with much development of firm connective tissue. — **Sclerotic parenchyma**, in *bot.*, certain parenchyma-cells with more or less thickened walls, found associated with various other elements in woody tissues. The grist-cells in pears and many other fruits are examples. — **Sclerotic ring**. See *ring*, and cut under *sclerotal*.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *sclerotica*. —2. A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.

sclerotica (sklĕ-rō'tī-kā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *sclerotius*; see *sclerotic*.] An opaque white, dense, fibrous, inelastic membrane, continuous with the cornea in front, the two forming the external coat of the eyeball; the sclerotic coat or tunica of the eye. See first cut under *eye*.

You can not rub the sclerotic of the eye without producing an expansion of the capillary arteries and corresponding increase in the amount of nutritive fluid.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 195.

scleroticchoroiditis (sklĕ-rō'tī-kō-kō-rōi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclerotic + choroid + -itis*.] Inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid coats of the eye.

scleroticin (sklĕ-rō'tī-nik), *a.* [*< sclerotic + -in*.] Same as *sclerotic*.

sclerotitis (sklĕ-rō'tī'tis), *n.* [*< sclerotic + -itis*.] Inflammation of the sclerotic coat; affected with scleritis.

sclerotitis (sklĕ-rō'tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclerotic + -itis*.] Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

sclerotium (sklĕ-rō'shi-um), *n.*; *pl. sclerotia (-ia)*. [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard: see *sclerosis*.]

1. In *bot.*: (a) A pluricellular tuber-like reservoir of reserve material forming on a primary filamentous mycelium, from which it becomes detached when its development is complete. It usually remains dormant for a time, and ultimately produces shoots which develop into sporophores at the expense of the reserve material. The shape is usually spherical, but it may be horn-shaped, as in *Claviceps purpurea*. In the *Mycetozoa* the sclerotium is formed out of a plasmodium, and after a period of rest it develops into a plasmodium. *De Bary*. (b) [cap.] An old genus of fungi, comprising hard, black, compact bodies which are now known to be a resting-stage of the mycelium of certain other fungi, such as *Peziza tuberosa*. See *ergot*, 2. —2. In *zool.*, one of the peculiar quiescent cysts or hypnozooids of *Myxozoa*, not giving rise to spores.

By means, low temperature, and want of nutriment lead to a dormant condition of the protoplasm of the plasmodium of many *Myxozoa*, and to its enclosure in cyst-like growth known as *sclerota*. *Envers, Ent.*, XII, 811.

sclerotized (sklĕ-rō'tī-zed), *a.* [*< sclerotic + -ized*.] In *bot.*, same as *sclerosed*.

sclerotome (sklĕ-rō'tō-mē), *n.* [*< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + τέμνω, to cut*.] 1. A sclerous or scleroskeletal structure intervening between successive myotomes; a division or partition of muscles by means of intervening sclerous tissue, as occurs in the muscles of the trunk of various amphibians and fishes. —2. A knife used in incising the sclerotic.

sclerotomy (sklĕ-rō'tō-mī), *n.* [*< NL. sclera + Gr. τέμνω, to cut*.] Incision into the sclera or sclerotic coat of the eyeball.

sclerous (sklĕ-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. σκληρός, hard, rough: see sclere*.] Hard, firm, or indurated, in general; ossified or bony, as a part of the scleroskeleton; scleritic.

Sclerurinae (sklĕ-rō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sclerurus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Dendrocolaptidae*, represented by the genus *Sclerurus*, *Sclater*, 1862.

sclerurine (sklĕ-rō-rī-nē), *a.* [*< As Sclerurus + -ine*.] Having stiff, hard tail-feathers, as a bird of the genus *Sclerurus*.

Sclerurus (sklĕ-rō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ουρ, tail.] The only genus of *Sclerurinae*. It resembles *Parna-*

rius, but has stiff acuminate tail-feathers. There are about 10 species of South and Central America and Mexico, of various brown and gray coloration, as *S. caudatus*, *S. umbretta*, and *S. megalanotus*. One is olivaceous, *S. olivaceus*, of western Peru. Also called *Tinctor* and *Oxygypus*.

sclerite, *a.* A Middle English form of *sly*.

sclicet, **sclicet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *slice*.

slide, **scidere**. Obsolete forms of *slide*, *slid-der*.

sclopette, *n.* [OF.: see *escopette*.] A hand-culverin of the end of the fourteenth century. See *escopette*.

sclopust, *n.* [ML.] A hand-gun of the earliest form, used in the fourteenth century.

scoat, *n.* and *v.* See *scoff*.

sobby, **sobby** (skob'i, skō'bi), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*. [Prov. Eng.]

scoform (skō'bi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. scobis, scobs, sawdust, filings, etc. (see scobs), + form*.] Having the form of or resembling sawdust or raspings.

scofinat (skō'bi-ni), *n.* [NL., < *L. scobina*, a rasp, < *scobis, scobs*, sawdust, filings: see *scobs*.] In *bot.*, the pedicel or immediate support of the spikelets of grasses.

scobs (skobz), *n.* [*< ME. scobes, < L. scobis, also scobs, sawdust, scrapings, raspings, < scabere, scrape: see scab, scabies*.] Sawdust; shavings; also, raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substances; dross of metals, etc.

Eke poppler or fir is profitable.

To make and lay among hem *scobes* able.

Palladius, Husbandrie (L. L. T. S.), p. 93.

scooby, *n.* See *scooby*.

scoochont, *n.* An obsolete form of *scutcheon*.

scoff (skōf), *n.* [*< ME. scof, skof* (not found in AS.) = OFries. *schaf*, a scoff, taunt; cf. MD. *schobbe*, a scoff, sarcasm, *schobben, schoppen*, scoff, mock, *schoffieren, schoffieren*, disgrace, corrupt, violate, ruin, Dan. *skuffe*, deceive; Icel. *skaup*, later *skop*, mockery, ridicule (*skappa, skopa*, scoff, mock, *skopan*, railing); the forms seem to indicate a confusion of two words; perhaps in part orig. 'a shove,' 'a rub'; cf. AS. *scyfe*, scife, a pushing, instigation, Sw. *skuff*, a push, shove, *skuffa*, push; LG. *schubben*, rub, = OHG. *scuffin*, MHG. *schuppen, schupfen*, push: see *scuff*, *shore*. Not connected with Gr. σκῶπτω, scoff: see *scam*.] 1. An expression of contempt, derision, or mocking scorn; a taunt; a gibe; a flout.

If we but enter presence of his Grace,

Our payment is a town, a scoff, a trump.

Greene, James IV., II.

With scoffs and scorns and contumelious taunts.

Shak., I Hen. VI., I. 4. 39.

So he may hunt her through the clamorous scoffs

Of the loud world to a dishonored grave!

Shelley, The Cenci, IV. 1.

I met with scoffs, I met with scorns,

From youth and babe and hoary hairs.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.

2. An object of scoffing or scorn; a mark for derision; a butt.

The principles of liberty were the scoff of every grinning courtier, and the anathema Maranatha of every fawning dean.

Macaulay, Milton.

scoff (skōf), *v.* [Cf. MD. *schoffieren*, scoff, *schobben, schoppen*, scoff, = Icel. *skopa*, scoff: see *scoff*, *u*.] I. *intrans.* To speak jeeringly or derisively; manifest mockery, derision, or ridicule; utter contemptuous or taunting language; mock; deride: generally with *at* before the object.

They shall scoff at the kings.

Hab., I. 10.

It is an easy thing to scoff at any art or recreation; a little wit, mixed with ill-nature, confidence, and malice, will do it.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 22.

The views we scoff at in others laugh at us within ourselves.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 15.

Truth from his lips prevail'd with double sway.

And fools who came to scoff remain'd to pray.

Goldsmith, Des. VII, I. 189.

II. *trans.* 1. To treat with derision or scorn; mock at; ridicule; deride. [Rare.]

Within the hollow crown

That rounds the mortal temples of a king

Keeps Death his court; and there the antic sits,

Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp.

Shak., Rich. II., III. 2. 163.

To scoff religion is ridiculously proud and inmodest.

Gloucester, Sermons, p. 213. (*Latham*)

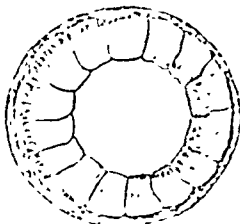
2. To eat hastily; devour. [Naut. slang.]

scoffer (skōf'er), *n.* [*< scoff + -er*.] One who scoffs; one who mocks or derides; a scorner.

They be ready scoffers, prifle mockers, and ever our

light and mer'ly.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 33.



Sclerotic coat of eye of Bull Terrier. Sclerotic bones (sclerotals) arranged in a ring around the cornea.



Sclerurus caudatus.

There shall come in the last days *scoffers*, walking after their own lusts, and saying, "Where is the promise of his coming?" 2 Pet. iii. 3.

Let him that thinks fit scoff on, and be a *Scoffer* still. J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 23.

scoffery (skōf'ēr-i), *n.* [*< scoff + -ery.*] The act of scoffing; mockery. [Rare.]

King Henrie the fift in his beginning thought it a meere *scofferie* to pursue anle fallow deere with hounds or greihounds. Harrison, Descrip. of England, iii. 4. (Holinshed's Chron.)

scoffingly (skōf'ing-li), *adv.* In a scoffing manner; in mockery or scorn; by way of derision.

Wordsworth, being asked his opinion of the same poem [Keats's "Hyperion"], called it, *scoffingly*, "a pretty piece of paganism." Landor, Southey and Landor, ii.

scooganism (skō'gan-izm), *n.* [*< Scoogan*, the name of a famous jester, + *-ism.*] A scurrilous jesting.

But what do I trouble my reader with this idle *Scooganism*? Scolds or jesters are only fit for this combat. Ep. Hall, Works, IX. 183. (Davies.)

scooganly (skō'gan-li), *a.* [*< Scoogan* (see *scooganism*) + *-ly*.] Scurrilous.

He so manifestly belies our holy, reverend, worthy Master Fox, whom this *scooganly* pen dare say plays the goose. Ep. Hall, Works, IX. 262. (Davies.)

scoogie (skō'gi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kitchen drudge; a maid-servant who performs the dirtiest work; a scudde. [Scotch.]

scoke (skōk), *n.* [Origin unknown. Cf. *coakum*.] Same as *pokeweed*.

scolaiet, *v. i.* See *scoley*.

scold (skōld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sould*, *soule*; *Sc. scald*, *sauld*; *< ME. scolden*, *< MD. schelden* (pret. *schold*), *scold*, = OFries. *skelda*, *skelda* = MLG. LG. *schelden* = OHG. *sceltan*, MHG. *schelten*, G. *schelten* (pret. *schalt*, pp. *gescholten*), *scold*, *revile*; prob. orig. 'goad,' more lit. push, shove, *< OHG. scultan*, MHG. G. *schalten* = OS. *skaldan*, push, shove. The word can hardly be connected with Icel. *skjalla* (pret. *skál*, pp. *skollinn*), *clash*, *clatter*, *slam*, *make a noise*, = G. *schallen*, *resound*, or with the deriv. Icel. *skella*, *clash*, *clatter*, = Sw. *skälla*, *bark at*, *abuse*, = Dan. *skjælde*, *abuse*.] *I. intrans.* To chide or find fault, especially with noisy clamor or railing; utter harsh rebuke, railing, or vituperation.

The angry man doth but discover his minde, but the fierce woman to *scold*, yell, and exclaim can finde no end. Guereira, Letters (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 303.

I had rather hear them *scold* than fight.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 1. 240.

I just put my two arms round her, and said, "Come, Dessie! don't *scold*." Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

II. trans. To chide with railing or clamor; berate; rail at.

She had *scolded* her Husband one Day out of Doors.

Hood, Letters, iv. 7.

She *scolded* Anne . . . but so softly that Anne fell asleep in the middle of the little lecture.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlii.

scold (skōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sould*, *soule*; *< scold*, *v.*] 1. One who scolds; a scolder; especially, a noisy, railing woman; a termagant.

I know she is an irksome bawling *scold*.

Shak., T. of the S., I. 2. 183.

It undertake a drum or a whole kennel Of *scolds* cannot wake him.

Brome, The Queen's Exchange, iii.

The Bully among men, and the Scold among women. Steele, Tatler, No. 217.

2. A scolding: as, she gave him a rousing *scold*. [Rare.]—**Common scold**, a woman who, by the practice of frequent scolding, disturbs the peace of the neighborhood.

A common *scold* is indictable at common law as a nuisance. Bishop, Crim. Law, § 1101.

Scold's bridle. Same as *branks*, 1.

scoldenore (skōl'de-nōr), *n.* [Cf. *scolder*.] The oldwife or south-southerly, a duck, *Harelda glacialis*. Also called *scolder*. See cut under *olbrife*. [New Hampshire.]

scolder (skōl'dēr), *n.* [*< scold*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who scolds or rails.

Scollers, and sowers of discord between one person and another. Craumer, Articles of Visitation.

scolder (skōl'dēr), *n.* [Also *chaldrick*, *chalder*; origin obscure.] The oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostralegus*. [Orkneys.]

scolder (skōl'dēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *scoldenore*. [Massachusetts.]

scolding (skōl'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scold*, *v.*] Railing or vituperative language; a rating: as, to get a good *scolding*.

Was not mamma often in an ill-humor; and were they not all used to her *scoldings*? Thackeray, Philip, xx. = *Syn.* See *raff*, *v.*

scolding-stool (skōl'ding-stōl), *n.* A cucking-stool. Halliwell.

scoldster, *n.* [Also *scolster*, *skolster*; *< scold* + *-ster*.] A scold. A. H. A. Hamilton's Quarter Sessions, p. 85.

scold, *n.* An obsolete form of *school*¹.

scold, *n.* An obsolete form of *school*².

scold, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *scold*².

scoleces, *n.* Plural of *scolex*.

Scolecida (skō-les'i-dij), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. σκώληξ*, a worm, + *-ida*.] A class of *Annuloida* or worms, contrasting with *Echinodermata*, consisting of the wheel-animalcules, the turbellarians, and the trematoid, cestoid, and nematoid worms, including the gordians and *Acanthocephala*. This group was tentatively proposed, and the term has scarcely come into use. Huxley, 1869. See cuts under *Abundocela* and *Isotifera*.

scoleciform (skō-les'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< Gr. σκώληξ* (σκώληξ), a worm, + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form or character of a scolex: specifically noting an early larval stage of tapeworms. Thus, the mealie of pork is the *scoleciform* stage of *Tænia solium*. T. S. Cobbold.

Scolecimorphæ (skō-les-i-mōr'fij), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. σκώληξ*, a worm, + *μορφή*, form.] A group of worms containing the turbellarians, trematoids, and cestoids: synonymous with *Platyhelmintha*.

scolecimorphic (skō-les-i-mōr'fik), *a.* [*< Scolecimorphæ* + *-ic*.] Worm-like in form or structure; of or pertaining to the *Scolecimorphæ*.

Scolecina (skō-les'i-nij), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. σκώληξ* (σκώληξ), a worm, + *-ina*.] A group of annelids, typified by the earthworm, corresponding to the lumbricine, terriolous, or oligochæteous annelids. Also called *Scolicina*.

scolecine (skō-les'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scolecina*, lumbricoid, terriolous, or oligochæteous, as an annelid.

scolecite (skō-les'it), *n.* [In def. 1 also *scolecite* (so called because it sometimes curls up before the blowpipe, as if it were a worm); *< Gr. σκώληξ* (σκώληξ), a worm, + *-ite*.] 1. One of the zeolite group of minerals, a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, occurring in acicular crystals, also fibrous and radiated massive, commonly white. Early called *lime-mesotype*.—2. In bot., the vermiform archiegar of the fungus *Ascobolus*, a name proposed by Tulasne. It is a structure composed of a chain of cells developed from the end of a branch of the mycelium.

scolecoid (skō-lō'koid), *a.* [*< Gr. σκώληκώδης*, contr. for *σκώληκονειδής*, worm-like, *< σκώληξ* (σκώληξ), a worm, + *ειδής*, form.] Resembling a scolex; cysticereoid; hydrid.

Scolecomorpha (skō-lō-kō-mōr'fij), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. σκώληξ* (σκώληξ), a worm, + *μορφή*, form.] A class of *Mollusca*, represented by the genus *Neomenia* (or *Solenopus*), further distinguished as a special series *Lipoglossa*, contrasting with the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, etc., collectively. E. R. Lankester.

Scolecophagæ (skō-les-kōf'ā-gij), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scolecophagus*; see *scolecophagous*.] An Aristotelian group of insectivorous birds, containing most of the present *Oscines*.

scolecophagous (skō-les-kōf'ā-gus), *a.* [*< NL. scolecophagus*, *< Gr. σκώληκωφάγος*, worm-eating, *< σκώληξ* (σκώληξ), a worm, + *φαγείν*, eat.] Worm-eating, as a bird.

Scolecophagus (skō-les-kōf'ā-gus), *n.* [NL. (Swanson, 1831): see *scolecophagous*.] A genus of *Icterida* of the subfamily *Quiscalina*, having a rounded tail shorter than the wings, and a thrush-like bill; the maggot-eaters or rusty grackles. Two species are very common birds of the United States—*S. ferrugineus* and *S. cyanocephalus*, of eastern and western North America respectively. The latter is the blue-headed or Brewer's blackbird. The name *rusty grackle* of the former is only descriptive of the females and young; the adult males being entirely iridescent-black. See cut under *rusty*.

Scolecophidia (skō-lō-kō-fid'i-jij), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. σκώληξ* (σκώληξ), a worm, + *ὄφις*, a snake; see *Ophidia*.] A series or superfamily of worm-like anguistomatous snakes, having the opisthotic fixed in the cranial walls, palatines bounding the choana behind, no ectopterygoids, and a rudimentary pelvis. It includes the *Epanodontia* or *Typhlopidae*, and the *Catodontia* or *Stenostomatidae*.

scolecophidian (skō-lō-kō-fid'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< Scolecophidia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Worm-like or vermiform, as a snake; or of pertaining to the *Scolecophidia*.

II. n. A worm-like snake; a member of the *Scolecophidia*.

Scoleina (skō-les'i-nij), *n. pl.* Same as *Scolecina*.

scoler, *n.* An obsolete form of *scholar*.

scolex (skō'leks), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σκώληξ*, pl. *σκώληκες*, a worm.] 1. Pl. *scoleces* (skō-lē'sez), erroneously *scolices* (skō-lē'sez). In *Scolecida*, the larva produced from the egg, which may by gemmation give rise to infertile deutoscöleces, or to ovigerous proglottides; the embryo of an entozoic worm, as a fluke or tape; a cystic worm or cysticereus; a hydrid. See cuts under *Tænia*.

The *scolex*, which develops the chain or strobila by a process of budding. Eneye, Brit., XXIII. 52.

2. [*cap.*] An old genus of worms.

scolex-form (skō'leks-fōrm), *n.* The form, state, or condition of a scolex.

In some stages, as, for example, in the *scolex-form* of many Cestoda, this differentiation of the secondary axes is not expressed. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 128.

scoley, *v. i.* [ME. *scolaien*, *scoleyen*, attend school, study, *< OF. escoler*, instruct, teach, *< escole*, school: see *school*¹, *v.*] To attend school; study.

He . . . bisily gan for the soules preyre Of hem that gaf hym wherewith to *scoleye*. Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 302.

Scolia (skō'li-i-jij), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), said to be *< Gr. σκόλας*, a pointed stake, a thorn, prickle; but perhaps *< σκολιός*, bent, slanting, oblique.] An important genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, typical of the family *Scoliidae*, having the eyes emarginate within, and the fore wings with only one recurrent nervure. It is a large cosmopolitan genus, containing species which have the normal burrowing habit of the digger-wasps, as well as some which are parasitic. Thus, *S. flavifrons* of Europe is parasitic within the body of the lamellicorn beetle *Oryctes nasicornis*. Thirteen species are found in the United States and fourteen in Europe, while many are tropical.

scolia, *n.* An obsolete form of *scholiast*.

scolices, *n.* An erroneous plural of *scolex*.

Scoliidae (skō-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), *< Scolia* + *-idae*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, containing large, often hairy, short-legged wasps, which abound in tropical countries, and in sunny, hot, and sandy places. *Tiphia*, *Myzine*, and *Elis* are the principal North American genera. The adult wasps are found commonly on flowers, and the larvæ either live normally in burrows prepared by the adults, or they are parasitic, usually on the larvæ of beetles. Some are called *sand-wasps*. Also *Scoliada* (Leach, 1817), *Scolietes* (Latreille, 1802), *Scolites* (Newman, 1834), and *Scolida* (Leach, 1812). See cuts under *Elis* and *Tiphia*.

Scoliodon (skō-li'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle, 1837), *< Gr. σκολιός*, oblique, + *ὄδον* (ὄδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of sharks of the family *Galeorhinidae*; the oblique-toothed sharks. *S. terra-nova* of the Atlantic coast of America, common southward, is the sharp-nosed shark, of slender form and gray color, with a conspicuous black edging of the caudal fin.

scoliosis (skol-i-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σκολίωσις*, a bending, a curve, *< σκολιόν*, bend, crook, *< σκολιός*, bent, crooked, curved.] Lateral curvature of the spinal column: distinguished from *lordosis* and *kyphosis*.—**Scoliosis brace**, a brace for treating lateral curvature of the spine.

scoliotic (skol-i-ō'tik), *a.* [*< scoliosis* (-ot-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of scoliosis.

scolite (skō'lit), *n.* [*< Gr. σκολιός*, bent, crooked, + *-ite*.] A tortuous tube or track, which may have been the burrow of a worm, found fossil in the rocks of nearly all ages; a fossil worm, or the trace of one, of undetermined character. Also *scolithus*.

scollard (skōl'ird), *n.* A dialectal variant of *scholar*.

scollop, **scolloped**, etc. See *scallop*, etc.

scolopaceous (skō-les-pā'shius), *a.* [*< NL. scolopaceus*, *< L. scolopax*, a large snipe-like bird: see *Scolopax*.] Resembling a snipe: specifically noting a courlan, *Aramus scolopaceus*. (See *Aramus*.) The resemblance is slight, as may be judged from the figure (see following page); but courlans in some respects depart from their allies (cranes and rails) in the direction of the snipe family.

Scolopacidae (skō-les-pas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Scolopax* + *-idae*.] A family of limicoline precocial wading birds, named from the genus *Scolopax*, containing all kinds of snipes and woodcocks, sandpipers, tattlers or gambets, godwits, and curlews; the snipe tribe. It is one of the two largest limicoline families (the other being *Charadriidae* or plovers), characterized by the length, slenderness, and sensitiveness of the bill, which is in some genera several times as long as the head, grooved for one half to nearly the whole of its length, and forming a delicate probe with which to explore the ground in search of food. The legs

A black and white line drawing of a bird, likely a grebe, standing in a pond. The bird has a long, pointed beak and is facing right. It is surrounded by reeds and a tree trunk is visible in the background.

are more or less lengthened, usually bare above the suffrage, subulate or partly truncate; there are four toes, with long, curved claws; the hind feet are furnished with one or two long bristles; never full-webbed nor lobate. *Sceloporus* average of small size, like lizards; they run almost always on the ground, and lay four pointedly pyriform eggs, the young are hatched downy, and run about at once. The family is of cosmopolitan distribution. See *snipe*, and cuts under *Linnaea*, *ruff*, *Rhinocaphorus*, *Rhynchaea*, and *pupa*, *sanderling*, and *redoubt*.

-scolopacine (skol'ô-pas-in), *a.* [*Scolopax* (-*pax*) + *-ine*¹.] Snipe-like; resembling, related to, or characteristic of snipes; belonging to the *Scolopacidae*, and especially to the *Scolopacinae*.

Scolopacoidæ (skol'ô-pā-koi'dô-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., (*Scolopax* (-par-) + *-oidæ*).] A superfamily of wading birds, the snipes and their allies; the plover-snipe group; synonymous with *Limicolæ* and *Charadriomorpha*. [Recent.]

icolopendrentia, *n.* Same as *scolopendria*.
icolopendria, *(kol-ol-pen'dria)*, *n.* [*Also scolopendria*; cf. *P. scolopendria* = Sp. fig. *scolopendria* = It. *scolopendria*, cf. *L. scolopendra*, a millipede, also a certain fish supposed, when caught by a hook, to eject its entrails, remove the hook, and then take them in again; cf. *Gr. scolopendria*, a millipede, also the sea-scolopendria, an animal of the genus *Nereis*, or *Aphrodite*, 2.] 1. Some imaginary sea-monster.

Bright, Sealed-end, 100% approval with ally, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1050, 1100, 1150, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, 1450, 1500, 1550, 1600, 1650, 1700, 1750, 1800, 1850, 1900, 1950, 2000, 2050, 2100, 2150, 2200, 2250, 2300, 2350, 2400, 2450, 2500, 2550, 2600, 2650, 2700, 2750, 2800, 2850, 2900, 2950, 3000, 3050, 3100, 3150, 3200, 3250, 3300, 3350, 3400, 3450, 3500, 3550, 3600, 3650, 3700, 3750, 3800, 3850, 3900, 3950, 4000, 4050, 4100, 4150, 4200, 4250, 4300, 4350, 4400, 4450, 4500, 4550, 4600, 4650, 4700, 4750, 4800, 4850, 4900, 4950, 5000, 5050, 5100, 5150, 5200, 5250, 5300, 5350, 5400, 5450, 5500, 5550, 5600, 5650, 5700, 5750, 5800, 5850, 5900, 5950, 6000, 6050, 6100, 6150, 6200, 6250, 6300, 6350, 6400, 6450, 6500, 6550, 6600, 6650, 6700, 6750, 6800, 6850, 6900, 6950, 7000, 7050, 7100, 7150, 7200, 7250, 7300, 7350, 7400, 7450, 7500, 7550, 7600, 7650, 7700, 7750, 7800, 7850, 7900, 7950, 8000, 8050, 8100, 8150, 8200, 8250, 8300, 8350, 8400, 8450, 8500, 8550, 8600, 8650, 8700, 8750, 8800, 8850, 8900, 8950, 9000, 9050, 9100, 9150, 9200, 9250, 9300, 9350, 9400, 9450, 9500, 9550, 9600, 9650, 9700, 9750, 9800, 9850, 9900, 9950, 10000, 10050, 10100, 10150, 10200, 10250, 10300, 10350, 10400, 10450, 10500, 10550, 10600, 10650, 10700, 10750, 10800, 10850, 10900, 10950, 11000, 11050, 11100, 11150, 11200, 11250, 11300, 11350, 11400, 11450, 11500, 11550, 11600, 11650, 11700, 11750, 11800, 11850, 11900, 11950, 12000, 12050, 12100, 12150, 12200, 12250, 12300, 12350, 12400, 12450, 12500, 12550, 12600, 12650, 12700, 12750, 12800, 12850, 12900, 12950, 13000, 13050, 13100, 13150, 13200, 13250, 13300, 13350, 13400, 13450, 13500, 13550, 13600, 13650, 13700, 13750, 13800, 13850, 13900, 13950, 14000, 14050, 14100, 14150, 14200, 14250, 14300, 14350, 14400, 14450, 14500, 14550, 14600, 14650, 14700, 14750, 14800, 14850, 14900, 14950, 15000, 15050, 15100, 15150, 15200, 15250, 15300, 15350, 15400, 15450, 15500, 15550, 15600, 15650, 15700, 15750, 15800, 15850, 15900, 15950, 16000, 16050, 16100, 16150, 16200, 16250, 16300, 16350, 16400, 16450, 16500, 16550, 16600, 16650, 16700, 16750, 16800, 16850, 16900, 16950, 17000, 17050, 17100, 17150, 17200, 17250, 17300, 17350, 17400, 17450, 17500, 17550, 17600, 17650, 17700, 17750, 17800, 17850, 17900, 17950, 18000, 18050, 18100, 18150, 18200, 18250, 18300, 18350, 18400, 18450, 18500, 18550, 18600, 18650, 18700, 18750, 18800, 18850, 18900, 18950, 19000, 19050, 19100, 19150, 19200, 19250, 19300, 19350, 19400, 19450, 19500, 19550, 19600, 19650, 19700, 19750, 19800, 19850, 19900, 19950, 20000, 20050, 20100, 20150, 20200, 20250, 20300, 20350, 20400, 20450, 20500, 20550, 20600, 20650, 20700, 20750, 20800, 20850, 20900, 20950, 21000, 21050, 21100, 21150, 21200, 21250, 21300, 21350, 21400, 21450, 21500, 21550, 21600, 21650, 21700, 21750, 21800, 21850, 21900, 21950, 22000, 22050, 22100, 22150, 22200, 22250, 22300, 22350, 22400, 22450, 22500, 22550, 22600, 22650, 22700, 22750, 22800, 22850, 22900, 22950, 23000, 23050, 23100, 23150, 23200, 23250, 23300, 23350, 23400, 23450, 23500, 23550, 23600, 23650, 23700, 23750, 23800, 23850, 23900, 23950, 24000, 24050, 24100, 24150, 24200, 24250, 24300, 24350, 24400, 24450, 24500, 24550, 24600, 24650, 24700, 24750, 24800, 24850, 24900, 24950, 25000, 25050, 25100, 25150, 25200, 25250, 25300, 25350, 25400, 25450, 25500, 25550, 25600, 25650, 25700, 25750, 25800, 25850, 25900, 25950, 26000, 26050, 26100, 26150, 26200, 26250, 26300, 26350, 26400, 26450, 26500, 26550, 26600, 26650, 26700, 26750, 26800, 26850, 26900, 26950, 27000, 27050, 27100, 27150, 27200, 27250, 27300, 27350, 27400, 27450, 27500, 27550, 27600, 27650, 27700, 27750, 27800, 27850, 27900, 27950, 28000, 28050, 28100, 28150, 28200, 28250, 28300, 28350, 28400, 28450, 28500, 28550, 28600, 28650, 28700, 28750, 28800, 28850, 28900, 28950, 29000, 29050, 29100, 29150, 29200, 29250, 29300, 29350, 29400, 29450, 29500, 29550, 29600, 29650, 29700, 29750, 29800, 29850, 29900, 29950, 30000, 30050, 30100, 30150, 30200, 30250, 30300, 30350, 30400, 30450, 30500, 30550, 30600, 30650, 30700,

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Scolopendrella (skol'op-en-drel'a), n. [NL., *(Scolopendra + -ella)*] The typical genus of *Scolopendrellidae*.

Scolopendrellidae (skol'ô-pen-drel'i-dô), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Scolopendrilla* + *-idae*.] A family of centipeds, named from the genus *Scolopendrilla*, having the body and limbs short, the antennae long with more than sixteen joints, and sixteen imbricated dorsal scutes. Also *Scolopendrellinae*, as a subfamily. **Newport.**

Scolopendriaceae (skol'ō-pen-dri'ō-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Scolopendrium* + -acae.] A tribe of ferns, typified by the genus *Scolopendrium*. The sori are the same as in the *Aspleniceae*, except that they are arranged in pairs and open toward each other.

scopolendriform (skol-é-pun'dri-fŏrm), *a.* [*NL. scopolendra* + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling or related to a centipede; scopolendrine. Applied in entomology to certain larvae: (a) carnivorous elongate and depressed larvæ, having salient caudal mandibles, a distinct thoracic shield, and the rudiments of antennæ, as those of thornbeetles; and (b) depressed mid elongate spinose caterpillars of some butterflies. Also called *chidulidiform*.

Scelopendrinae (skol'g-pen-dri'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scelopendra* + *-inae*.] 1. A subfamily of *Scelopendridae*; contrasted with *Lithobinae* and *Trophilinae*; same as *Scelopendridae* in the usual sense.—2. A restricted subfamily of *Scelopendridae*, characterized by nine pairs of valvular spiracles.

scolopendrine (skol-ŏ-pen'drin), *n.* [*Scolopendra* + *-in*]. Resembling or related to a centipede; pertaining to the *Scolopendridae* or *Scolopendridae*; chilopod in a narrow sense.—**Scolopendrine scaleback**, a polychaete marine annelid of the genus *Polyscolopendria*, as *P. scolopendrina*; a kind of scalecentipede. See *cut* under *Polyscolopendria*.

Ecolopendrium (skol-ŏ-pen'ŭrl-um), n. [NL. (Smith, 1791). = L. *ecolopendrium* = (Gr. *σκολοπιδριον*, a kind of turn, & *σκωπεδιον*, a millipede: see *scolopendra*.)] A genus of asplenoid ferns, closely allied to the genus *Asplenium*, from which it differs in having the sori linear, and confluent in pairs, opening toward each other. The fronds are usually large, and coriaceous or subcoriaceous in texture. The genus, which is widely distributed, contains 7 or 8 species. *S. vulgare*, the only species found in North America, is also found in England, (believed to be native), Made Ira, the Azores, Canaries, Persia, Japan, and Mexico. It has a striking undulate frond that are oblong linear de fronds are surfaced in heart-shaped base. They are to 1 foot long and from 1 to 2 inches wide. The plant is commonly called *Lane's juniper*, but has some such provincial names as *under the tree*, *butterfly*, *fox-tail*, *black fern*.

scolopendroid (skol-ō-pen'droid), *n.* [*Scolopendra* + *-oid*.] Scolopendridiform or scolopendrine in a broad sense.

scolopsite (skŏp-lop'sit), *n.* [*(Gr. skolŏz, any-thing pointed, a pale, stake, thorn, + -ite².)*] A partially altered form of the mineral hallynite.

scolsteri, n. See *scolister*.

Scolytidae (sko-lit'-id), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < *Scolytus* + *-idae*.] A very large family of Coleoptera, typified by the genus *Scolytus*, containing bark- and wood-boring beetles of small size, having the pygidium surrounded at the edge by the elytra, and the tibia usually serrate, the head not rostrate, the maxillae with one lobe, and the antennae short, claviform or perfoliate. In their larval state these insects do much damage to forest- and fruit-trees, under the bark of which they bore long sinuous galleries, as do the *Dactylocten*, with which they have been sometimes confounded. Their color is black or brown, and they are almost exclusively dipterous in habit. Nearly 1,600 species have been described, of which 120 belong to temperate North America. *Xyleborus* deppe, the shot-borer or pin borer, and *Pissodes confusus* are the fine-writing bark beetles, the familiar examples. See *Xylophaga*, and cut under *pin borer*.

scalytold (skul'-toid): *n.* 1. *Scalutius* \pm *-oid*.

1. Resembling, related to, or belonging to the *Scolytidae*.—2. Specifically, noting the sixth and final larval stage of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles (*Meloidae*). The scolyotid follows the coarctate stage of such insects. C. F. Rhy.

Scolytus (scol'i-tus), n. [*XL*, (Geoffroy, 1762), also *Scolytus*, prop. *Scolypus*, irreg. (*Gr.* σκολύτης, crop, strip, peel; cf. *αυρος*, docked, clipped.)] A genus of bark-beetles, typical of the family *Scolytidae*, having the ventral surface of the body flattened or concave. The species are mainly European and North American. *S. rufus* is the so-called pear-blight beetle.

Scorpaenidae, n. An obsolete form of *scorpaena*.
Scorpaenid (skom'pēn), n. [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1758),
 < *L.* *scorpaen*, < *Gr.* *scorpaen*, a mackerel, a tunny.]
 A Linnaean genus of acanthopterygian fishes, used with varying limits, and typical of
 the family *Scorpaenidae* and subfamily *Scorpaenini*.
 As at present restricted, it includes only the species
 of true mackerels which have the spinous dorsal fin of
 less than twelve spines, short and remote from the second

or soft dorsal, teeth on both palatines and vomer, and the corselet obsolete, as *S. scombrus*, *S. pneumatophorus*, etc. This excludes the frigate-mackerels (*Auzia*), the Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus*), the horse-mackerels, bonitos, tunnies, etc. See *mackerell*.

Scomberesoces (skom-be-res'ō-sēz), *n.* *pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Scomberesox*.] Same as *Scomberesocidae*.

Scomberosocidae (skom'be-ro-sos'i-dē, *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomberosox* (-soso-) + *-ida*].) A family of syngnathognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Scomberosox*, to which varying limits have been assigned. They are physoclistous fishes, with the body scaly and a series of keeled scales along each side of the belly, the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesally and by the maxillaries laterally, the lower pharyngeals united in a single bone, and the dorsal fin opposite the anal. In a broad sense, the family consists of about 8 genera and 100 species, including the belonids or gars, the hemiramphines or halfbeaks, and the xiphocephalus or flying-fish. In a restricted sense, it includes the flying-fishes and hemiramphines as well as the sauries, the belonids being excluded. Also *Scomberosocidae*. See cut under *sauri*.

Scomberosocinae (skom-bə-res-ō-sī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scombrosoia* (-soia) + *-ina*.] A subfamily of syngnathous fishes, represented by the genus *Scomberosoa*, which has been variously limited, but is generally restricted to those *Scomberosocidae* which have the maxillary ankylosed with the premaxillary, both jaws produced, and both anal and dorsal fins with finlets.

scomberosocine (skom-bə-res-ō-sīn), *a.* Pertaining to the *Scomberosocinae*, or having their characters.

Scomberox (skom-ber'-e-soks), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < *Scomber*² + *Exox*, *q. v.*] The typical genus of *Scomberoxidae*; the mackerel pikes, saury pikes, or sauries. The body is long, compressed, and covered with small denticulous scales; the jaws are more or less produced into a beak; the gill-rakers are long, slender, and numerous; the air bladder is large; and there are no pectoral fins. The dorsal and anal fins are opposite to *L. xox*, and finlets are developed as in *Scomber*. In *S. saurus*, the true saury, also called *skipper* and *bill-fish*, the beak is long; the color is olive-brown, silvery on the sides and belly; and the length is about 18 inches. This species is wide-ranging in the open sea. *S. brevirostris* is a smaller saury, with the jaws scarcely forming a beak; it is found on the coast of California. Also *Scomberox*, *Scut* under *saury*.

Scomberidae (skom-ber'i-dū), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber* + *-idae*.] Same as *Scomberidae*. Farrell, 1836.

acomboroid (akom'bo-roid) *n* and *v* [Cf. NL.

Scomberoid (skom-ber-oid), *a. and n.* [**R** NL. *Scomber*² + *-oid*.] Same as *scombroid*.
Scombroides (skom-bur-oid'ēz) *n.* [**N** L. *Scom-* (*Scomber*)]

Scomberoides (skom-be-roi-dez), n. [NL., & L. *scomber*, mackerel, + Gr. *oidos*, form.] Same as *Scombrus*.

Scomberoidinae (skom'be-roi-di'nē), *n.*, *pl.*
[NL. ζ *Scomberoides* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of

(*Scorpaeniformes* + *Scorpaenidae*) is a subfamily of *Scorpaenidae*, typified by the genus *Scorpaenoides*, with the premaxillaries not protracile (except in the very young), the pectoral fins short and rounded, the second dorsal like the anal, and both much longer than the abdomen. It contains a few tropical sea fishes, one of which (*Oligoplites saurus*) was formerly placed within the genus *Scorpaenoides*.

Scomberomorus (skom-bə-ruin'g-ris), n. [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), *< L. scombr*, mackerel (see *Scomber* #2), + (*gr. unipos*, bordering on, closely resembling.)] A genus of scombroid fishes, containing the Spanish mackerel, *S. maculatus*, and related species. They are fishes of the high sea, graceful in form, beautiful in color, and among the best for the

[illegible]

table. A technical difference from *Scomber* is the length of the spinous-dorsal fin, which has more than twelve spines; and is contiguous to the second dorsal, the presence of a caudal keel, the strength of the jaw-teeth, and the weakness of those on the vomerine and palatine bones. This genus used to be called *Cybinus*; its type is the caro, *S. royalis*, which attains a weight of 20 pounds. *S. cavallus* sometimes weighs 100 pounds. All the foregoing inhabit the Atlantic, *S. concolor* the Pacific.

Scombrosoidea (skom-bre-sōn'ī-dē), *n. pl.*
[NL.] Same as *Scomberosidae*.

Scombresox (skom'bre-soks), n. [NL.] Same as *Scumbrerosus*.

scombrid (skom'brid), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** A fish of the family *Scombridae*; any mackerel, or one of several related fishes.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the *Scombridae*; resembling or related to the mackerel; scombroïd; scombrine.

Scombridae (skom'brī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber* + *-idae*.] A family of carnivorous phycoellistous neanthopterygian fishes, typified by the

genus *Scomber*, to which very different limits have been ascribed. (a) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii cottoscombriformes*, with unnamed cheeks, two dorsal fins, either finlets or the spinous dorsal disk composed of free spines or modified into a suctorial disk, or the ventral jugular and composed of four rays, and scales none or very small. (b) By Bonaparte, first used as a synonym of *Scomberoides* of Cuvier; later restricted to such forms as had two dorsal fins or several of the first rays of the dorsal spiniform. (c) By Gill, limited to *Scombroidea* of a fusiform shape, with the first dorsal fin elongate, or separated by a wide interval from the soft dorsal, with posterior rays of the second dorsal and of the anal generally detached as special finlets, and with numerous vertebrae. The body is elongate, not much compressed, and covered with minute cycloid scales, or quite naked; the scales sometimes united into a kind of corselet anteriorly; the lateral line is present, the branchiostegals are seven; the dorsal fins two, of which the first has rather weak spines, and the second resembles the anal; the caudal peduncle is very slender, usually keeled, and the lobes of the caudal fin are divergent and talcate, producing the characteristic deeply forked tail. The ventral fins are thoracic in position, of moderate size, with a spine and several soft rays; the vertebrae are numerous (more than twenty-five); pyloric caeca are many; the air-bladder is present or absent; the coloration is metallic and often brilliant. There are 17 genera and about 70 species, all of the high seas and wide-ranging, in some cases cosmopolitan; and among them are extremely valuable food-fishes, as mackerel of all kinds, bonitos, tunnies, and others. See cuts under *bonito*, *mackerel*, *Scomberomorus*, and *scombroide*.

scombridal (skom'brī-dal), *a.* [*<* *scombrīd* + *-al*.] Same as *scombroide*.

Scombrina (skom-brī'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *<* *Scomber* + *-ina*.] In Günther's early system, the first group of *Scombridae*, having the dorsal fin with the spinous part separate and less developed than the soft, and the body oblong, scaleless or with very small scales; later raised to family rank, and same as *Scombridae* (*a.*).

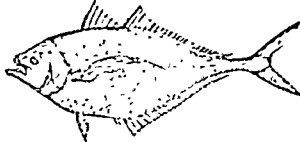
Scombrinae (skom-brī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *<* *Scomber* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Scombridae*, to which various limits have been assigned. (a) By Gill, limited to those *Scombridae* which have two dorsals widely distant, and thus including only the typical mackerels and frigate-mackerels. (b) By Jordan and Gilbert, extended to embrace those with finlets, and with the dorsal spines less than twenty in number. It thus includes the mackerels, frigate-mackerels, tunnies, bonitos, and Spanish mackerel.

scombrine (skom'brin), *n. and a.* *I. n.* A fish of the subfamily *Scombrinae*.

II. a. Of or having characteristics of the subfamily *Scombrinae* or family *Scombridae*.

Scombrini (skom-brī'nī), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *<* *Scomber* + *-ini*.] A subfamily of scombroide fishes, typified by the genus *Scomber*. It was restricted by Bonaparte to *Scombridae* with the anterior dorsal fin continuous, and the posterior as well as the anal separated behind into several spurious finlets, and with the body fusiform; it included most of the true *Scombridae* of recent ichthyologists.

scombroide (skom'broid), *a. and n.* [*<* *Gr.* *σκωμβροειδής*, a mackerel, + *είδος*, form.] *I. a.* Resem-



Green Mackerel (*Chloroscombrus chrysurus*), a Scombridae fish.

bling or related to the mackerel; pertaining or belonging to the *Scombridae* or *Scombroidea*. Also *scombroide*.

II. n. A scombroide fish; a scombrid. Also *scombroide*.

Scombroidea (skom-broi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *<* *Scomber* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of uncertain limits, but containing the families *Scombridae*, *Histiophoridae*, *Xiphiidae*, *Lepidopodidae*, *Trichiuridae*, *Carangidae*, etc.

Scombroides (skom-broi'dēz), *n.* [*NL.* *Lacépède*, 1802; *<* *Gr.* *σκωμβροειδής*, mackerel, + *είδος*, form.] A genus of carangoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Scombroideinae*. They are numerous in tropical seas. By recent writers two subdivisions are ranked as genera. In the typical species the dorsal spines are seven in number, the pterygoids are armed with teeth, and the scales are normally developed. But in the American representative there are no pterygoid teeth, and the linear scales are embedded. Such is the character of the genus called *Oligoplites*, to which belongs the well-known leather-jacket, *O. occidentalis*, of both coasts of Central America and north to New York and California. It is bluish above, silvery below, with yellow fins.

scomet, **scomert**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *scum*, *scummetry*.

scomfish (skom'fish), *v.* [*Corruption of scomfit*.] *I. trans.* 1. To discomfit. [*North. Eng.*] —2. To suffocate, as by noxious air, smoke, etc.; stifle; choke. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]

My cousin, Mrs. Glass, has a brow house here, but a' thing is eae poisoned w' snuff that I am like to be scom-fished whiles. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxxix.

I'll scomfish you if ever you go for to tell.

Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth, xviii. (*Darwin*.)

II. intrans. To be suffocated or stifled. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]

scomfit, *v. t.* [*ME.* *scomfite*, *scomfite*, *scomfeten*, *scumfite*, *scumfeten*; by apheresis from *discomfit*.] To discomfit.

That Arke or Hucche, with the Relikes, Tytus ledde with hym to Rome whan he had scomfited alle the Jewes. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 85.

And to Generydes I will returne,
So rebukyd and skomfite as he was,
He coude not make no chere but alwey mourn.

Generydes (L. E. T. S.), l. 570.

scomfiture, *n.* [*ME.* by apheresis from *discomfiture*.] Discomfiture; defeat.

Ful strong was Grimold in werly scomfiture.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4148.

scommt (skom), *n.* [*<* *L.* *σκωμμα*, *<* *Gr.* *σκώμμα*, a jest, joke, gibe, scoff, taunt, jeer, *<* *σκώπτειν*, mock, scoff, jest.] 1. A flout; a jeer.

His van ostentation is worthily scoffed with (the) *scomme* of the orator. *Fotherby, Atheomastix* (1622), p. 189.

2. A buffoon.

The *scommes*, or buffoons of quality, are volkish in conversation. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

scommatic (-sko-mat'ik), *a.* [*Also scommatique*; *<* *Gr.* *σκωμματικός*, jesting, scoffing, *<* *σκώπτειν*, a jest, scoff: see *scomm*.] Scoffing; jeering; mocking.

The heroic poem dramatique is tragedy. The *scommatic* narrative is satire, dramatique is comedy. *Hobbs, Ans. to Pref. to Gondibert*.

scon¹, *v.* A variant of *scum*.

scon² (skon), *n.* A Scotch form of *scum*.

sconce¹ (skons), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *sconse*, *sconce*, *scons*, *<* *ME.* *sconce*, *sconce*, *sconce*, *scons*, a lantern, candlestick, = *Ice.* *scons*, a dark lantern, *sconsa*, a dark nook; *<* *OF.* *esconce*, *esconce*, a dark lantern, *F. dial.* *esconce*, a lantern, *<* *ML.* *absconsa* (also *absconsum*), also (after *Rom.*) *absconsa*, a dark lantern, fem. (and neut.) of *L.* *absconsum*, pp. of *abscondere*, hide away: see *abscond*. Cf. *sconce*².] 1. A lantern with a protecting shade; a dark lantern; any lantern.

It wexth derke, thou nedyst a sconce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

Wood. Yonder s a light, master constable.
Blurt. Peace, Woodcock, the sconce approaches.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 3.

The windows of the whole city were set with tapers put into lanterns or sconces of several colour'd oyl'd paper. *Evelyn, Diary*, Nov. 22, 1644.

2. A candlestick having the form of a bracket projecting from a wall or column; also, a group of such candlesticks, forming, with an appliqué or flat, somewhat ornamented disk or plaque which seems to adhere to the wall, a decorative object. These were most commonly of brass during the years when sconces were most in use.

I have put Wax lights in the *Sconces*; and placed the Footmen in a Row in the Hall. *Congreve, Way of the World*, iv. 1.

3. The socket for the candle in a candlestick of any form, especially when having a projecting rim around it.

sconce² (skons), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *sconse*, *sconce*; = *MD.* *schantse*, *D.* *schanz* = *MLG.* *schantze*, a fortress, *sconce*, = late *MHG.* *schanze*, a bundle of twigs, intrenchment, *G.* *schanze*, *G. dial.* *schanz*, bulwark, fortification (> *It.* *scancia*, bookcase), = *Dan.* *skandse*, fort, quarter-deck, = *Sw.* *scons*, fort, sconce, steerage, *<* *OF.* *esconsi*, *esconce*, f., *escons*, m., a hiding-place, a retreat, *<* *L.* *absconsa*, f., *absconsum*, neut., pp. of *absconere* (reg. pp. *absconditus*), hide: see *abscond*. Cf. *sconce*¹, from the same source.] 1. A cover; a shelter; a protection; specifically, a screen or partition to cover or protect anything; a shed or hut for protection from the weather; a covered stall.

If you consider me in little, I
Am, with your worship's reverence, sir, a rascal;
One that, upon the next anger of your brother,
Must raise a sconce by the highway, and scil switches.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 3.

The great pine at the roof of which she was sitting was broken off just above her head, and blown to the ground; and, by its fall, enclosed her in an impenetrable sconce, under which alone in the general wreck could her life have been preserved. *S. Judd, Margaret*, l. 16.

2. A work for defense, detached from the main works for some local object; a bulwark; a block-house; a fort, as for the defense of a pass or river.

Basilius . . . now had better fortified the overthrown sconce. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, iii.

Tush, my Lords, why stand you upon terms?
Let us to our sconce, and you, my Lord, to Mexico. *Greene, Orlando Furioso*.

No sconce or fortress of his raising was ever known either to have bin forc'd, or yielded up, or quitted. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, ii.

They took possession, at once, of a stone sconce called the Mill-Fort, which was guarded by fifty men. *Motley, Hist. Netherlands*, II. 11.

3. A cover or protection for the head; a head-piece; a helmet.

An you use these blows long, I must get a sconce for my head, and insonce it too. *Shak., C. of E.*, ii. 2. 37.

Hence—4. The head; the skull; the cranium, especially the top of it. [*Colloq.*]

To knock him about the sconce with a dirty shovel. *Shak., Hamlet*, v. i. 110.

Though we might take advantage of shade, and even form it with upraised hands, we must by no means cover our sconces. *R. F. Burton, El-Medinal*, p. 357.

5. Brains; sense; wits; judgment or discretion.

Which their dull sconces cannot easily reach. *Dr. H. More, Psychozoia*, iii. 13.

6. A mulet; a fine. See *sconce*², *v. t.*, 3.

When I was at Oriel, some dozen years ago, *sconces* were the fines, of a few pence, inflicted in the "gate-bill" upon undergraduates who "knocked-in" after Tom had tolled his hundred-and-one strokes. The word was traditionally supposed to be derived from the candlestick, or sconce, which the porter used to light him while opening the door. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 523.

7. A seat in old-fashioned open chimney-places; a chimney-seat. [*Scotland and the north of Eng.*]

8. A fragment of an ice-floe.

As the *sconce* moved rapidly close alongside us, McGary managed to plant an anchor on its slope and hold on to it by a whale-line. *Kane, Ser. Grinn. Exp.*, I. 72.

To build a sconce, to run up a bill for something, and decamp without paying; dodge; defraud; cheat.

These youths have been playing a small game, cribbing from the till, and building sconces, and such like tricks that there was no taking hold of. *Johnston, Chrysal*, xxviii.

A lieutenant and ensign whom once I admitted upon trust . . . built a sconce, and left me in the lurch. *Tom Brown, Works*, ii. 282. (*Darwin*.)

sconce² (skons), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sconced*, ppr. *sconcing*. [*<* *sconce*¹, *n.*] 1. To fortify or defend with a sconce or block-house.

They set upon the town of Jor, for that was sconced (palisaded) and compassed about with wooden stakes, most of the houses being of straw. *Lincolnton, Diary*, 1594 (*Arber's Eng. Garner*, III. 328). (*Darwin*.)

2. Same as *ensconce*.

I'll sconce me even here. *Shak., Hamlet*, iii. 4. 4.

3. To assess or tax at so much per head; mulet; fine; specifically, in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to put the name of in the college buttery-books by way of fine; mulet in a tankard of ale or the like for some offense. See the quotations.

I have had a head in most of the butteries of Cambridge, and it has been sconced to purpose. *Shirley, Witty Fair One*, iv. 2.

Arist. . . . Drinking college tap-lash . . . will let them have no more leaning than they size, nor a drop of wit more than the butter sets on their heads. *2d Schol.* 'Twere chafin' him to sconce 'em soundly; they would have but a poor quantum else. *Randolph, Aristippus* (*Works*, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).

During my residence at Brasenose—say 1835–1840—I remember the college cook, being sent for from the kitchen, appearing in the hall in his white jacket and paper cap, and being sconced a guinea by the vice-principal at the high table, on the complaint of some bachelor or undergraduate members of the college, for having sent to table meat in an unfit state, or some such culinary delinquency. *W. E. Buckley, N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 216.

sconcheon (skon'shon), *n.* [*Also sconcheon*, *squnch*: see *sconce*².] In arch., the part of the side of an aperture from the back of the jamb or reveal to the interior of the wall. *Gwill*.

scone (skón), *n.* [*Also scon*, *skon*; prob. *<* *Gael.* *sgonn*, a shapeless mass, a block of wood, etc.] A soft cake (resembling the biscuit of the United States, but of various shapes and sizes) made from dough of barley-meal or of wheat-flour, raised with bicarbonate of soda or with yeast, and "fired" on a griddle. [*Scotch.*]

Leeze me on thee, John Barleycorn,
Thou king o' grain!
On thee aft Scotland chows her cood,
In souple scones, the wale o' food!
Burns, Scotch Drink.

Hoo many men, when on parade, or when singin' songs
about the war, are gran' hands, but wia lie flat as scones
on the grass when they see the cannal iron!

N. Macleod, The Starling, II.

scunner, *v.* and *n.* See *scunner*.

sconset, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sconce*¹, *sconce*².

scool, *n.* An earlier spelling of *school*¹, *school*².

scoon (skōn), *v. i.* [A var. of *Sc.* and *E. dial.* *scun*, *scōn*: see *scun*².] *I. intrans.* To skim along, as a vessel on the water. See *schooner*. [Prov. or colloq.]

II. trans. To cause (flat stones) to skip or skim on the surface of water. [Scotch and New Eng.]

scoop (skōp), *n.* [*ME. scope, skope, skoutpe* = *MD. schoepe, schuppe*, a scoop, shovel, *D. schop*, a spade (*schoppen*, spades at cards) = *MLG. schuppe, LG. schuppe* (> *G. schuppe*), a shovel, also a spade at cards, = *Sw. skopa*, a scoop; cf. *G. schöpfe*, a scoop, ladle, *schoppen*, a pint measure; perhaps connected with *shore, shored*. Some compare *Gr. σκῆφος*, a cup, *σάκος*, a hollow vessel, < *σάπτειν*, dig; see *shave*. In senses 6-8 from the verb.] 1. A utensil like a shovel, but having a short handle and a deep hollow receptacle capable of holding various small articles. Especially—(a) A large shovel for grain. (b) A small shovel of tin-plate for taking flour, sugar, etc., from the barrel. (c) A bankers' shovel for taking coin from a drawer, used where checks are commonly paid in specie. (d) A kind of light dredge used in scooping or dredging oysters, a scraper. Hence—2. A conl-scuttle. [Eng.]—3. A basin-like cavity, natural or artificial; a hollow. Some had lain in the *scoop* of the rock,
With glittering stars inlaid.
J. K. Drake, Culpepp Fay.
The conduits round the gardens slug,
And meet in *scoops* of milk-white stone.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.
Of a sudden, in a *scoop* of sand, with the rushes over-
hanging, I came on those two little dears, fast asleep.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, v.

4. An instrument used in hollowing out anything, or in removing something out of a hollow or so as to leave a hollow; as, a cheese-scoop. Specifically—(a) A spoon-shaped surgical instrument for extracting foreign bodies, as a bullet from a wound, etc. (b) An implement for cutting eyes from potatoes, the core from apples, or the like. (c) The bucket of a dredging-machine.

5. The vizor or peak of a cap. [Scotland.]—6. A big haul, as if in a scoop-net; in particular, a big haul of money made in speculation or in some similar way. [Colloq.]—7. The act of scooping; a movement analogous to the act of scooping.

A *scoop* of his hands and a sharp drive of his arm and the ball shot into Anson's hands a fraction of a second ahead of the runner.
Walter Camp, St. Nicholas, XVII, 947.

8. The securing and publishing by a newspaper of a piece of news in advance of its rivals; a "beat," especially a "beat" of unusual success or importance. [Slang.]

scoop (skōp), *v.* [*ME. scopen*, < *scop*, *n.* Cf. *OS. skeppan* = *D. scheppen* = *MLG. schuppen*, *schepen*, *LG. scheppen* = *OHG. scaphan*, *scaphan*, *scēffan*, *skēpfen*, *MLG. scēpfen*, *schēpfen*, *schēpfen*, *G. schöpfen*, *scoop*, *ladle out*; from the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To take with or as with a scoop or a scoop-net; generally with *out*, *up*, or *in*: as, to scoop up water.

He *scooped* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden.*
Finishing his breakfast of broad beans, which he *scooped* out of a basin with his knife.
W. Collins, Sister Rose, II, 3.

One attends to keeping the canoe's head up stream while the other watches for a fish; on seeing one he *scoops* it out with a small net attached to a pole six feet long.
W. F. Rice, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

2. Figuratively, to gather up as if with a scoop; hence, to gain by force or fraud. [Chiefly colloq.]

If you had offered a premium for the biggest cold caught up to date, I think I should have *scooped* the outfit.
Amer. Angler, XVII, 331.

The Irish are spreading out into the country, and *scooping* in the farms that are not picturesque enough for the summer folks.
Horatio, Annie Kilburn, xi.

3. To empty as with a scoop or by lading; hence, to hollow out; excavate: commonly with *out*.

Those earthen bowls . . . the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a pint.
Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins, p. 176.

To some dry nook
Scooped out of living rock.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, I, 22.

A niche of the chalk had been cleverly enlarged and *scooped* into a shell-shaped hollow.
R. D. Blackmore, Trema, xlv.

4. To form by hollowing out as with a scoop.

Love *scooped* this boat, and with soft motion

Piloted it round the circumfluous ocean.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, xxxiii.

5. To take with a dredge, as oysters; dredge. [U. S.]—6. In newspaper slang, to get the better of (a rival or rivals) by securing and publishing a piece of news in advance of it or them; get a "beat" on. See *scoop*, *n.*, 8.

II. intrans. 1. To use a scoop; dredge, as for oysters. [U. S.]—2. To feed; take food, as the right or whalebone whale. See *scooping*, *n.* [Sailors' slang.]

Again, the whale may be *scooping* or feeding—a more horrible sight has never been witnessed ashore or afloat than a large right whale with contracted upper lips, exposing the long layers of baleen, taking his food.
Fisheries of U. S., V. II, 264.

Scooping avoet. See *avoet*, 1.

scooper (skō'pēr), *n.* [*scoop*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which scoops; specifically, a tool used by engravers on wood for cleaning out the white parts of a block. It somewhat resembles a small chisel, but is rounded underneath instead of being flat.—2. The scooping avoet: so called from the peculiar shape of the bill.

scooping (skō'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scoop*, *v.*] The action of the right whale when feeding. When it gets into a patch of feed or brilt (which resembles sawdust on the surface of the water), it goes through it with only the head out and the mouth wide open. As soon as a mouthful of water is obtained, the whale closes its lips and ejects the water through the layers of baleen, the feed being left in the mouth and throat. [Sailors' slang.]

scoop-net (skōp'net), *n.* 1. A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river. When in use it is allowed to trail in the rear of the boats, which are permitted to drift slowly down the stream. 2. A form of net used to bail out fish collected in a pound; also, a small hand-net, used for catching bait; a seap-net.

scoop-wheel (skōp'hvél), *n.* A wheel made like an overshot water-wheel, with buckets upon its circumference. This, being turned by a steam-engine or other means, is employed to scoop up the water in which the lower part dips and raise it to a height equal to the diameter of the wheel, when the buckets, turning over, deposit the water in a trough or reservoir prepared to receive it. Such wheels are sometimes used for irrigating land. Compare *hydropneum.*

scoot¹ (skōt), *v.* [A var. of *shoot*. Cf. *skeet*².] *I. intrans.* 1. To flow or gush out suddenly and with force, as from a syringe. [Scotch.]—2. To run, fly, or make off with celerity and directness; dart. [Colloq., U. S.]

The laugh of the gull as he *scooted* along the shore.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI, 371.
When ole man Rabbit say "*scoot*," dey *scooted*, en w'en ole Miss Rabbit say "*scat*," dey *scattered*.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xvii.

II. trans. To eject with force, as from a syringe; squirt: as, to *scoot* water on one. Also *skitr*. [Scotch.]

scoot¹ (skōt), *n.* [*scoot*¹, *v.*] 1. A sudden gust or flow, as of water; hence, a quick, light motion as of something suddenly ejected from a confined place: as, a sudden *scoot*.—2. A syringe or squirt. [Scotch in both senses.]

scoot² (skōt), *n.* [Cf. *scoter*.] A scoter: as in the names *batter-scoot*, *bladder-scoot*, and *bladder-scoot* of the ruddy duck, *Eristura rubida*, in Virginia. *G. Trumbull.*

scoot³, *n.* Same as *scoot*¹.

scooter¹ (skō'tēr), *n.* [*scoot*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which scoots.—2. A scoter; a squirt or syringe. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

scooter² (skō'tēr), *n.* Same as *scooter*.

scoopa (skō'pā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. scopia*, twigs, shoots, a broom, besom; see *scope*².] In *entom.*, a mass of stiff hairs like a brush; specifically, masses of bristly hairs on the outside of the tibia and tarsi, or on the lower surface of the abdomen, of many bees, used to collect and carry grains of pollen which become entangled in them. Also called *pollen-brush* and *sarothrum*.

Scoparia (skō-pā'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. scopia*, twigs, shoots, a broom; see *scopia*.] 1. A genus of pyralid moths of the family *Botidae*, or type of a family *Scopariidae*, having prorect fasciculate palpi and short antennae. (*Haworth*, 1812.) About 10 species are known, mostly European and Asiatic. The larvae live mainly in moss. Also called *Genaria*.

2. A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophularina*, tribe *Digitalia*, and subtribe *Sibthorpia*. (*Linneus*, 1753.) It is characterized by flowers with a four- or five-parted calyx, a spreading four-lobed densely bearded corolla, four nearly equal stamens, and a dry and roundish septeloid capsule, with entire valves and obovate seeds. There are 6 or 8 species, natives of South America and Mexico, with one species, *S. dulcis*, also very widely dispersed through warmer parts of the

Old World. They are herbs or shrubs, with very numerous branched, opposite or whorled, and dotted leaves, and rather small flowers, commonly in pairs, either white, yellow, or pale-blue. *S. dulcis* is used as a stomachic in the West Indies, and is called *sweet broomweed* and *licorice-weed*.

Scopariidæ (skō-pā'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (*Guenée*, 1854), < *Scoparia* + *-idæ*.] A little-used family name for the plicate pyralid moths related to *Scoparia*. They have the body slender, legs long, smooth, and slender; fore wings long, narrow, clouded, obtuse at tips, and with very distinct markings; hind wings broad, plicate, without markings. The family includes 6 genera, of which *Scoparia* is the most important.

scoparin (skō'pā-rin), *n.* [*Scoparium* (see *def.*) + *-in*.] A crystalline principle found in the flowers of *Spartium Scoparium*, used in medicine for its diuretic properties.

scoparicus (skō-pā'ri-us), *a.* [Cf. *LL. scoparius*, a sweeper; < *L. scopia*, a broom, brush: see *scope*².] Same as *scopiform*.

scopate (skō'pāt), *a.* [*NL.*, < *scopatus*, < *L. scopia*, a broom, brush: see *scope*².] In *entom.*: (a) Having a dense brush of stiff hairs, as the legs of bees. (b) Densely covered with stiff hairs: as, a *scopate* surface.

scope¹ (skōp), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *scoop*. *Hallivell.*

scope², *n.* [*ME.*, < *L. scopia*, usually in *pl. scopia*, twigs, shoots, branches, a broom, besom, brush.] A bundle, as of twigs. [Rare.]

Every yere in *scopes* hem to brenne,
And thicker, gretter, swetter wol up renne.
Psalterius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 84.

scope³ (skōp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skope*; = *LG. scopo*, aim, object, < *It. scopo*, a mark or butt to shoot at, aim, scope, purpose, intent, < *LL. *scopus*, *scopos*, a mark, aim, < *Gr. σκοπός*, a mark, also a spy, a watcher, < *σκοπεῖν*, see, < *σκεπ-* in *σκεπτεσθαι*, see, view, consider, = *L. specere*, see: see *skiptic*, *spy*.] 1. A mark to shoot at; a target.

And, shooting wide, doe misse the marked *scope*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

2. That which is aimed at; end or aim kept or to be kept in view; that which is to be reached or accomplished; ultimate design, aim, or purpose; intention.

Your *scope* is as mine own,
So to enforce and qualify the laws
As to your soul seems good.
Shak., M. for M., I, 1, 65.

Thy coming hither, though I know thy *scope*,
I bid not, or forbid.
Milton, P. R., I, 494.

3. Outlook; intellectual range or view: as, a mind of wide *scope*.—4. Room for free outlook or aim; range or field of free observation or action; room; space.

O, cut my lace in sunder, that my pent heart
May have some *scope* to beat.
Shak., Rich. III., iv, 1, 35.

All the uses of nature admit of being summed in one,
which yields the activity of man an infinite *scope*.
Emerson, Nature.

5. Extent; length; sweep; (*naut.*) length of cable or anchor-chain at which a vessel rides when at anchor: as, *scope* of cable.

The glorious Prince, whose Scepter ever shines,
Whose Kingdom's *scope* the Heav'n of Heav'n's confines.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Lawe.

When out to a good *scope*, from forty-five to sixty fathoms, according to the depth of water, the weather bower and veer away roundly. *Lacer, Seamanship, p. 225.*

6. A wide tract.

The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

7. A liberty; a license enjoyed; hence, an act of riot or excess.

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every *scope* by the immoderate use
Turns to restraint. *Shak., M. for M., I, 2, 131.*

scope¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *scoop*².

scopeful (skōp'fūl), *a.* [*scope*³ + *-ful*.] Extensive; with a wide prospect.

Ample [*It.*], ample, large, *scopeful*, great. *Florio.*
Sixth round beleagu'ed by rough Neptune's legions,
Within the strait-necked of this narrow Ile,
The noblest volumes of our vulgar style
Cannot escape unto more *scopeful* regions.
Sylvestre, Sonnet to Master R. N. (Davies).

scopeless (skōp'les), *a.* [*scope*³ + *-less*.] Having no scope or aim; purposeless; useless.

Scopeless desire of searching into things exempt from humane inquisition. *J. P. Parker, Platonic Philos., p. 51.*

Scopelidæ (skō-pel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Scopelus* + *-idæ*.] A family of innumerable teleostean fishes, typified by the genus *Scopelus*, and admitted with various limits. (a) In Günther's system of classification, a family of polyostomous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillary only, preopercular apparatus sometimes

Incompletely developed, no barbels, gill-openings very wide, pseudobranchia well developed, no air-bladder, adipose fin present, pyloric appendages few or absent, and eggs inclosed in the sacs of the ovarium and excluded by an oviduct. (b) By Gill restricted to inionous fishes with the supramaxillaries elongate, slender, and separate from the intermaxillaries, which alone form the margin of the upper jaw, the dorsal fin occupying the middle of the length, and short or of moderate extent, and with an adipose fin; the body is generally covered with scales, and phosphorescent spots are usually developed. The mouth is very wide, and when these fishes were brought near or among the *Salmonidæ* they were sometimes called *wide-mouthed salmon*. The genera are more than 10, and the species over 60, mostly inhabiting deep water.

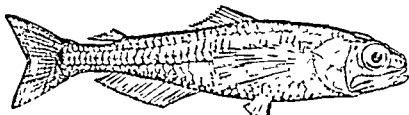
Scopeliform (skop'e-li-fôrm), *a.* [*< NL. Scopelus + L. forma, form.*] Having the form or character of the *Scopelidæ*; scopeloid.

Scopelinæ (skop'e-li-næ), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Scopelus + -inæ.*] The *Scopelidæ*, in the narrowest sense, ranked as a subfamily.

Scopeline (skop'e-lin), *a.* [*< Scopelus + -ine1.*] Of or relating to the *Scopelinæ*; scopeloid.

scopeloid (skop'e-loid), *a. and n.* [*< Scopelus + -oid1.*] *1. a.* Of or relating to the *Scopelidæ*. *II. n.* A member of the *Scopelidæ*.

Scopelus (skop'e-lus), *n.* [*< NL. (Cuvier, 1817). < Gr. σκοπέλος, a high rock: see scopulous.*] The typical genus of *Scopelidæ*. Various limits have been assigned to this genus, some authors referring to it



Scopelus boops

many species which by others are segregated among different genera. The name is by some authors replaced by the older *Myctophum* of Rafinesque.

Scopidæ (skop'i-dæ), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Scopus + -idæ.*] An African family of altricial wading birds, typified by the genus *Scopus*; the shadow-birds, umber-birds, umberes, or umbrettes. They are related on the one hand to the storks or *Ciconiidae*, and on the other to the *Ardeidae* or herons. See cut under *Scopus*.

scopiferous (skô-pif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. scopia, a broom, brush (see scope2), + ferre = E. bear1.*] Brushy; having a tuft or tufts of hair; scopuliferous, as an insect.

scopiform (skô'pi-fôrm), *a.* [*< L. scopia, a broom, brush, + forma, form.*] Broom-shaped; having the form of a broom or brush; scopuliform; scopulate. *African.* Also *scoparous*.

scopious (skô'pi-us), *a.* [*< scope3 + -ious.*] Scopeful; spacious. [*Rare.*]

Until their full-stuff gorge a passage makes
Into the wide maws of more scopious lakes.

Middleton, *Micro-Cynicon*, i. 4.

scopiped (skô'pi-ped), *a. and n.* [*< L. scopia, a broom, brush, + ped- (ped-) = E. foot.*] In *entom.*, same as *scopuliped*.

scopperil (skop'e-ril), *n.* [*Also scopperill, scopperell, < ME. scopercle; < leel. skoppa, spin like a top (skoppara-kringla, a top).*] *1.* A top; a tectotum.—*2.* The bone foundation of a but-ton. [*Prov. Eng.*]

scoppet (skop'et), *v. t.* [*Appar. < *scoppet, n., same as scuppet, n., dim. of scop: see scop, scope1, and scuppet.*] To lade out.

Vain man! can he possibly hope to scoppet it [the chan-nel] out so fast as it fills? *Ep. Hall, Sermon on Ps. lx. 2.*

Scops (skops), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. σκῶψ, a small owl, prob. the little horned owl. In the earlier use (def. 1) perhaps intended, like Scopus, to refer to Gr. σκῶψ, shadow.*] *1.* An old genus name of the African cranes now called *Anthropoides*. *Moehring, 1752.*—*2.* A genus of *Strigidae*, the screech-owls, characterized by small size and the presence of plumicorns. (*Brünnich, 1772.*) There are numerous species of most countries. The European species is *S. giu*; the United States species is *S. asio*, the common gray, red, or mottled owl, of which there are many varieties. These form a section now called *Megascops*. See *red owl*, under *red1*.

3. [*L. c.*] An owl of this genus; a scops-owl.

scops-owl (skops'oul), *n.* A scops, especially the small scops of Europe, *Scops giu*. *Yarrell.*

scoptic (skop'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. σκῶπτικός, given to mockery, < σκῶπτειν, mock, jest: see scomm.*] Mocking; scoffing.

Lucian and other scoptic wits.

Bp. Ward, Sermons (1670), p. 57.

scoptical (skop'ti-kal), *a.* [*< scoptic + -al.*] Same as *scoptic*.

Another most ingenious and spritfull imitation . . . I must needs note here, because it flies all his Translators and Interpreters, who take it merely for serious, when it is apparently scoptical and ridiculous.

Chapman, Iliad, xvi., Com.

None but the professed quack, or mountebank, avowedly brings the zany upon the stage with him: such undoubtedly is this scoptical humour.

Hammond, Works, II. 167. (Latham.)

scoptically (skop'ti-kal-i), *adv.* Mockingly; scoffingly.

Homer (speaking scoptically) breaks open the fountaine of his ridiculous humour.

Chapman, Iliad, ii., Com.

scopula (skop'ü-lä), *n.; pl. scopulæ* (-læ). [*< NL. < L. scopula, a little broom, dim. of scopia, scopie, a broom: see scopia, scope2.*] *1.* In *entom.*: (a)

A small scopia or brush-like organ. Specifically—(1) A series of bristles or bristly hairs on the tarsi (usually the hind tarsi) of certain hymenopterous insects. These are well marked on the first joint of the hind tarsi of honey-bees, forming a part of the corbiculum. (See cut under *corbiculum*.) The drones of honey-bees and the parasitic bees have scopulae, not for pollen-bearing, but for cleansing the body. These are called *brushlets*, and a group of solitary bees is named *Scopulipides* from this character. A bee's leg so furnished is said to be *scopulate*. (2) A similar brush of still hairs on the legs of many spiders. In this case the scopula is usually on the under side of the tarsus, sometimes on the metatarsus, rarely also on the tibia. (b) [*cap.*] A genus of pyralid moths. *Schrank, 1802.*—*2.* In sponges, a fork- or broom-shaped spicule, consisting of a long axial shaft to the distal end of which generally four slender rays are attached.

scopularia (skop'ü-lä-ri-ä), *n.; pl. scopulariæ* (-æ). [*< NL. < L. scopula, a little broom: see scopula.*] In Sol-las's nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a scopulate or broom-shaped spicule with tylolate or knobbed rays which vary in number from two to eight; a scopula.

Scopularia (skop'ü-lä-ri-ä), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < L. scopula, a little broom: see scopula.*] In Sol-las's classification of sponges, a tribe of dicty-nino hexactinellidan *Silicispongiae*, having un-nate spicules in the form of scopulariæ. It is divided into 5 families—*Euretidae*, *Mellittonidae*, *Chonelasma-tidae*, *Volvulinidae*, and *Sclerothamniidae*.

scopularian (skop'ü-lä-ri-an), *a.* [*< scopularia + -an.*] Of or pertaining to the *Scopularia*.

scopulate (skop'ü-lät), *a.* [*< NL. *scopulatus, < L. scopula, a little broom: see scopula.*] *1.* Broom-shaped; scopiform or scopuliform.—*2.* Having a scopula, as the leg of a bee.

scopuliform (skop'ü-li-fôrm), *a.* [*< L. scopula, a little broom, + forma, form.*] Shaped like a broom; scopulate in form; scopiform.

scopuliped (skop'ü-li-ped), *a. and n.* [*< L. scopula, a little broom, + pes (ped-) = E. foot.*] *1. a.* Having brushy feet: specifically applied to a group of solitary bees.

II. n. A member of the *Scopulipides*. Also *scopulid*.

Scopulipedes (skop'ü-lip'e-dæz), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < scopuliped.*] In Latreille's classification, a group of solitary bees: so named from the thick coating of hairs of the hind legs. It includes such genera as *Eucera*, *Anthophora*, and *Centris*. Also *Scopulipedinæ*.

scopuloust (skop'ü-lus), *a.* [*< L. scopulosus, full of rocks, rocky, < scopulus, < Gr. σκῶπελος, a high rock, cliff, promontory; perhaps orig. a look-out, < σκοπέω, a lookout: see scope3.*] Full of rocks; rocky. *Bailey, 1731.*

Scopus (skô'pus), *n.* [*< NL. (Brisson, 1760), derived by the name < Gr. σκῶψ, shadow, with ref. to its somber color.*] The only genus of *Scopidæ*. *S. umbretta*, the shadow-bird, is the only species. The culmen is carinate, high at the base and hooked at the tip; the sides of the bill are compressed and grooved throughout; the long gonyx ascends; the nostrils have a

What Gaffray with long tooth thy son liath don!
A hundred monies scroched and bread plain.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. T. S.), i. 3551.

So Deuly ther came owt of the Chirche wall with in forth,
ny ther the Sowden was, an howe Gret Serpent that rann
endlong vpon the ryght Syde of the Chirche wall, and
scorched the seyd wall as it had be sengid with fyre all the
wey that he wente, whiche echorchyng ys sene in to this
Day.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 47.

Summer drouth or singed air
Never scorche thy tresses fair.

Milton, Comus, l. 920.

2. To burn or consume, as by the direct application of fire.

He made cast her in to the riuer, and drenche her and
her childe, and made to scorche the knight quicke [alive].
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 6.

I rave,
Fly round the fire that scorches me to death.

Dryden.

3. To give the sensation of burning; affect with a sensation or an effect similar to that produced by burning; figuratively, to attack with caustic invective or sarcasm.

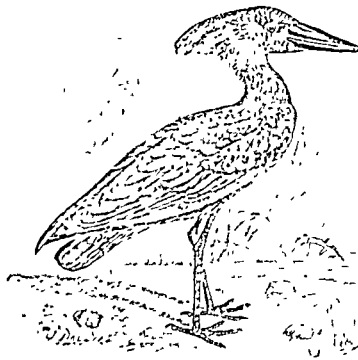
The corns of the ordinarie wheat *Triticum*, being parched or roasted upon a red hot yron, are a present remedie for those who are scorched and singed with nipping cold.

Holland, Pliny, xxii. 25. (Richardson, under singe.)

To begin an economic discussion by scorching one's opponent with "moral indignation," seems a womanish rather than a scientific mode of procedure.

N. A. Rev., CXIII. 527.

=Syn. 1. Scorch, Singe, Sear, Char, Parch. To scorch is to burn superficially or slightly, but so as to change the color or injure the texture; sometimes, from the common effect of heat, the word suggests shriveling or curling, but not generally. *Singe* is one degree more external than *scorch*; we speak of *singing* the hair and *scorching* the skin; a fowl is *singed* to remove the hairs after plucking out the feathers. *Sear* has primary reference to drying, but more commonly to hardening, by heat, as by cauterization; hence its figurative use, as when we speak of *seared* sensibilities, a *seared* conscience, heat not being thought of as



Shadow-bird or Umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*).

a part of the figure. To *char* is to reduce to carbon or a black cinder, especially on the surface: when a timber is charred it is burned black on the outside and to an uncertain depth. *Perch* has a possible meaning of burning superficially or roasting, as in parched corn or peanuts, but almost always refers to drying or shriveling.

II. intrans. 1. To be burned on the surface; become parched or dried up.

Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To ride very fast on a bicycle. [Colloq.]
scorched (skôr'ch), *p. a.* 1. Burned; parched with heat.

As the *scorch'd* locusts from their fields retire,
While fast behind them runs the blaze of fire.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 14.

2. In *zôl.*, colored as if scorched or singed.
scorched-carpet (skôr'ch'kîr'pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Ligdia adustata*.

scorched-wing (skôr'ch'wing), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eurymene dolabraria*.

scorcher (skôr'chér), *n.* [*< scorch, v., + -er*.] 1. Anything that burns or parches; anything that is very hot: as, this day has been a *scorcher*. — 2. Anything caustic, biting, or severe: as, that critique was a *scorcher*. [Chiefly slang in both uses.] — 3. One who rides very fast on a bicycle. [Colloq.]

scorching (skôr'ching), *v.* [Verbal *n.* of *scorch, v.*] 1. In *metal-working*, the process of roughing out tools on a dry grindstone before they are hardened and tempered. It is so called from the great heat produced. *E. H. Knight*. — 2. Fast riding on a bicycle. [Colloq.]

scorching (skôr'ching), *p. a.* 1. Burning; torrid; very hot.

He again retir'd, to shun
The *scorching* Ardour of the Mid day Sun.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Causing a sensation as of burning; stinging; hence, figuratively, bitterly sarcastic or upbraiding; caustic; scathing.

The first senior to the bat made first-base on a *scorching* grounder past third.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 945

scorchingly (skôr'ching-ly), *adv.* In a scorching manner; so as to scorch or burn the surface.

scorchingness (skôr'ching-ness), *n.* The property of scorching or burning.

scorcle, *scorkle*, *v. t.* [ME.: see *scorch*.] To scorch; burn.

Ek Nero governede alle the peopies that the violent wynd Notus *scorkith*.
Chaucer, Boethius, li. meter 6.

scorenet, *v. t.* [ME.: see *scorch*.] To scorch. For thatt te land wass dragedd alle
And *scorenedd* thurth the druhthte
Ormulum, I. 5626

scordato (skôr-dâ'tô), *a.* [It., prop. pp. of *scordare*, be out of tune: see *discord*.] In music, put out of tune; tuned in an unusual manner for the purpose of producing particular effects. *scordatura* (skôr-dâ-tô'rî), *n.* [It., *< scordare*, be out of tune: see *scordato*.] In stringed musical instruments, an intentional deviation from the usual tuning of the strings for some special effect; the altering of the proper accordatura.

The violoncello is less amenable to the *scordatura* than the violin
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 245.

scordium (skôr'di-um), *n.* [NL., *< L. scordum*, *< Gr. σκρόδιον*, a plant smelling like garlic, perhaps water-germander, *< σκρόδιον*, contr. for *σκόροδιον*, garlic.] An old name of the water-germander, *Teucrium Scordium*.

*score*¹ (skôr), *n.* [*< ME. scor, skori, schore*, a notch. *score*, *< AS. scor*, a score, twenty (denoted by a long cut on a stick) (= Icel. *skora* = Sw. *skara* = Dan. *skaar*, a score, notch, incision), *< scran* (pp. *scoran*), cut, shear: see *share*, and cf. *shore*.] For a specific sense, cf. *E. tally* and *G. kerbholz*, a tally-score, reckoning.] 1. A notch; a crack; a fissure; a cleft.

Than shalt thou go the dore before,
If thou maist fynde any *score*,
Or hole, or reeft, whateve it were,
Than shalt thou stoupe and lay to ere
If they withynne asleepe be.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 2900.

[Sixteenth-century editions have *share*.]

2. Especially, a notch or cut made on a tally in keeping count of something: formerly a usual mode of reckoning; also, the tally or stick itself; hence, any mark used in reckoning or keeping count.

Score or *talle* of wood whereon a number of things delivered is marked.
Baret, Alvearie.

Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 38.

3. A reckoning or account kept by scores, marks, or otherwise, as the reckoning for unpaid potatoes marked with chalk on the tap-room door of a public house; hence, a reckoning or account in general: as, to keep the *score*.

'E'en now the godlike Brutus views his *score*
Scroll'd on the bar-board, swinging with the door.
Crabbe.

We reckon the marks he has chalked on the door,
Pay up and shake hands and begin a new *score*.
O. W. Holmes, Our Banker.

4. The marks, or the sum of the marks, placed to one's debit; amount due; debt.

They say he parted well, and paid his *score*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 52.

Now when in the Morning Matt ask'd for the *Score*,
John kindly had paid it the Ev'ning before.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 21.

The week's *score* at the public-house is paid up and a fresh one started.
Contemporary Rev., L. 80.

5. The aggregate of points made by contestants in certain games or matches: as, he makes a good *score* at cricket or base-ball; the *score* stood 5 to 1. Hence—6. The detailed record or register of the various points or items of play made by players in a game or by competitors in a match.—7. Account; reason; ground; motive.

I see no reason for disbelieving one attested story of this nature more than another on the *score* of absurdity.
Lamb, Witches.

The habitual scowl of her brow was, undeniably, too fierce, at this moment, to pass itself off on the innocent *score* of near-sightedness.
Haithorne, Seven Gables, viii.

8. A line drawn; a long superficial scratch or mark.

A letter's like the music that the ladies have for their splains—nothing but black *scores*, compared to the same tune played or sung. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvii.* Specifically, the line at which a marksman stands in target-shooting, or which forms the "scratch" or starting-point in a race.

In case of breech-loaders, the party called to the *score* shall not place his cartridge in the gun until he arrives at the *score*.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 504.

9. In music, a written or printed draft or copy of a composition on a set of two or more staves braced and barred together. In a full or orchestral score, a separate staff is assigned to each instrument and voice, so that it contains all that is indicated in all the instrumental or vocal parts taken together. A vocal or piano score is one in which the voice-parts are given in full, usually on separate staves, while the accompaniment is condensed into two staves for performance on a pianoforte or organ. An organ score is either the same as the last or one in which three staves are used, as in regular organ music. A score in which more than one part is written on a staff is called *short, close, or compressed*, especially in the case of four-part vocal music when written on two staves; but these terms are also occasionally applied to an abridged or skeleton transcription. In an orchestral score the various parts are usually grouped, so that instruments of the same class appear together. The usual arrangement is (from downward) wood wind (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons), brass wind (horns, trumpets, trombones), percussives (tympani, cymbals), upper strings (violins, violas), voices (soprano, alto, tenor, bass), lower strings (violin-cellos, double basses), but considerable variations from this order occur. The arts of reading from a full score, and of transcribing for the pianoforte from such a score, are among the most difficult branches of musical accomplishment. Also *partition*.

I use the phrase in *score*, as Dr. Johnson has explained it in his Dictionary: "A song in *score*, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed." But I understand that in scientific propriety it means all the parts of a musical composition noted down in the characters by which it is exhibited to the eye of the skilful.

Bancell, Life of Johnson, ret. 68, note.

10. The number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally, or a separate series of marks; twenty.

Att Southampton on the see es sevene *score* chillespes,
flawghte fulle of ferse folke, owt of ferre landes.
Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I. 2549.

The munday aftyr Palmes sonday I cam to Iyon, which was a long Jorney, vij *scor* myle and x.
Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 2.

They chose divers *scores* men, who had no learning nor judgment which might fit them for those affairs.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 344.

(at) In old archery, twenty yards: thus, a mark of twelve *score* meant a mark at the distance of 240 yards.

I'ul fiftene *score* your marke shall be.
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 316).

A' would have clapped i' the clout at twelve *score*, and carried you a forehand shaft a fourteen and fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 52.

(b) Twenty pounds weight: as, a *score* of meal. [Ireland and West of Eng.]

11. *Naut.:* (a) The groove cut in the side and bottom of a block or dendeve for the strapping to fit in. (b) A notch or groove made in a piece of timber or metal to allow another piece to be neatly fitted into it.

The *scores* are then cut on the upper side of the keel to receive the floors and filling floors.

Thearle, Naval Arch., § 178.

Supplementary *score*, in music, an appendix to a full score, giving a part or parts that had been omitted for lack of space upon the page.—To go off at *score*, in *pedestrianism*, to make a spirited start from the score or scratch; hence, to start off in general.

He went off at *score*, and made pace so strong that he cut them all down.
Lawrence, Sword and Gown.

To pay off old *scores*. See *pay*.—To quit *scores*. See *quit*.

I'll soon with Jenny's Pride quit *Score*,
Make all her Lovers fall.
Prior, The Female Phaeton, st. 7.

*score*¹ (skôr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scored*, ppr. *scoring*. [*< ME. skoren, skoren*, notch, count, = Icel. *skora* = Dan. *skare*, score; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To make scores or cuts in or upon; mark with incisions, notches, or grooves; furrow; slash; specifically, to make a long shallow cut in (cardboard or very thick paper), so that the card or paper can be bent without breaking, as for book-covers or folded cards.

Let us *score* their backs,
And snatch 'em up, as we take hares, behind.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 7. 12.

The *scored* state of the grooves in almost every large planing machine testifies to the great amount of friction which still exists between the sliding surfaces.
C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 251.

2. To incise; engrave.
Upon his shield the like was also *score'd*.
Spencer, F. Q., I. i. 2.

3. To stripe; braid.
A pair of velvet slops *scored* thick with lace.
Middleton, Black Book.

4. To mark or record by a cut or score; in general, to mark; note; record.
Draw your just sword,
And *score* your vengeance on my front and face.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

Or shall each leaf,
Which falls in autumn, *score* a grief?
G. Herbert, The Temple, Good Friday.

An hundred Loves at Athens *score*,
At Corinth write an hundred more.
Cowley, Anacreontics, vi.

5. To set down, enter, or charge as a debt or debtor: sometimes with *up*.
Ther-fore on his gerde [tally] *skore* shalle he
Alle messys in lalle that seruet be.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

Score a gallon of sack and a pint of olives to the Unicorn.
Beau and Fl., Captain, iv. 2.

It was their [the crusaders'] very judgment that hereby they did both merit and supererogate, and, by dying for the cross, cross the score of their sins, *score up* God as their debtor.
Fuller.

6. To succeed in making or winning and having entered to one's account or credit, as points, hits, runs, etc., in certain games; make a score of: as, he *scored* twenty runs; to *score* another victory.

She felt that she had *scored* the first success in the encounter.
J. Haithorne, Dust, p. 159.

In the four games (base-ball) between New York and Chicago, New York *scored* 37 runs to Chicago's 31.
N. Y. Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

7. In music: (a) To write out in score; transcribe. (b) Same as *orchestrate*: as, the movement is *scored* for brass and strings only. (c) To arrange for a different instrument.—8. *Milit.*, to produce erosion of (the bore of a gun) by the explosion of large charges.—*Scored pulley*. See *pulley*.

II. intrans. 1. To keep the score or reckoning; act as scorer.—2. To make points or runs in a game; succeed in having points or runs entered to one's credit or account; also, to be a winner or have the advantage: as, in the first inning he failed to *score*; A struggled hard, but B *scored*.—3. To run up a score; be or become a purchaser on credit.

It is the commonest thing that can be for these Captains to *score* and to *score*; but when the scores are to be paid, *Nos est inventus*.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, II. 275).

*score*², *v.* A Middle English form of *scour*¹.

scorer (skôr'ér), *n.* [*< score*¹, *v., + -er*.] 1. One who or that which scores or notches. (a) An instrument used by woodmen in marking numbers, etc., on forest-trees. (b) An instrument for cutting across the face of a board, so that it can be planed without slivering. *E. H. Knight*.

2. One who scores or records a score; specifically, one who keeps the score or marks the game in cricket, base-ball, a shooting-match, or the like.

There is one *scorer*, who records the order in which contestants finish, as well as their time.

The Century, XL. 206.

The umpires were stationed behind the wickets; the scorers were prepared to notch the runs.

Dickens, Pickwick, vii.

scoria¹ (skō'ri-ā), *n.*; pl. **scoriae** (-ē). [= F. *scoria* = Sp. Pg. *escoria* = It. *scoria*, < Gr. *σκόρια*, refuse, dross, scum, < *σκάω* (*skáo*), orig. 'skap-), dung, ordure, akin to L. *sterous*, Skt. *śukrit*, dung, AS. *scorn* = Icel. *skarn*, dung: *skarn*, *sharn*.] Dross; cinder; slag: a word of rather variable and indefinite meaning, generally used in the plural, and with reference to volcanic rocks. See *scoriaceous*.

The loose rough, angular, cindery-looking fragments (of lava) are termed *scoriae*. *J. W. Fudd, Volcanoes, p. 70.*

Scoria² (skō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1820).] A suborder of geometrid moths, containing such as the black-veined moth, *S. dealbata*. **scoriae** (skō'ri-ā), *a.* [*scoria* + *-ae*.] **Scoriaceous**. [Rare.]

These were days when my heart was volcanic
As the scoria rivers that roll—
As the lavas that restlessly roll
Their sulphurous currents. *Poe, Ulalume.*

scoriaceous (skō'ri-ā'shi-us), *a.* [*scoria* + *-aceous*.] Made up of or resembling scoria; having a coarsely cellular structure: used chiefly with reference to lava.

Portions [of lava] where the cells occupy about as much space as the solid part, and vary much in size and shape, are called *scoriaceous*, this being the character of the rough clinker-like scoria of recent lava streams.

A. Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 94.

scoriae, *n.* Plural of *scoria*¹.

scorie (skō'ri), *n.* Same as *scawry*.

scorification (skō'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*scorify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] 1. In *assaying*, a method of assay of the precious metals, performed by fusion of the ore with metallic lead and borax in a so-called scorifier. In this operation, the silver with the gold is taken up by the lead, the superfluous lead and the base oxide being separated in the form of a slag or scoria. The metallic mass obtained is afterward treated by the cupellation process to separate the gold and silver.

2. In *metal*, the treatment of a metal with lead in the refining process. Copper intended for rolling into sheets is sometimes thus treated in order that traces of antimony and other foreign metals may be removed. These combine with the oxide of lead, which rises to the surface of the molten copper in the form of a slag or scoria, which is then skimmed off before casting.

scorifier (skō'ri-fi-ēr), *n.* [*scorify* + *-er*.] 1. In *assaying*, a small flat dish made of a refractory substance, used in the assay of various ores according to the method called *scorification*. Such dishes are usually from two to three inches in diameter.—2. An apparatus used in extracting gold and silver from jewelers' sweepings, and in various other chemical operations. It consists essentially of a large or small furnace with appliances whereby all combustible materials may be burned, leaving scoriae consisting chiefly of insoluble carbonaceous material, from which the contained gold, silver, or other substance to be separated is dissolved out by aqua regia or other solvent.

scoriform (skō'ri-fōrm), *a.* [*L. scoria*, scoria, + *forma*, form.] Like scoria; in the form of dross. *Kirwan.*

scorify (skō'ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scorified*, ppr. *scorifying*. [*L. scoria*, scoria, + *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To reduce to scoria, slag, or dross.

scoring (skōr'ing), *n.* 1. Same as *score*, *n.*, 8.

In the sandstone west of New Haven, Connecticut, the deep broad *scorings* can be plainly seen, running toward the southeast. *St. Nicholas, XVIII, 60.*

2. In *foundling*, the bursting or splitting of a casting from unequal contraction in cooling. This accident is especially likely to happen to cylinders and similar works if the core does not give way when the casting cools. *E. H. Kellogg.*

3. In *music*, the act, process, or result of writing out in score, or orchestrating in some particular manner, or of arranging for a different instrument: same as *instrumentation*, *orchestration*, or *transcription*.—4. In *riding*, the act of bringing a horse and his rider over and over again to the score or starting line, so as to make a fair start.

He is a very nervous horse, and it required months of practice before he became accustomed to *scoring*, so that he was fit to start in a race. *The Atlantic, LXIII, 705.*

scoring-engine (skōr'ing-en'jin), *n.* A scoring-machine.

scoring-machine (skōr'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting in blocks the grooves to receive the ropes or straps by which the blocks are slung.—2. In *paper-box making*, an apparatus with an adjustable knife which cuts away from the blank the superfluous material, and scores the cardboard where the edges of the

box are to be, so that the material will bend as desired at these places.

scorious (skō'ri-us), *a.* [*scoria*¹ + *-ous*.] Drossy; recrementitious. [Rare.]

For by the fire they emit not only many drossy and scorious parts, but whatsoever they had received from either the earth or loadstone.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II, 2.

scorklet, *v. t.* See *scordic*.

scorn (skōrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skorn*; < ME. *scorn*, assimilated *schorn*, with orig. vowel *scarn*, *skarn*, assimilated *scharn*, rarely also *scare*, < OF. *escarn*, assimilated *escharn*, *eschern*, with loss of terminal consonant *escar*, *eschar* = Pr. *esquarn* = Sp. *escarnio* = Pg. *escarne* = It. *scherno*, *scorno*, mockery, derision, scorn, < OHG. *skern*, *scern*, MHG. *schern* = OLG. *scern* = MD. *scherna*, mockery, derision; cf. O.Bulg. *skriantja*, scurrility, L. *scurra*, a jester (see *scurril*). The change of the vowel (ME. *scorn* to *scorn*) arose in the verb, which became confused in OF. and It. with another word: see *scorn*, *v.*] 1. Mockery; derision; contempt; disdain.

Among men such as be modest and graue, & of little conversation, nor delighted in the busie life and wayne ridiculous actions of the popular, they call him in *scorne* a Philosopher or Poet.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 14.

The red glow of scorn and proud disdain.

Shak., As you Like it, III, 4, 57.

See kind eyes and hear kind words, with scorn.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II, 214.

2. The expression of mockery, derision, contempt, or disdain; a scoff; a slight.

And if I unto you myn othes bade
For myn excuse, a scorn shall be my meade.

Chaucer, Anelida and Arrete, l. 805.

If sickly ears . . .

Will hear your idle scorn.

Shak., L. L. L., v, 2, 875.

And every sullen frown and bitter scorn
But fanned the fuel that too fast did burn.

Dryden, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xxiii.

3. An object of derision, contempt, or disdain; a thing to be or that is treated with contempt; a reproach or disgrace.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a derision to them that are round about us.

Ps. xlv, 18.

Thou . . . art confederate with a damned pack

To make a loathsome abject scorn of me.

Shak., O. of E., iv, 4, 108.

They that reverence too much old times are but a scorn to the new.

Bacon, Innovations.

Inhuman scorn of men, hast thou a thought

T' outlive thy murders?

Ford, 'Tis Pity, v, 6.

To laugh to scorn. See *laugh*.—To take or think scorn, to disdain; to scorn.

Take thou no scorn to wear the horn.

Shak., As you Like it, iv, 2, 14.

I as then esteeming my self born to rule, and thinking
foul scorn willingly to submit my self to be ruled.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.

To think scorn off, to regard with contempt; to despise.

I know no reason why you should think scorn of him.

Sir P. Sidney.

scorn (skōrn), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *skorn*; < ME. *scornen*, *skornen*, assimilated *schornen*, with orig. vowel *scarnen*, *skarnen*, < OF. *escarnir*, *escharnir*, *eschornir*, *esquarnir*, assimilated *escharnir*, *eschornir*, *escharnir*, *eschornir*, *acharnir*, *achornir*, transposed *escarnir*, also later *escorner* = Pr. *esquarnir*, *escarnir*, *schirnir* = Sp. Pg. *escarnecer* = It. *schernire*, *scornare*, mock, scoff, scorn, < OHG. *skirnōn*, *skernōn*, *scornon*, MHG. *schernēn* = MD. *schernēn*, mock, deride, < OHG. *skern*, etc., mockery, derision, scorn: see *scorn*, *n.* The later forms of the verb, OF. *escorner*, It. *scornare*, scorn, were due to confusion with OF. *escorner* = It. *scornare*, deprive of the horns, deprive of honor or ornament, disgrace (< L. *ex*-, out, + *cornu*, horn); hence the change of vowel in the E. verb, to which the noun then conformed.] 1. *trans.* 1. To hold in scorn or contempt; disdain; despise: as, to scorn a hypocrite; to scorn all meanness.

Surely he scorneth the scorners; but he giveth grace unto the lowly.

Prov. iii, 34.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise . . .
To scorn delights and live laborious days.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 70.

With all those Optic Miracles I learn'd
Which scorn by Eagles eyes to be discern'd.

J. Beaumont, Pyche, II, 48.

The poorer sort, who have not a Slave of their own, will yet hire one to carry a Mess worth of Rice for them, the not one hundred paces from their own homes, *scorning* to do it themselves.

Dampier, Voyages, II, l. 181.

2. To bring to scorn; treat with scorn or contempt; make a mock of; deride.

There made that the Croune of Jonkes of the See; and there thei knoled to him, and *skorned* him.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 14.

His fellows that lay by his beddes syde
Gan for to lawghe, and scorned him ful faste.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 267.

Think you, my lord, this little prating York
Was not incensed by his subtle mother
To taunt and scorn you thus opprobriously?

Shak., Rich. III, III, 1, 153.

3†. To bring into insignificance or into contempt.

Fortune, . . .

The dispiteous debonaire,
That scorneth many a creature.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 625.

=Syn. 1. *Contemn*, *Despise*, *Scorn*, *Disdain*. *Contemn*, *scorn*, and *disdain* less often apply to persons. In this they differ from the corresponding nouns and from *despise*, which apply with equal freedom to persons and things. *Contemn* is the generic term, expressing the fact; it is not so strong as *contempt*. To *despise* is to look down upon with strong contempt from a superior position of some sort. To *scorn* is to have an extreme and passionate contempt for. To *disdain* is to have a high-minded abhorrence of, or a proud and haughty contempt of. See *arrogance*.

What in itself is perfect

Contemns a borrow'd gloss.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, III, 2.

No man ever yet genuinely *despised*, however he might hate, his intellectual equal.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 254.

I am that maid that have delay'd, denied,
And almost *scorn'd* the loves of all that tried
To win me but this swain.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv, 4.

Be abhorrd!
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His semblable, yea, himself, Timon *disdains*:
Destruction fang mankind!

Shak., T. of A., iv, 3, 22.

II. *intrans.* 1. To feel scorn or contempt.—2†. To point with scorn; scoff; jeer: generally with *at*.

Thel *scornen* whan thei seen oon strange Folk goynge clothed.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 178.

He said mine eyes were black and my hair black;
And, now I am remember'd, *scorn'd* at me.

Shak., As you Like it, III, 5, 181.

He *scorned* at their behaviour, and told them of it.

Good News from New-England, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 855.

scorner (skōr'nēr), *n.* [*ME. scornere*, *scornare*; < *scorn* + *-er*.] 1. One who scorns; a despiser.

They are . . . great *scorners* of death.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Not a *scorner* of your sex,
But venerator.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. A scoffier; a derider; one who scoffs at religion, its ordinances and teachers.

When Christianity first appeared, it made no great progress among the disputers of this world, among the men of wit and subtlety, for this very reason; because they were *scorners*.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I, v.

scornful (skōrn'fūl), *a.* [*scorn* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of scorn or contempt; contemptuous; disdainful; insolent.

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the *scornful*.

Ps. i, 1.

Unkitt that threat'ning unkitt brow,
And dart not *scornful* glances from those eyes.

Shak., T. of the S., v, 2, 187.

Th' enamour'd deity pursues the chase;
The *scornful* dameel shuns his loathed embrace.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l.

2. Provoking or exciting scorn or contempt; appearing as an object of scorn.

The *scornful* mark of every open eye.

Shak., Lucresia, l. 520.

=Syn. See *scorn*, *n.*

scornfully (skōrn'fūl-i), *adv.* In a scornful manner; with proud contempt; contemptuously; insolently.

The sacred rights of the Christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons.

scornfulness (skōrn'fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being scornful or contemptuous.

scorning (skōr'ning), *n.* [*ME. scornings*, *scorning*, *schornunge*, *scarnings*, *schorning*; verbal *n.* of *scorn*, *v.*] Mockery; derision.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? and the scorners delight in their *scorning*, and fools hate knowledge?

Prov. I, 22.

scorny (skōr'ni), *a.* [*scorn* + *-y*.] Deserving scorn. [Rare.]

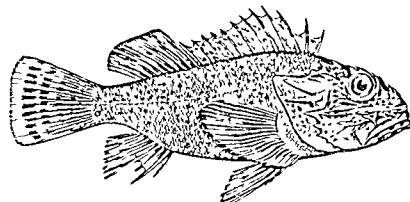
Ambition . . . scrapes for *scorn's* dross.

Mtr. for Magn., p. 508.

scorodite (skōr'ō-dīt), *n.* [Also *skorodite*; so called in allusion to the arsenical fumes given off before the blowpipe; < Gr. *σκόροδος*, contr. *σκόροδ*, garlic, + *-ite*.] A hydrous arseniate of iron, usually occurring in orthorhombic crystals.

tals of a pale leek-green or liver-brown color. It occurs in many localities, associated with arsenical ores, especially with arsenopyrite; it has also been observed as a deposit about some hot springs, as in the Yellowstone region.

Scorpaena (skôr-pē'nā), *n.* [NL. (Artedi; Linnaeus, 1758), < L. *scorpaena*, < Gr. *σκόρπανα*, a fish, *Scorpaena scrofa*, so called in allusion to the dorsal spines, which are capable of inflicting a stinging wound; < *σκόρπιος*, a scorpion: see *scorpion*.] A Linnean genus of fishes, used with varying latitude, now closely restricted and made the type of the family *Scorpenidae*. The original fish of this name is *S. scrofa*, of European waters. Another is *S. porcus*, known as pig-



Scorpene (*Scorpaena guttata*).

foot, found in southern Europe. *S. guttata* is a Californian representative known as *scorpion* or *scorpene*, also *sculpin*; and other species are called in Spanish-speaking countries *rasencios*. See *hogfish*.

Scorpenidae (skôr-pē-ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpaena* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Scorpaena*, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) In Gunther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii percoformes* with perfect or nearly perfect ventrals, and a bony stay for the angle of the preoperculum, which is armed, this stay arising from the infraorbital ring. (b) In Gill's system, those *Scorpenoidea* which have the dorsal fin consisting of an elongated spinigerous and short arthropterous section; well-developed thoracic or post-thoracic ventrals; head moderately compressed; branchial apertures extending forward and not separated by an isthmus; and a dorsadiform (or nuchadiform) trunk. The scorpenoids resemble percoids, having the body oblong, more or less compressed, with usually large head and wide terminal mouth, and ridges or spines on the top and also on the opercles. A bony stay extends from the suborbital to the preopercle; the gill-slits are wide; the scales are ctenoid (sometimes cycloid); and the lateral line is single. The ventrals are thoracic, with one spine and typically five rays; the dorsal is rather long with numerous (from eight to sixteen) spines and about as many soft rays; the anal is rather short, with three spines and from five to ten rays. The pseudobranchiae are large, the pyloric caeca few (less than twelve in number), and an air-bladder is present. Over 20 genera and 200 species inhabit all seas; they are especially numerous in temperate regions of the Pacific ocean, where they form a large, conspicuous, and economically important feature of the piscifauna. The northern species mostly live about rocks, and hence their most general name is *rockfish* or *rock-cod*. Many are viviparous, the young being born alive when about a fourth of an inch long; some of them attain a large size, and all are used for food. Besides *Scorpaena*, notable genera which include American forms are *Sebastes*, *Sebastes*, and *Sebastes*, including a great variety of rockfish or rock-cod, mainly of the Pacific coast, known as *rose-fish*, *redfish*, *snapper*, *bocaccio*, *merou*, *priest-fish*, *clava*, *garrupa*, *flaum*, *rasher* or *rasciera*, *tambor*, *corair*, *fly-fish*, *rena*, *Spanish-flag*, *tree-fish*, etc. See the generic and vernacular names, and cuts under *priest-fish*, *rockfish*, *Sebastes*, *Spanish-flag*, *corair*, and *Scorpaena*.

Scorpeninae (skôr-pē-ni-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpaena* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Scorpenidae*, exemplified by the genus *Scorpaena*, with three pairs of epiphyaryngeals, vertebrae in variable number, and the dorsal commencing above the operculum. The species are mostly tropical and most numerous in the Indo-Pacific region. Some of them are remarkable for brilliancy of color and the development of spines or fringes.

scorpanoid (skôr-pē-noid), *a. and n.* [< *Scorpaena* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling, related to, or belonging to the *Scorpenidae* or *Scorpenoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Scorpenidae*. **Scorpenoidea** (skôr-pē-noi-dē-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpaena* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mail-cheeked fishes, with the hypercoarctoid and hypocoarctoid bones normally developed, a complete myodome, and post-temporals normally articulated with the cranium, comprising the families *Scorpenidae*, *Synanceiidae*, *Hexagrammidae*, and *Anoplopomidae*.

scorpene (skôr-pēn), *n.* [< It. *scorpena* = OF. *scorpene*, < L. *scorpaena*, a fish, *Scorpaena scrofa*: see *Scorpaena*. The name for *S. scrofa* was transferred by the Italian fishermen on the Californian coast to *S. guttata*.] A scorpenoid fish, *Scorpaena guttata*. The cheeks, opercle, and top of the head are naked, the breast is scaly, and the color is brown mottled and blotched with rosy purplish and pale olive. It is about a foot long, and is abundant on the southern Californian coast, where it is also called *sculpin*. See cut under *Scorpaena*.

scorper (skôr-pēr), *n.* [A misspelling of *scupper*.] 1. In wood- and metal-work, a form of gouging-chisel for working in hollows, as in forming bowls and in undercutting carvings, etc.—2. A pointed, flat, or rounded steel tool



Scorpers (def. 1).

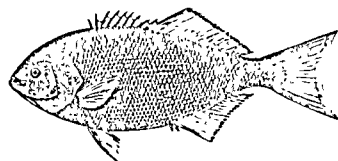
with a sharp edge, set in a wooden or other handle, used by the jeweler for drilling holes and cutting away parts of the metal-work around settings to hold precious stones.

scorpiact (skôr-pi-ak), *a.* [< MGr. *σκόρπιακός*, pertaining to a scorpion, < Gr. *σκόρπιος*, a scorpion: see *scorpion*.] Of or pertaining to a scorpion; figuratively, stinging.

To wound him first with arrows of sharp-pointed words, and then to sting him with a scorpiack censure.

Hacket, *Life of Williams*, i. 82. (Davies.)

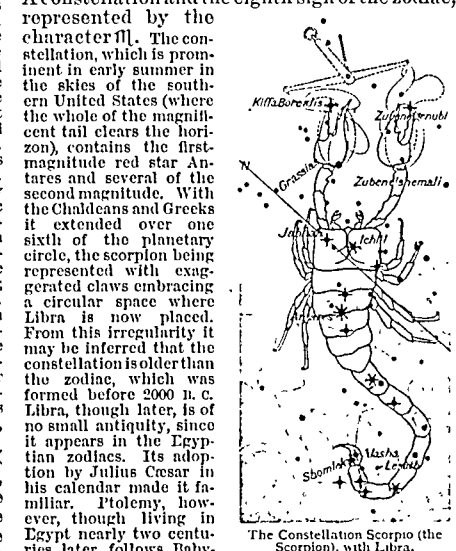
Scorpidinae (skôr-pi-dī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpiis* (-pid-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Scorpiis*. It was introduced by Gill for *Pimblepteridae* with the front teeth incisor-like but without



Medialuna (*Cirsosoma californiensis*), one of the *Scorpidinae*.

roots extending backward, with teeth on the vomer, and the soft fins densely scaly. Few species are known. One, *Cirsosoma californiensis*, occurs along the Californian coast.

Scorpio (skôr-pi-ō), *n.* [L. NL.: see *scorpion*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a Linnean genus of arachnidans, equivalent to the modern order *Scorpionida*, used with various restrictions, now the type of the limited family *Scorpionidae*. See *scorpion*.—2. A constellation and the eighth sign of the zodiac, represented by the character ♏. The constellation, which is prominent in early summer in the skies of the southern United States (where the whole of the magnificent tail clears the horizon), contains the first-magnitude red star Antares and several of the second magnitude. With the Chaldeans and Greeks it extended over one sixth of the planetary circle, the scorpion being represented with exaggerated claws embracing a circular space where Libra is now placed. From this irregularity it may be inferred that the constellation is older than the zodiac, which was formed before 2000 B. C. Libra, though later, is of no small antiquity, since it appears in the Egyptian zodiacs. Its adoption by Julius Caesar in his calendar made it familiar. Ptolemy, however, though living in Egypt nearly two centuries later, follows Babylonian and Greek astronomers in covering the place of Libra with the scorpion's claws. In designating the stars of this constellation by means of the Greek letters, the genitive *Scorpii* (from the alternative Latin form *scorpius*: see *scorpion*) is used: thus, Antares is a *Scorpii*.

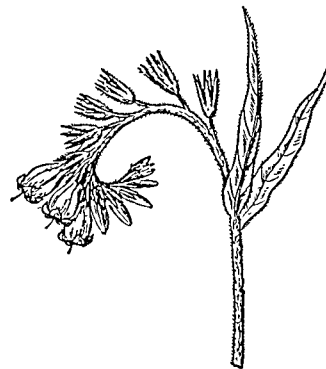


The Constellation Scorpio (the Scorpion), with Libra.

Scorpiodea, **Scorpioidea** (skôr-pi-ō-dē-jī, -oi-dē-jī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scorpioid*.] Same as *Scorpionida*.

scorpioid (skôr-pi-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *σκόρπιοειδής*, contr. *σκόρπιόδης*, like a scorpion, < *σκόρπιος*, a scorpion, + *είδος*, form.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (a) Resembling or related to a scorpion; belonging to the *Scorpionida*. (b) Rolled over or curled like the tail of a scorpion; cincinnal; coiled in a flat spiral.—2. In *bot.*, curved or circinate at the end, like the tail of a scorpion; rolled up toward one side in the manner of a crozier, unrolling as the flowers expand, as in some of the *Boraginaceae*. See cut in next column.

scorpion (skôr-pi-on), *n.* [< ME. *scorpion*, *scorpioun*, *scorpiun*, < OF. *scorpion*, *scorpiun*, *escorpiun*, F. *scorpion* = Pr. Sp. *escorpiun* = Pg. *escorpião* = It. *scorpione*, also *scorpio* = D. *schorpioen* = MLG. *schorpiōn*, *schorpie* = OHG. *scorpio*, *scorpo*, MHG. *schorpe*, *schorpe*, *scorpe*, *scorpe*, G. *scorpion* = Sw. Dan. *skorpion*, < L. *scorpio*(n),



Scorpioid inflorescence of *Symphytum officinale*.

also *scorpius*, < Gr. *σκόρπιος* (later also *σκόρπιον* in sense of a military engine), a scorpion, also a prickly sea-fish, a prickly plant, the constellation so called, a military engine.] 1. In *zoöl.*, an arthropod of the order *Scorpionida*. It has an elongated body; the cephalothorax is continuous with the abdomen, which ends in a long slender post-abdomen, which latter can be curled up over the back and is armed at the end with a sharp sting or telson, more or less hooked like a claw, and connected with a venom-gland, so that its puncture inflicts a poisoned wound. (See also cuts under *Buthus* and *Scorpionidae*.) The sting of a scorpion is painful, and is said to paralyze the organs of speech. The scorpion has also a large pair of nippers in front, like the great claws of a lobster, and the whole figure is suggestive of a little lobster, an inch or a few inches long. Scorpions abound in tropical and warm temperate countries. In the former they attain the maximum size of 8 or 10 inches, and are very formidable. They commonly lurk in dark retreats, as under stones and logs, and are particularly active at night. They are carnivorous and predaceous; they seize their prey with their nippers, and sting it to death. Scorpions are justly dreaded, but some popular beliefs respecting them have no foundation in fact, as that when the creature is surrounded by fire it stings itself to death rather than be burned, or that some fluid extracted from a scorpion will cure its sting.

This is the *scorpium* that maketh uayr mid the heaned, and enueymeth mid the taylor.

Aenbite of Inuyt (E. L. T. S.), p. 62.

I lykne her to the scorpion,

That is a fals flatering best;

For with his hede he maketh feste,

But at amyd his flateringinge

With his tayle he wol stinge

And envenyme.

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 636.

And though I once despair'd of woman, now

I find they relish much of scorpions.

For both have stings, and both can hurt and cure too.

Beau. and Fl., *Custom of the Country*, v. 5.

'Tis true, a scorpion's oil is said

To cure the wounds the vermin made.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. ii. 1020.

Hence—2. Some creature likened to or mistaken for a scorpion, and poisonous or supposed to be so. (a) A false scorpion; any member of the *Pseudoscorpiones*. Among these arachnidans, belonging to the same class as the true scorpion, but to a different order, the members of the genus *Chelifer* are known as book-scorpions. (See *Cheliferidae*, and cut under *Pseudoscorpiones*.) Those called *whip-scorpions* are of the family *Thelyphoridae*. (See cut under *Pedipalpi*.) Closely related to these, and sometimes sharing the name, are the *Phryniidae*. (See cut under *Phryniidae*.) (b) Centipeds and tarantulas are often confounded in the popular mind with scorpions, as are also (c) various small lizards, in the latter case probably from the habit some of them have of carrying their tails up. Thus, in the United States, some harmless lizards or skinks, as of the genera *Sceloporus* and *Eumeces*, are commonly called scorpions. (d) Same as *scorpion-bug*.

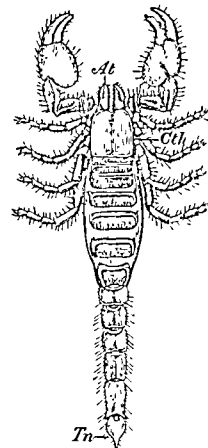
3. In *ichth.*, a scorpion-fish or sea-scorpion: one of several different members of the *Scorpenidae*, some of which are also called *scorpene* and *sculpin*. See cut under *Scorpaena*, and etymology of *Scolopendra*.—4. [cap.] In *astron.*, the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about October 23d. See *Scorpio*, 2.

Th' Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray,

Hung forth in heaven his golden scales,

Yet seen betwixt Astrea and the Scorpion sign.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 998.



Scorpion (*Scorpio aser*), seen from above.

At, the chelicera, or chelate antennae; the large claws are chelate pedipalpi; Cth, cephalothorax; the first two legs are cephalic appendages, the next two thoracic; Tn, the telson or sting.

5. A kind of whip said to have been armed with points like that of a scorpion's tail; a scourge, described as having a handle of iron, or of wood braced and ferruled with iron, and two, three, or more chains attached, like the lashes of a whip, and set with balls, rings, or angled and pointed masses of iron.

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions. 1 Ki. xii. 11.

If the people resisted [Rehoboam], they should be punished with whips, but with scorpions; that is, rods of the wood furnished with barbs, producing a wound like the bite of a scorpion.

Van Lénke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 57.

6. An old military engine, used chiefly in the defense of the walls of a town. It resembled the scorpion in form, consisting essentially of two beams with ropes attached to them, from the middle of which a third beam, called the *stylus*, so disposed as to be pulled back and let go at pleasure; to the top of this beam were fastened iron hooks to which a sling of iron or lead for throwing stones was hung.

H. Crooked Cornies, fleeing bridges fall,
Th'ir scathful Scorpions, that ruyne the wall.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii.

If watched them at the points of greatest danger fall
In 2 under the shots from the scorpions.
Froude, Caesar, p. 349.

74. An instrument for grappling a battering-ram.—81. A gun whose dolphins represented the scorpion.—False scorpion. See def. 2.

scorpion-broom (skôr'pi-on-brôm), *n.* Same as scorpion-plant, 2.

scorpion-bug (skôr'pi-on-bug), *n.* A large predaceous water-beetle whose raptorial fore legs suggest a scorpion; a water-scorpion. See *Nepa*.

scorpion-dagger (skôr'pi-on-dag'ôr), *n.* [Fr. *Hind. bichhu*, a small stiletto with a curved blade, < *bichchlu*, a scorpion.] A small dagger, sometimes poisoned, used by the people of India.

Scorpiones (skôr'pi-ô'nêz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. scorpion* (see *scorpion*).] True scorpions as a suborder of *Arachnida*: distinguished from *Pseudoscorpiones*: synonymous with *Scorpionida*.

scorpion-fish (skôr'pi-on-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Scorpenidae* and genus *Scorpena*; a sea-scorpion: so called on account of the spines of the head and fins. See cut under *Scorpena*.

scorpion-fly (skôr'pi-on-flî), *n.* A neuropterous insect of the family *Panorpidae*, and especially of the genus *Panorpa*: so called from the forceps-like apparatus at the end of the slender abdomen of the male, and the tendency of the abdomen to curl like the tail of a scorpion. *P. communis* is a European example. See cut under *Panorpa*.

scorpion-grass (skôr'pi-on-grâs), *n.* A plant of the genus *Mysotis*; the forget-me-not or mouse-ear.

Scorpion-grass, the old name of the plant now called forget-me-not. . . . It was called *scorpion-grass* from being supposed, on the doctrine of signatures, from its spike resembling a scorpion's tail, to be good against the sting of a scorpion.

Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants. (Latham.)

Mouse-ear scorpion-grass, *Mysotis palustris*.

scorpionic (skôr'pi-on'ik), *a.* [*scorpion* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the scorpion. [Rare.]

Below the Serpent Bearer we find the Scorpion (Scorpio), now fully risen and showing truly scorpionic form.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 3.

Scorpionida (skôr'pi-on'i-dî), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpiones* + *-ida*.] An order of *Arachnida*, having pulmonotracheate respiration, the cephalothorax indistinctly segmented from the abdomen, a long jointed postabdomen ending in a hook or telson, and long maxillary palpi, or pedipalps, ending in a usually large chelate claw, or pincer; the true scorpions or *Scorpiones*. The ambulatory legs are seven-jointed, and of moderate and approximately equal lengths. The eyes are from six to twelve

in number. The falcies or chelicere are well developed and pincer-like. There are four pairs of pulmonotracheae. The long postabdomen or tail is very flexible, and is generally carried curled up over the back; the hook with which it ends is perforated for a poison-duct, and constitutes a sting, sometimes of very formidable character. The order is very homogeneous, and all the forms of it were formerly included in a single family, *Scorpionidae*, or even in the genus *Scorpio*. It has been divided, according to the number of eyes (six, eight, ten, or twelve), into *Scorpionidae*, *Telegonidae*, *Vejonidae*, and *Androctonidae*, and in other ways. From 1 to more than 30 genera are recognized. See cut for *Scorpionidae* above, and those under *Buthus* and *scorpion*.

Scorpionidæ (skôr'pi-on'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpio* (see *scorpion*) + *-idæ*.] A restricted family of scorpions, typified by the genus *Scorpio*. See cut in preceding column.

scorpion-lobster (skôr'pi-on-lob'stêr), *n.* A long-tailed decapod crustacean of the family *Thalassinidae*.

scorpion-oil (skôr'pi-on-oil), *n.* An oily substance formerly prepared from scorpions, and supposed to be capable of curing their sting.

scorpion-plant (skôr'pi-on-plant), *n.* 1. A Javan orchid, *Arachnanthe moschifera* (*Renanthera arachnitis*). It has large creamy-white or lemon-colored flowers, resembling a spider, continuing to bloom from the summit of the spike. 2. *Genista Scorpius* of southwestern Europe. More specifically called *scorpion-broom* and *scorpion-thorn*.

scorpion-senna (skôr'pi-on-sen'î), *n.* See *Coronilla*, 2.

scorpion-shell (skôr'pi-on-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Strombidæ* and genus *Pteroceras*, distinguished by the development of long tubular or channeled spines from the outer lip of the aperture. About a dozen species are known, some a foot long, all inhabitants of the Indian seas and the Pacific, as *P. lambis*.

scorpion-spider (skôr'pi-on-spi'dêr), *n.* Any arachnid of the order *Pedipalpi*; a whip-scorpion: a sort of false scorpion. Those of the family *Thelyphoniidae*, with a long slender whip-like postabdomen, resemble scorpions very closely in superficial appearance. The likeness of the *Phryniidae*, which have merely a button-like postabdomen, is less striking. See cuts under *Phryniidae* and *Pedipalpi*.

scorpion's-tail (skôr'pi-onz-tâl), *n.* See *Scorpiurus*.

scorpion-thorn (skôr'pi-on-thörn), *n.* Same as scorpion-plant, 2.

scorpionwort (skôr'pi-on-wêrt), *n.* 1. Same as scorpion-grass.—2. A leguminous plant, *Ornithopus scorpioides*, native of southern Europe and related to the scorpion-senna.

Scorpiis (skôr'pis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831), < Gr. *σκόρις*, a kind of sea-fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of pimelepteroide fishes, variously limited, containing species of the southern Pacific. The northern fish formerly referred to the genus, the medallina of California, a handsome fish a foot long and valued for food, belongs to the genus *Cresiasoma*. See cut under *Scorpiidae*.

Scorpiurus (skôr'pi-û'rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < Gr. *σκόριον*, a plant so called, lit. 'scorpion-tailed,' < *σκόριος*, scorpion, + *οὐρα*, tail.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Papilionaceae*, tribe *Psittacaceae*, and subtribe *Coronilleae*. It is characterized by flowers solitary or few on a leafless peduncle with beaked petals, and a cylindrical, furrowed, and circinate coiled pod, which is commonly warty or prickly and does not split open, but breaks across into joints containing roundish seeds with remarkably twisted and elongated seed-leaves. There are about 6 species, natives especially of the Mediterranean region, extending from the Canary Islands into western Asia. They are stemless or decumbent herbs, with entire and simple leaves, unlike most of the family in this last respect, and with small yellow nodding flowers. They are curious but not ornamental plants; their rough coiled pods, called 'caterpillars,' are sometimes used to garnish dishes. The species have been named *scorpion's-tail* and *caterpillar-plant*.

scorset, *v.* See *scourset*, *scourset*, 2.

scortatory (skôr'ta-tô-ri), *a.* [*L. scortator*, a fornicator, < *scortari*, associate with harlots, < *scortum*, a harlot.] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

scortch, *v.* An obsolete form of *scotch*.
scorza (skôr'zî), *n.* [*It. scorza* = *Pr. escorsa* = *OF. escorce*, *escorsse* (> *MD. schorsse*), *F. écorce*, bark; from the verb, *It. scorzare* = *Pr. escorsar* = *OF. escorceer*, *F. écorcer*, < *L. excorticare*, strip the bark from: see *excorticate*.] A variety of epidote occurring near Muska, Transylvania, in a form resembling sand.

Scorzonera (skôr-zô-nê'ri), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700); cf. *Sp. escorzonera* = *Pg. escorcioneira* = *F. scorsonère*, *F. dial. escorsionère*, *scorsonère* = *G. skorzonero* = *Sw. skorsonera* = *Dan. skorsonera*, < *It. scorzonera*, appar. lit. 'black bark,' < *scorza*, bark (see *scorza*), + *nera*, black, fem. of *nero*, < *L. niger*, black (see *negro*); said by others to be orig. *Sp. escorzonera* (so named from the use of the root as a remedy for snake-bites), < *escorzon*, snake-poison.] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceae*, type of the subtribe *Scorzonereae*. It is characterized by flowers with involucre bracts of many gradually increasing series, plumose and unequal pappus of many rows, and many-ribbed achenes without a beak and commonly without wings. There are about 120 species, natives especially of the Mediterranean region, extending into central Asia. They are smooth, woolly, or bristly plants, generally perennials, bearing alternate and grass-like or broader and dissected leaves, and rather large long-stalked heads of yellow flowers. The best-known species is *S. Hispanica*, the black salsify, much cultivated, chiefly in Europe, for its root, which is used as a vegetable, and has, when moderately boiled, the remedial properties of dandelion. *S. deltoidea* of Sicily is said to be equal to salsify, and *S. crocifolia* in Greece is a favorite salad and spinach. *S. tuberosa* and perhaps other eastern species afford an edible root. An old name of *S. Hispanica* is *viper's-grass*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Colonel Blunt presented the company . . . with excellent scorzoneras, which he said might be propagated in England as much as parsnips.

Oldenburg, To Boyle, Nov. 15, 1666.

Scot¹ (skot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Scott*; < ME. *Scot*, *Scott*, *Scotte*, pl. *Scottes*, < AS. *Scot*, usually in pl. *Scottas*, *Scéottas* = D. *Schot* = OHG. *Scotto*, MHG. *G. Schotte* = Icel. *Skotr*, usually in pl. *Skotar* = Sw. *Dan. Skotte*, a Scot; cf. OF. *Escot* = Sp. *Pg. Escoto* = *It. Scoto* (< LL.) = Ir. *Scot* = W. *Ysgotiad* (< E.) = Pol. *Szko* = Bohem. *Skot* (< G. or E.); first in LL. *Scôtus*, also *Scéottus*, usually in pl. *Scotti*, *Scotti*, MGr. NGr. *Σκώτος*, pl. *Σκώτοι*, a people in the northern part of Britain, called thence *Scotia* (AS. *Scotland*, *Scotta land*, E. *Scotland*). As with most other names of the early Celtic and Teutonic tribes, the origin of the name is unknown; it has been variously referred—(a) to Gael. *sguit* = Ir. *scuite*, a wanderer; (b) to Gr. *Σκίθος*, *L. Scythia*, *Scythies*, a Scythian, said to mean 'wanderer,' 'nomad,' or, according to an old view, 'an archer' (see *Scythian*); (c) to Gr. *σκότος*, darkness (the LL. *Scôtus*, prop. *Scôtus*, being taken in this view as *Scôtus*, with a short vowel) (see *scotia*). Hence the surname *Scott*, formerly also spelled *Scot*, ME. *Scott*, *Scot*, D. *Schot*, *G. Schott*, OF. *Scot*, *Escot*, etc., ML. *Scotus* (as in *Duns Scotus*), etc., one of the few mod. surnames orig. tribal or national names (others are *Britt*, *Brett*, or *Bret*, *Briton*, *Britton*, or *Britten*, *Saxon*, *Dane*); cf. the surnames *English*, *Irish*, *French*, *G. Deutsch*, *Deutscher*, etc., orig. adj.] 1. A member of a Gaelic tribe, which came from the northern part of Hibernia, and settled in the northwestern part of Britannia (Scotland) about the sixth century.—2. A native or an inhabitant of Scotland, a country lying north of England, and forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

That hot termagant Scot had paid me Scot and lot too.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 114.

Scots, who hao with Wallace bled,
Scots, whom Bruce has often led.

Burns.

scot² (skot), *n.* [Also assimilated *shot*; < ME. *scot*, *scott*, < AS. *scot*, *scott*, also *gescot*, contribution, payment (= OFries. *skot*, *schot*, a payment, = MD. *D. schot* = MLG. *L.G. schot* = G. *schoss* = Icel. *skot*, a contribution, payment, tax; cf. Gael. *sgot* = OF. *cscot*, *F. cœot* = Pr. *escot* = Sp. *Pg. escote* = *It. scotto* (ML. *scotum*), *scot*, payment, < LG. or E.); lit. that which is 'shot' or thrown in, < *scéotan*, pp. *scoten*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *shot*.] 1. A payment; contribution; fine; mulct; reckoning; shot.

Vor altheruerst [first] he becomth tauernyer; thanno he playth ale des [dice], thanno he zeltth his ogen [own]

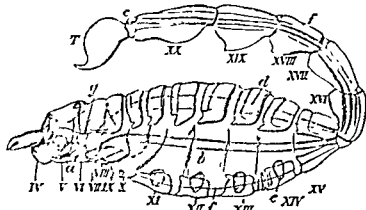


Diagram of Structure of *Scorpionida* (most of the appendages removed).

IV' to XX', fourth to twentieth somite; IV', basis of the pedipalpi or pincers; V, VI, of two succeeding cephalic segments; T, telson or sting; a, mouth; b, alimentary canal; c, anus; d, heart; e, a pulmonary sac; f, line of the ventral ganglionated cord; g, cerebro-ganglion.

goods); thanne he becomth . . . thyef; and thanne mo
hine [him] anhogeth. This is the *scot*: that me ofte
payth. *Agynbite of Inyght* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

Specifically—2. In *old law*, a portion of money
assessed or paid; a customary tax or contribu-
tion laid on subjects according to their ability;
also, a tax or custom paid for the use of a
sheriff or bailiff.—*Scot and lot*. (ME. *scot and lot*,
scotte and lotte, AS. *scot and lot* (cited as *lot et scot* in
the Latin Laws of William the Conqueror); MD. *scot ende*
lot; a riming formula, lit. 'contribution and share,' the
words, as in other riming formulas, being not very deli-
nitely discriminated.] Parish or borough rates or taxes
assessed according to the ability of the person taxed;
hence, to pay *scot and lot* is to pay one's share of the rates
or taxes. *Scot* implies a contribution toward some object
to which others contributed equally; *lot*, the privilege and
liability thereby incurred. Sometimes in the older writ-
ers *lot and scot*.

And that alle and every man in ye for sayd franchises
bering, and the franchises and fre customes of the same
cyte wylling to reloyse, be in *lotte and scott* and partners
of alle maner charges for the state of the same franchises.
. . . And yt all and every man of the franchises of ye same
cite being, and wout ye sayd cite dwelling and haunter
her marchandises in ye same cite, that they be in *scotte*
and *lotte* w^t our commoners of ye same cite or ellis yt they
lese her franchises.

Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 25.
I shalthe redy at *scott and lotte*, and all my duties truly
pay and doo. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

I have paid *scot and lot* there any time this eighteen
years. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, III. 3.

scot² (skot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scotted*, ppr.
scotting. [= OF. *escoter*, < ML. *scolare*, *scollari*;
from the noun.] To pay scot. *Jameson*.

Scot. An abbreviation of *Scotland*, *Scotch*, or
Scottish.

scotalt, *n.* See *scotalte*.

scotalte (skot'äl), *n.* [Also *scotal* (ML. reflex
scotala, *scotala*, *scotalum*, *scotalium*); < *scot* +
alc.] In *law*, the keeping of an ale-house within
a forest by an officer of the forest, and drawing
people (who fear to incur his displeasure) to
spend their money there.

Part of the immunity which the outlaws enjoyed was no
doubt owing to the connivance of the officers of the for-
est, who levied forced contributions from them, and com-
pelled all who feared their displeasure to drink at ale-
houses which they kept, this extortionate practice being
known as *scotalia* or *scottishale*. These exactions were
curbed by the Statute of Tines Levied (27 Ed. I. A. D. 1229),
which enacted that, "No Forrester or Bedel from hence-
forth shall make *scotal*, or gather garb or oats, or any
corn, lamb or pig nor shall make any (gathering but) by
the sight and upon the (view) of the twelve Rangers when
they shall make their (range)." *Robert Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 31.

Scotch¹ (skoeh), *a.* and *n.* [Also (Sc.) *Scots* (= *D. Schots*); a contr. of *Scottish*: see *Scottish*.]

I. *a.* Same as *Scottish*. (The form *Scotch*, usual in
England and the United States, is little used in Scotland,
where either *Scottish* or *Scots* prevails, and where the pre-
ference for *Scotsman* instead of *Scottishman* is still more de-
cided.) — *Scotch asphodel*. See *Tubifera*. — *Scotch at-
torneys*. See *attorney*. — *Scotch barley*. See *barley*. —
Scotch bluebell, or *bluebell of Scotland*. See *bluebell* (*a*)
and *Campanula*. — *Scotch bonnets*, the fairy ring marsh
room. *Warranus urticae*. — *Scotch broom*, an Ameri-
can designation of the common brown, *Cytisus repens*.
— *Scotch cambric*, a fine cotton textile, sometimes
white and sometimes printed, used especially for women's
dr. See *Scotch camomile*. See *camomile*. — *Scotch*
cap. See *bonnet*. I. *Scotch carpet*. See *carpet*.
Scotch catch or *snapp*, in music the rhythmic figure
usually represented by $\frac{2}{4}$ — that is, the division of a
beat into a short part under the accent followed by a long
part, the reverse of the common division, in which the
dotted note precedes. So called because frequently oc-
curring in Scotch songs and dances. It is characteristic
of the strathspey. — *Scotch curls*, a variety of kale, so
called from its curled leaves. — *Scotch dipper* or *duck*.
See *duck*. — *Scotch douche*, a douche of hot water, be-
ginning at a temperature of 10° C., increased gradually to
45–50° C., and immediately followed by cold water, more
generally, a succession of alternate hot and cold douches.
— *Scotch dumpling*, elm, fiddle. See the nouns.
Scotch fir. Same as *Scotch pine*. — *Scotch furnace*, a
simple form of ore-hearth used in smelting lead ores.
Scotch gambit. See *gambit*. — *Scotch grass*. Same as
Parietaria (West Indies). — *Scotch hearth*, a small ore-
hearth or furnace used in Scotland and the north of Eng-
land for smelting lead ore. The hearth bottom and all
the parts adjacent to it are of cast-iron. It is very simi-
lar to the ore-hearth in general use for the same purpose
in the Mississippi valley. See *ore-hearth*. — *Scotch heath*
or *heather*, most properly, *Erica cinerea* (see *heath*, 2),
also [*l. s.*] the common heather, *Calluna vulgaris*. —
Scotch jewelry, loyave, marriage, mist, night-
gale. See the nouns. — *Scotch kale*, a variety of kale
with light-green lobed leaves which are much curled and
crinkled on the margins, green border. — *Scotch peb-
ble*, a semi-precious stone of a kind found in Scotland, and
used in inexpensive jewelry, the mounting of weapons,
and the like; the name is especially given to varieties of
agate and jasper. Compare *caingorn*. — *Scotch pine*,
primrose, rose, saw-fly, scale. See the nouns.
Scotch plannigan, the common red game of Great
Britain, *Lagopus scoticus*. — *Scotch snap*. Same as *Scotch*
catch. — *Scotch spur*, stone, thistle, turbine, etc. See
the nouns. — *Scotch teal*. Same as *Scotch dipper* or *duck*.

II. *n.* 1. Collectively, the people of Scotland.
Also *Scots*, as plural of *Scot*. — 2. The dialect or

dialects of English spoken by the people of Scot-
land. Also *Scots*. — 3. Scotch whisky. [Colloq.]

scotch² (skoeh), *v. t.* [A contraction, perhaps
due in part to association with the unrelated
scotch, of early mod. E. *scorch*, which stands
for **scartch*, a transposed form of *scrach*, as
scart is a transposed form of *scrat*, the orig.
source of *scrach*: see *scrach*, *scrat*, *scart*.] 1. To scratch;
score or mark with slight inci-
sions; notch; hack. See *scotching*.

Afore thy meat, nor afterward.

With knyfe *scotch* thee not the Boorde.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

He *scotched* him and notched him like a carbonado.

Shak., Cor., IV. 6. 107.

Hence—2. To wound slightly.

We have *scotch'd* the snake, not kill'd it.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 2. 13.

3. To dock; fine; amerce. [Prov. Eng.]—
Scotched collops, in *cookery*, a dish consisting of beef cut
or minced into small pieces, and stewed with butter, flour,
salt, pepper, and a finely sliced onion. Also erroneously
scotch collops.

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd,
Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress'd:

What signify *scotch-collops* to a feast?

W. King, Art of Cookery, I. 21.

scotch² (skoeh), *n.* [*scotch*², *v.*] 1. A slight
cut or shallow incision; a scratch; a notch.

I have yet

Room for six *scotches* more.

Shak., A. and C., IV. 7. 10.

Give him [a chub] three or four cuts or *scotches* on the
back with your knife, and broil him on charcoal.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 67.

2. A line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.
— Out of all *scotch*, excessively. *Hallivell*.

scotch³ (skoeh), *n.* [An irreg. extension of
scote (due to confusion with *scotch*²).] 1. A
prop or strut placed behind or before a wheel,
to prevent its moving, or placed under a log to
prevent it from rolling.

Some bits of old rails lying near might have been used
as *scotches*, but no one thought of this.

The Engineer, LXVIII. 115.

2. In *well-boring*, a slotted bar used to hold up
the rod and tools while a section is being at-
tached or detached from above.

scotch³ (skoeh), *v.* [*scotch*³, *n.*] I. *trans.*
To prop or block, as the wheel of a coach or
wagon, with a stone or other obstacle; hence,
to put on the brake or drag to.

Stop, dear nature, these incessant advances of thine, let
us *scotch* these ever-tolling wheels.

Emerson, New England Reformers.

II. *intrans.* To hold back.

For when they come to giving unto holle and necessarye
us, then they will stike at a pennie, and *scotch* at a
great, and every thing is too much.

Dent's Pathway, p. 74. (*Hallivell*.)

Scotch-amulet (skoeh'am'u-let), *n.* A British
geometrical moth, *Dasydia obfusca*.

Scotch-and-English (skoeh'and-ing'glish), *n.*
The boys' game of prisoner's base as played in
Great Britain: so called in the north of Eng-
land, probably in allusion to the old border
wars.

Scotch-cap (skoeh'kap), *n.* The wild black
raspberry. [*U. S.*]

scotch-collops. See *scotched collops*, under
*scotch*².

scotch-hop (skoeh'hop), *n.* Same as *hop-scotch*.
Clarke, Phraseologia Puerilis (1655), p. 322.
(*Hallivell*.)

scotching (skoeh'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scotch*²,
v.] In *masonry*, a method of dressing stone
either with a pick or with pick-shaped chisels
inserted into a socket formed in the head of a
hammer. Also *scotching*.

Scotchman¹ (skoeh'man), *n.*; pl. *Scotchmen*
(-men). [Also *Scotsman* (see *Scotch*¹, *a.*); early
mod. E. *Scotchman*; < *Scotch*¹ + *man*.] A na-
tive of Scotland; a Scotsman.

scotchman² (skoeh'man), *n.*; pl. *scotchmen*
(-men). [*scotch*² + *man*.] Naut., a wrap-
ping of stiff canvas or a piece of wood or metal
fitted to a shroud or any other standing rigging,
to save it from being chafed.

At sea there is generally an ugly chafe between the
lower and the futtock shrouds, to prevent which good
iron *scotchmen* should be sewed to the former.

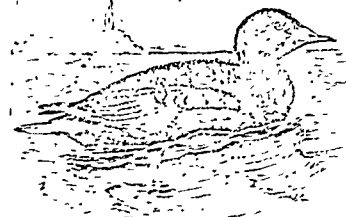
Luce, Seamanship, p. 118, note.

scote (sköt), *n.* [Also *scout*; prob. < OF. *escot*,
F. *scot*, a branch or stump of a tree, F. dial.
ascot, a prop, < OHG. *scuz*, a shoot, MHG.
schuz, G. *schuss*, a shot: see *shot*¹.] A prop.
[Prov. Eng.]

scote (sköt), *v. t.* [Also *scout*; prob. < OF. **as-
coter*, *ascouter*, F. dial. (Wall.) *ascoter*, prop,

< *ascot*, a prop, *escot*, a branch of a tree: see
scote, *n.* The word is usually referred to Bret.
scotzys, shoulder, prop, *scotz*, shoulder, W.
ysgwyddo, shoulder, *ysgwydd*, a shoulder. Hence
later *scotch*³.] To stop or block, as a wheel, by
placing some obstacle, as a stone, under it to
prevent its rolling; scotch.

scoter (sköt'ër), *n.* [Also, in comp., *scooter* (also
scoter-duck, *scooter-duck*); also *scoot*, perhaps <
lecl. *skoti*, shooter, < *skjöta*, shoot: see *shoot*.
Cf. *scoot*², *scooter*².] A large sea-duck of the
genus *Oedemia*, belonging to the subfamily
Fuligulinae, having in the male the plumage



Male Black Scoter (*Oedemia nigra*).

black and a red gibbosity of the bill, as *Oedemia*
nigra of Europe. The corresponding American spe-
cies is *O. americana*. The name is extended to the velvet
or white-winged scoter, *O. fusca* or *O. velutina*, and to
the surf-scooter, *O. perspicillata*. In the United States all
three species are commonly called *scot*, or *sea-scot*, with
various qualifying terms and some very fanciful names.
See *Oedemia*, and cut under *Pelionetta*. — **Double scoter**,
the great black scoter, *Oedemia fusca*.

scoter-duck (sköt'ër-duk), *n.* Same as *scoter*.

scot-free (sköt'frö), *a.* [*scot*² + *free*.] 1.
Free from payment of scot; untaxed.

By this light, a cogging cheator; . . . he furnissheth your
ordinary, for which he feels *scot-free*.

Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

2. Unhurt; clear; safe. In this sense also *shot-
free*, with the intention of a pun.

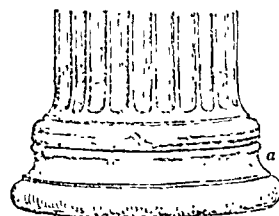
They'll set me *scot-free* from your men and you.

Greene, Alphonsus, v.

I, at whom they shot, sit here *shot-free*.

B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

scotia (sköt'i-i), *n.* [= F. *scotie*, < Gr. *σκοτία*,
darkness, < *σκοτος*, darkness, gloom.] A con-
cave molding,



Base of Column (Ionic) of the Erechtheum, Athens. *a*, scotia.

used especial-
ly beneath the
eye, as in the
bases of col-
umns between
the fillets of the
tori. It takes its
name from the
dark shadow for-
med by it. It is fre-
quently found in
the best work by
the junction of
curved surfaces of
different radii, or
of curves which are not segments of a circle. Sometimes
called *casement* (erroneously *casemate*), and often, from its
resemblance to the groove of a common pulley, *trochilus*.
See also diagram under *base*², 3.

Scoticè (sköt'i-së), *adv.* [NL., < LL. *Scoticus*,
Scottish, < *Scotus*, *Scot*: see *Scot*¹.] In the
Scotch manner; in the Scotch language.

Scoticism, *Scoticize*. See *Scotticism*, *Scotticize*.

scotino (sköt-të-nö), *n.* [It.] The smoke-tree
or Venetian sumac, *Rhus cotinus*; also, its pul-
verized foliage used as a tanning material.

Scotish, *a.* An erroneous form of *Scottish*.

Scotism (sköt'izm), *n.* [*Scotus* (see def.) +

-ism.] The metaphysical system of John Duns
Scotus (born probably at Duns in Berwick-
shire, Scotland, though the place is doubtful;
died at Cologne in 1308), the most accurate
thinker of the middle ages. His method is the logical
analysis of the elements of existence. His fundamental
doctrine is that distinctions which the mind inevitably
draws are to be considered as real, although they do not
exist in the things apart from their relations to mind.
Such distinctions were called *formal*, the abstractions
thence resulting *formalities*, and those who insisted upon
them *formalists* or *formalizers* (Middle Latin *formalizan-
tes*). He taught the important principle of *hæcceity* — that
individual existence is no quality, is capable of no descrip-
tion or general conception, but is a peculiar element of be-
ing. He held that the natures of genera and species, as
animal and *horse*, are real, and are not in themselves either
general or particular, though they cannot exist except as
particular nor be thought except as general. The teach-
ing of Scotism in the English universities was prohibited
by the royal injunctions of 1535.

Scotist (sköt'ist), *n.* [= F. *Scotiste* = Sp. Pg.
Escotista = It. *Scotista*, < ML. *Scotista*, < *Scot-*

tus (see *Scotism*): see *Scotl.*] A follower of Duns Scotus. See *Scotism*.

Dun's disciples, and like draft called *Scotists*, the children of darkness, raged in every pulpit against Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 75.

Scotiste and *Thomists* now in peace remain.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 444.

Scotistic (skō-tis'tik), *a.* [*< Scotist + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Scotists.

Scotize (skō'tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Scotized*, ppr. *Scotizing*. [*< Scotl. + -ize.*] To imitate the Scotch, especially in their opposition to prelacy.

The English had *Scotized* in all their practices.

Heulin, Life of Laud, p. 72. (*Davies*.)

scotograph (skō'tō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. σκοτος, darkness, + γράφω, write.*] An instrument by which one may write in the dark, or for aiding the blind to write.

scotoma (skō-tō'mā), *n.*; pl. *scotomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL., < Gr. σκοτωμα, darkness: see scotomy.*] A defect in the visual field.

scotome (-skō'tōm), *n.* [*< NL. scotoma, q. v.*] A scotoma.

scotomy (skō'tō-mī), *n.* [*< F. scotome = Sp. Pg. scotomia = It. scotomia, < NL. *scotomia, irreg. < Gr. σκοτωμα, darkness, dizziness, vertigo. < σκοτος, become dark, < σκοτος, darkness.*] Imperfect vision, accompanied with giddiness.

I shall shame you worse, an I stay longer.

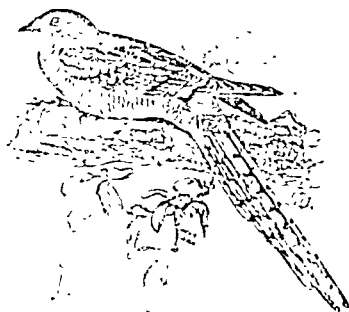
I have got the *scotomy* in my head already: . . .

You all turn round — do you not dance, gallants?

Middleton, *Massinger*, and *Rouley*, Old Law, iii. 2.

Scotophis (skō'tō-fis), *n.* [*NL. (Baird and Giraud, 1853), < Gr. σκοτος, darkness, gloom, + φιδ, snake.*] A genus of colubrine serpents of North America, having carinated scales only on the median dorsal rows, and the plates on the head typical. There are several species, as *S. al. h. danensis*, among the largest serpents of the United States, but perfectly harmless. The characteristic color is brown or black in square blotches on the back and sides, separated by lighter intervals.

Scotornis (skō-tōr'nīs), *n.* [*NL. (Swainson, 1837, as Scotornis, appar. by misprint, corrected by same author in same year to Scotornis), < Gr. σκοτος, darkness, gloom, + ορνις, a bird.*] A genus of African *Caprimulgidae*, characterized by the great length of the tail, as in *S. longicaudus*.



Scotornis longicaudus.

gicandus, the leading species, of western Africa. The genus is also named *Climacurus* (Gloger, 1842) from this characteristic.

scotoscope (skō'tō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. σκοτος, darkness, gloom, + σκοπεω, examine, view.*] An old optical instrument designed to enable one to discern objects in the dark; a night-glass.

There comes also Mr. Reeve, with a microscope and *scotoscope*. For the first I did give him £5. 10s. . . . The other he gives me, and is of value; and a curious curiosity it is to look objects in a darke room with.

Pepys, Diary, Aug. 13, 1664.

Scots (skōts), *a.* and *n.* [A contracted form of ME. *Scottis*, dial. form of *Scottish*; see *Scottish*, *Scottch.*] *I. a.* Scotch; *Scottish*: as, *Scots law*; five pound *Scots*. [*Scottch.*]

We think na on the lang *Scots* miles.

Burns, *Tain o' Shanter*.

Scots Grays. See *gray*, 4.

II. n. The Scottish dialect.

Scotsman (skōts'mān), *n.*; pl. *Scotsmen* (-men).

A native of Scotland; a Scot. Also *Scotchman*.

Scott¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Scotl.*

scott², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *scott¹*.

scottering (skō'tēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of **scotter*, *v.*, perhaps a var. of *scatter*.] The burning of a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey*, 1731. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scotticism (skōt'is-izm), *n.* [*< LL. Scotticus, Scottish, Scottish (see Scottish), + -ism.*] An

idiom or expression peculiar to Scotland. Also *Scotticism*.

Scotticize (skōt'is-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Scotticized*, ppr. *Scotticizing*. [*< LL. Scotticus, Scottish, < AS. *Scotisc, by reg. umlaut Scytisc, Scittisc (= D. Schotsch, Schots = G. Schottisch = Icel. Skotskr = Sw. Skottsk = Dan. Skotsk), Scottish, < Scot, pl. Scottas, Scot, + -ize, E. -ish¹. Cf. LL. Scotticus, = MGr. Νγκρ. Σκωτικός, Scottish; OF. Escossais, F. Escossais = Sp. Escocés = Pg. Escocês = It. Escosse (> MGr. Σκωτίας), < ML. as if *Scotensis, Scottish, a Scotchman, < LL. Scotia (> OF. Escosse, F. Escosse = Sp. Escocia = Pg. Escassia = It. Scozia), Scotland, < Scotus, a Scot: see *Scotl.*]* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Scotland or its inhabitants; pertaining to the form of English peculiar to Scotland, or to the literature written in it; Scotch: as, *Scottish scenery*; *Scottish traits*. See *Scotch¹*.

Scottification (skōt'is-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< Scottify + -ication.*] The act of Scottifying something, or of giving a Scottish character or turn to it; also, that which has been Scottified or rendered Scottish in character or form. [*Colloq.*]

Which *scottification* I hope some day to print opposite Caxton's own text.

F. J. Furnivall, Forewords to Booke of Precedence

([*C. E. T. S.*, extra ser.), p. xvii.

Scottify (skōt'is-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Scottified*, ppr. *Scottifying*. [*< LL. Scotticus, Scottish, Scottish, + -fy.*] To render Scotch in character or form; give a Scottish turn to. [*Colloq.*]

Adam Loutfut, Sir Wm. Cunnymyn's scribe, had copied the poem from an English original, and *scottified* it as he copied.

F. J. Furnivall, Forewords to Booke of Precedence

([*C. E. T. S.*, extra ser.), p. xvii.

Scottish (skōt'ish), *a.* [Also contracted *Scotch*, *Sc. Scots*; < ME. *Scottish*, *Scotysch*, *Sc. Scottis*, < AS. **Scotisc*, by reg. umlaut *Scytisc*, *Scittisc* (= D. *Schotsch*, *Schots* = G. *Schottisch* = Icel. *Skotskr* = Sw. *Skottsk* = Dan. *Skotsk*), *Scottish*, < Scot, pl. *Scottas*, Scot, + -ish, E. -ish¹. Cf. LL. *Scotticus*, = MGr. Νγκρ. Σκωτικός, Scottish; OF. *Escossais*, F. *Escossais* = Sp. *Escocés* = Pg. *Escocês* = It. *Escosse* (> MGr. Σκωτίας), < ML. as if **Scotensis*, Scottish, a Scotchman, < LL. *Scotia* (> OF. *Escosse*, F. *Escosse* = Sp. *Escocia* = Pg. *Escassia* = It. *Scozia*), Scotland, < *Scotus*, a Scot: see *Scotl.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Scotland or its inhabitants; pertaining to the form of English peculiar to Scotland, or to the literature written in it; Scotch: as, *Scottish scenery*; *Scottish traits*. See *Scotch¹*.

It was but xx *scotysch* myle from the Castell of Vandebires.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 187.

Scottish dance, the schottische.—**Scottish school**. See *school*.

scoup, *n.* See *skup¹*.

scould, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *scowl*.

scould, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *scold*.

Scoulton pewit. See *pewit*.

scoundrel (skoun'drel), *n.* and *a.* [With excrecent *d* (as in *thunder*, *tender*, etc.), for earlier **scounrel*, **scounrel*, with suffix -el, denoting a person, < *scunner*, *scunner*, disgust, cause loathing, also feel disgust at, loathe, shun; or from the related noun, **scunner*, *scunner*, *scunner*, an object of disgust, also one who shrinks through fear, a coward: see *scunner*, *v.* and *n.*, and the ult. source *shun*. This etymology, due to Skeat, is no doubt correct; but the absence of early quotations leaves it uncertain whether the orig. sense was 'one who shuns or shrinks,' i. e. a coward, or 'one who causes disgust,' 'one who is shunned.'] *I. n.* A base, mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a low villain; a man without honor or virtue.

By this hand, they are *scoundrels* and substractors.

Shak., T. N., i. 3. 36.

=*Syn.* Knave, rogue, cheat, swindler, sharper.

II. a. Belonging to or characteristic of a scoundrel; base; mean; unprincipled.

"A penny saved is a penny got."

Firm to this *scoundrel* maxim keepeth he.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, l. 50.

scoundrelism (skoun'drel-izm), *n.* [*< scoundrel + -ism.*] Scoundrels collectively, or their ways or habits; scoundrelism.

High-born *scoundrelism*.

Froude.

scoundrelism (skoun'drel-izm), *n.* [*< scoundrel + -ism.*] The practices of a scoundrel; baseness; turpitude; rascality.

Thus . . . shall the Bastille be abolished from our Earth. . . . Alas, the *scoundrelism* and hard usage are not so easy of abolition!

Carlyle, French Rev., i. v. 9.

scoundrelly (skoun'drel-i), *a.* [*< scoundrel + -ly¹*.] Characteristic of a scoundrel; base; mean; villainous; rascally.

I had mustered the *scoundrelly* dragoons ten minutes ago in order to beat up Burley's quarters

Scott, Old Mortality, xxviii.

scouner (skou'nér), *v.* and *n.* Same as *scunner*. **scoup¹** (skoup), *v.* A dialectal variant of *scoup*. **scoup²** (skoup), *v. i.* [*Also scoup*; early mod. E. *scoupe*, *scope*, < ME. *scopen*, < Icel. *skoppa*, take a run; perhaps connected with Icel. *skoppa*, spin like a top, and with E. *skip*.] To leap or move hastily from one place to another; run; scamper; skip. [*Scottch.*]

I scoupe as a Lyon or a tygre dothe whan he doth folowe his praye. Je vas par saultées.

Palsgrave.

That it ne can goe *scope* abroad where it woulde gladly goe. Drant, *Horace* (1567), fo. E. iii. (Cath. Ang., p. 324).

The shame *scoup* in his company,

And land where'er he gae!

Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 104).

scour¹ (skour), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scoure*, *scower*, *scovre*, *skour*, *skoure*; < ME. *scouren*, *scouren*, *scoren* (= D. *schuren* = MLG. *schuren*, LG. *schueren*, *schueren* = MG. *schüren*, G. *schuern* = Dan. *skure* = Sw. *skura*), *scour*, prob. < OF. *escurer* = Pr. Sp. *escurar* = It. *scurare* (ML. reflex *scurare*), *scour*, rub, < L. *excurare*, used only in pp. *excურatus*, take great care of, < ex-intensive + *curare*, care for: see *cure*, *v.*] **I. trans.** 1. To cleanse by hard rubbing; clean by friction; make clean and bright on the surface by rubbing; brighten.

Ther thei . . . *scoured* hauberkes and furbished swerdes and helmes.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 313.

Scouring and forbishing his head-piece or morion.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 809.

2. To cleanse from grease and dirt by rubbing or scrubbing thoroughly with soap, washing, rinsing, etc.; cleanse by scrubbing and the use of certain chemical appliances: as, to *scour* blankets, carpets, articles of dress, etc.; to *scour* woollens.

In some lakes the water is so nitrous as, if foul clothes be put into it, it *scoureth* them of itself.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 362.

Every press and vat

Was newly *scoured*.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 293.

3. To cleanse or clean out by flushing, or by a violent flood of water.

Augustus, having destroyed Anthony and Cleopatra, brought Egypt into a Province, and *scoured* all the Trenches of Nilus.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 586.

The British Channel, with its narrow funnel opening at the straits of Dover, is largely *scoured* by the Atlantic rollers or tidal waves.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 63.

4. To purge thoroughly or with violence; purge drastically.

What rhubarb, cyme (in some eds. *senna*), or what purgative drug,

Would *scour* these English hence?

Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 50.

I will *scoure* thy gorge like a hawk.

Marston and Barksled, Insatiate Countess, v.

5. To cleanse thoroughly in any way; free entirely from impurities, or whatever obstructs or is undesirable; clear; sweep clear; rid.

The kings of Lacedemon having sent out some gallees, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *scour* the sea of the pirates, they met us.

Sir P. Sidney.

And, like a sort of true-born scavengers, *Scour* me this famous realm of enemies.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 2.

6. To remove by scouring; cleanse away; obliterate; efface.

Never came reformation in a flood,

With such a heady currence, *scouring* faults.

Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 34.

Sour grief and sad repentance *scours* and clears

My stains with tears.

Quarles, Emblems, ii. 14.

7. To run over and scatter; clean out.

And Whackum in the same play ["The Scourers"] describes the doings of the fraternity of Scourers. "Then how we *Scour'd* the Market People, over-threw the Butter Women, defeated the Pippin Merchants."

Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 179.

How many sail of well-mann'd ships before us . . . Have we pursu'd and *scour'd*!

Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

Scoured wool, wool which has been thoroughly cleansed after shearing.

II. intrans. 1. To rub a surface for the purpose of cleansing it.

Speed. She can wash and *scour*.

Launce. A special virtue. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 313.

2. To cleanse cloth; remove dirt or grease from a texture.

Warm water . . . *scoureth* better than cold.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 362.

3. To be purged thoroughly or violently; use strong purgatives.

And although he [Greene] continually *scoured*, yet still his belly sweld, and neuer left swelling vpward, untill it sweld him at the hart and in his face.

Repentance of Robert Greene (1592), Sig. D. 2.

scour¹ (skour), *n.* [*< scour¹, v.*] 1. The clearing action of a strong, swift current through a narrow channel; the removal of more or less of the material at the bottom of a river or tidal channel by the action of a current of water flowing over it with sufficient velocity to produce this effect.

There is a low water depth of only about 4 ft., but this is to be increased by about 20 ft. by dredging and scour.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 452.

2. A kind of diarrhea or dysentery among cattle or other animals; violent purging.—3. The material used in scouring or cleansing woollens, etc.

The wool was then lifted out and drained, after which it was rinsed in a current of clean water to remove the scour, and then dried.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 657.

scour² (skour), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scover*, *scowre*; < ME. *scouren*, *scoren*, *schouren*, < OF. *escourre*, *escorre*, rush forth, run out, scatter, diminish, = It. *scorrere*, run over, run hither and thither, < L. *excurrere*, run out, run forth: see *excure*, of which *scour²* is a doublet. *Scour* in these senses is generally confused with *scour¹*. Hence *seur* (a var. of *scour²*), *scurry*. Cf. *scourse²*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To run with celerity; scamper; scurry off or along.

It is better that we to hoom *schouere*.
King Alisaunder, I. 3722.

In plesuris new your hert dooth *score* and rauge.
Paston Letters, III. 185.

The Moon was kind, and as we *scoured* by
Show'd us the Deed whereby the great Creator
Instated her in that large Monarchy.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, I. 101.

2. To rove or range for the purpose of sweeping or taking something.

Barbarossa, *scouring* along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome.
Knolles, *Hist. Turks*.

II. *trans.* To run quickly over or along, especially in quest or as if in quest of something.

Not so, when swift Camilla *scours* the plain.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 372.

We ventured out in parties to *scour* the adjacent country.
B. Franklin, *Autoblog.*, p. 235.

scourage (skour'āj), *n.* [*<scour¹ + -age.*] Refuse water after cleaning or scouring.

scourer¹ (skour'ēr), *n.* [*<scour¹ + -er.*] 1. One who scours or cleans by rubbing or washing.—2. A form of grain-cleaner in which smut, dust, etc., are removed from the berry by a rubbing action. *E. H. Knight*.—3. A drastic cathartic.

scourer² (skour'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scourer*; < ME. **scourer*, *scorer*; < *scour² + -er.*] 1. One who runs with speed.—2. One who scours or roams the streets by night; a rover, robber, or footpad; specifically, one of a band of young scamps who, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, roamed the streets of London and committed various kinds of mischief.

Bulles and *scourers* of a long standing.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 324.

Who has not heard the *scourer's* midnight fame?
Who has not trembled at the Mohock's name?
Gay, *Trivia*, III. 325.

scourge (skérj), *n.* [*< ME. scourge, scourge, scourt, scourge, schorge, schurge*, < OF. *escorge, escurge*, = It. *scorggia*, a whip, scourge; cf. the deriv. OF. *escorgit, escorgie, escourgie*, a whip, scourge, thong, lathet, F. *escorgée*, a scourge; prob. < L. *ex-* intensive + *corrigere*, a thong, lathet for a shoe, LL. *rein*, < *corrigere*, make straight: see *correct*. In this view the OIt. *scoriata, scoriada, scuriata, scuriada*, It. *scoriada*, a whipping, a whip, scourge, is unrelated, being connected with *scoria*, a whip, *scoriare*, whip, lit. 'flay,' < L. *excoriare*, flay: see *excoriate*.] 1. A whip for the infliction of pain or punishment; a lash. See *flagellum*, I.

A *scourge*; flagellum, flagellum.
Cath. Angl., p. 324.

In his sermon at on tyme he had a baly in his hand, a nother tyme a *schorge* the ilde tyme a Crowne of thorne
Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 3.

And when he had made a *scourge* of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple.
John II. 15.

Hence—2. A punishment; a punitive affliction; any means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering.

Famine and plague . . . are sent as *scourges* for amendment.
2 Esd. xvi. 10.

Wars are the *scourge* of God for sin.

Barton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 41.

3. One who or that which greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys.

The Nations which God hath made use of for a *scourge* to others have been remarkable for nothing so much as for the virtues opposite to the most prevailing vices among those who were overcome by them.
Stillfleet, *Sermons*, I. x.

scourge (skérj), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *scourged*, prp. *scourging*. [*< ME. scourgen, scorgen, schorgen*, < OF. *escorgier, escourgier, escorgier*, whip, < *escorge*, a whip: see *scourge*, *n.*] 1. To

whip with a scourge; lash; apply the scourge to.

A philosopre upon a tyme . . . broghte a yerde to *scourge* the child.
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

From thens we went vnto ye hous of Pylate, in ye whiche our Sauyoure was *scorged*, betyn, crowned with thorne.
Sir R. Guyford, *Pylgrimage*, p. 29.

Is it lawfull for you to *scourge* a man that is a Roman?
Acts xxii. 25.

2. To punish with severity; chastise or correct; afflict for sins or faults, and for the purpose of correction.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and *scourgeth* every son whom he receiveth.
Heb. xii. 6.

3. To afflict greatly; harass; torment.

Bashaws or governors have been allowed to *scourge* and impoverish the people.
Brougham.

scourger (skér'jér), *n.* [*< scourge + -er.*] One who scourges or punishes; specifically, a flagellant.

The sect of the *scourgers* (i. e. flagellants) broached several capital errors. *N. Trindal*, tr. of *Rapin's Hist. Eng.*

scourge-stick (skérj'stik), *n.* A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the *scourge-stick* and leather strap should be left to their own making.
Locke, *Education*, § 130.

scouring (skour'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scour¹*, *v.*]

The act expressed by the verb to *scour* in its various senses. Specifically—(a) In *woolen-manuf.*, the process of beating a fabric in water to clean it from the oil and dirt incident to the manufacture. The work is sometimes performed in a scouring-stock or scouring-machine. (b) The cleaning of metal as a preliminary process in electroplating or tin-plate making. (c) In *hydraulic engin.*, *sauces flushing*. (d) A method of treating grain by rubbing and brushing in a grain-cleaner or scouter to free it from smut, mildew, etc. (e) In *leather-manuf.*, a method of treating green hides to remove the flesh or the bloom. The hides are set closely on a sloping table, and treated with stiff brushes and water. (f) In *angling*, the freshening and reddening of angletworms for bait, by placing them for a while in clean sand, their wriggling in which rubs off the earth.

scouring (skour'ing), *p. a.* Having an erosive action on the hearth of the furnace: said of slag which is very fusible and fluid when melted, highly vitreous when cooled, also generally very silicious and ferruginous in composition.

If the slag becomes more or less of a *scouring* character through incomplete reduction of considerable amounts of iron, notable quantities of phosphorus are . . . present therein.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 236.

scouring-ball (skour'ing-bál), *n.* A ball combined of soap, ox-gall, and absorbent earth, used for removing stains of grease, paint, fruit, etc., from cloth.

scouring-barrel (skour'ing-bar'el), *n.* A machine in which scrap-iron or small articles of metal are freed from dirt and rust by friction.

scouring-basin (skour'ing-bá'sn), *n.* A reservoir in which tidal water is stored up to a certain level, and let out from sluices in a rapid stream for a few minutes at low water, to scour a channel and its bar. *E. H. Knight*.

scouring-drops (skour'ing-drops), *n. pl.* A mixture in equal quantities of essential oil of turpentine and oil of lemon-peel, used to remove stains of grease, paint, fruit, etc., from cloth.

scouring-machine (skour'ing-má-shēn'), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a machine for cleansing the cloth from oil and dirt. It consists of two large rollers by means of which the cloth is passed through a trough containing dung and stale urine. Compare *scouring-stock*.

scouring-rush (skour'ing-rush), *n.* One of the horsetails, *Equisetum hiemale*: so called on account of its silicious coating, being used domestically and in the arts to polish wood and even metals. Other species may to some extent be so employed and named. *E. hiemale* is reputed diuretic, and is used to some extent for dropsical diseases, etc. Also called *share-grass*, and, as imported into England from the Netherlands, *Dutch rush*. See *Equisetum*, *horse-pipe*, *pesterwort*.

scouring-stick (skour'ing-stik), *n.* A rod used for cleaning the barrel of a gun: sometimes the ramrod, sometimes a different implement.

scouring-stock (skour'ing-stok), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, an apparatus in which cloths are treated after weaving to remove the oil added to the wool before carding, and to cleanse them from the dirt taken up in the process of manufacture. The cloth is put into a trough containing a solution in water of hog's dung, urine, and soda or fullers' earth, and pounded with heavy oaken mallets which oscillate on an axis, and are lifted by tappet-wheels. Compare *scouring-machine*.

scouring-table (skour'ing-tá'bl), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a large strong table used for scouring. It has a top of stone or some close-grained wood, slightly inclined away from the workman so that the water may run off at the side opposite to him.

scourse¹ (skörs), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scorse*, *scorce*, *scoss*, dial. *scoce*; supposed by some to be an aphetic form of *discourse*, taken in the sense 'exchange words,' hence 'exchange, trade' (see *discourse*, *v.*). The word seems to have been used chiefly with ref. to trading in horses, and prob. arose by confusion from *course¹*, also written *coarse*, and the orig. *course²*, esp. in the comp. *horse-course*, which alternated with *horse-scourer*: see *course¹*, *course²*.] I. *trans.* To exchange; barter; trade; swap: as, to *scourse* horses.

I know the barber will *scourse* [the fiddle] . . . away for some old cittern.

Middleton, *More Dissemblers Besides Women*, v. 1.

In strength his equal, blow for blow they *scored*.
Drayton, *Battle of Agincourt*, p. 66.

This done, she makes the stately dame to light,
And with the aged woman cloths to *score*.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of *Ariosto's Orlando Furioso*, xx. 78.

II. *intrans.* To make an exchange; exchange; trade.

Or cruel, if thou canst not, let us *score*,
And for one piece of thine my whole heart take.
Drayton, *Idea*, lii.

Will you *scourse* with him? you are in Smithfield; you may sit yourself with a fine easy-going street-nag.
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.

[Now only prov. Eng.]

scourse² (skörs), *n.* [See *course¹*, *v.*] *Discourse*. [Rare.]

Yet lively vigour rested in his mind,
And recompenseth them with a better *score*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 55.

scourse² (skörs), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *scorse*; < OF. *escourser*, *escorser*, *escorcier*, *escorcier*, run, run a course, < L. *excurrere*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *scour²*, *excursion*.] To run; scamper; hurry; skurry.

And from the country back to private farms he *scoured*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. ix. 3.

scouse (skous), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *lobscouse*.

The cook had just made for us a mess of hot *scouse*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 34.

scout¹ (skont), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skont*, *skout*; < ME. *scoute*, < OF. *escoute*, a spy, scout, watchman, F. *écoute*, a watch, lookout (= Sp. *escucha* = Pg. *escuta* = It. *ascolla*, *scolla*, a spy, scout, watchman), < *escouter*, *ascouter*, *escoller*, *escutter*, F. *écouter* = Pr. *escoutar* = OSp. *ascuchar*, Sp. *escuchar* = Pg. *escutar* = It. *ascultare*, *scultare*, listen, < L. *auscultare*, listen: see *auscultate*. Cf. *scout*.] 1. A person sent out to gain and bring in information; specifically, one employed to observe the motions and obtain intelligence of the numbers of an enemy.

Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again
That dogg'd the mighty army of the Dauphin?
Shak., I Hen. VI., iv. 3. 1.

2†. A scouting party.

Mount. What were those pass'd by?
Boeca. Some *scout* of soldiers, I think.
Mount. It may be well so, for I saw their horses.
Deau. and Fl., *Knight of Malta*, iv. 2.

3†. A spy; a sneak.

I'll beg for you, steal for you, go through the wide world with you, and starve with you, for though I be a poor coler's son I am no *scout*.
Smollett, *Roderick Random*, xv. (*Davies*).

4. A college servant or waiter. [Oxford and Harvard universities.]

No *scout* in Oxford, no gyp in Cambridge, ever matched him in speed and intelligence.

Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xvi.

5. In *cricket*, a fielder.

It [the ball] fell upon the tip of the bat, and bounded far away over the heads of the *scouts*.
Dickens, *Pickwick*, vii.

6. The act of looking out or watching; look-out; watch.

While the rat is on the *scout*,
And the mouse with curious snout.
Cowper, *The Cricket* (trans.).

7. One of various birds of the auk family (*Alcidae*) which are common on the British islands, as the razor-billed auk, the common or foolish guillemot, and the puffin or sea-parrot.—8†. In the Netherlands, a bailiff or magistrate. See *schout*.

For their Oppidan Government, they [the United Provinces] have Variety of Officers, a *Scout*, Burgmasters, a Balue, and Vroetschoppens. The *Scout* is chosen by the States.
Howell, *Letters*, I. ii. 15.

scout¹ (skout), *v.* [*< ME. skowten*; < *scout¹*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To observe or explore as a scout; watch the movements of an enemy.

Ho [the dove] skymez vnder skwe & *skowtez* aboute,
Tyl hit waz nyȝe at the nagt & Noe then sechez.
Alliteraire Poems (ed. Morris), II. 483.

On the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night.

Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 133.

II. trans. 1. To watch closely; observe the actions of; spy out.

Take more men,
And scout him round.
Fletcher, *Bonduca*, iv. 2. (Richardson.)

2. To range over for the purpose of discovery.
Our surveys the region round, while the other scouts the plain.
Swift, *Battle of the Books*.

scout² (skout), *v. t.* [Appar. < *scout², *n.*, a taunt (not recorded in the dictionaries), < Icel. *skúti*, *skúta*, a taunt; cf. *skot-yrti*, scoffs, taunts, *skota*, shove, < *skjóta* (pret. pl. *skutu*), shoot: see *shoot*. Cf. *scout⁵*.] To ridicule: sneer at; treat with disdain and contempt; reject with scorn: as, to *scout* a proposal.

Flout 'em and scout 'em,
And scout 'em and flout 'em.

Shak., *Tempest*, iii. 2. 130.

scout³ (skout), *n.* [Cf. ME. *scoute*, a cliff, < Icel. *skúti*, a cave formed by projecting rocks, < *skúti*, jut out; akin to *skjóta*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *scout²*.] A high rock.

The skew of the scout's skayed (skayed?) hym thogt.
Sir Gaucayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2167.

scout⁴ (skout), *n.* [Also *skoutt*, *scute*, *skute*, *skut* (also *schut*, *schuyt*, < D.); < Icel. *skúta* = Sw. *skuta* = Dan. *skude* = MD. *schuyt*, D. *schuit*, a small boat; perhaps named from its quick motion; from the root of Icel. *skjóta*, etc., shoot: see *shoot*, *scoot¹*, *scud*. A similar notion appears in *schooner*, *cutter*, and other names of vessels.] A swift Dutch sailing boat.

Where *skut's* furth launched there now the great wayn
is entred.
Stanhurst, *Conceites*, p. 130. (Davies.)

It [the alifunde-tree] serves them also for boats, one of which cut out in proportion of a *Scute* will hold hundredth of men.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 698.

scout⁵ (skout), *v. i.* [A var. of *scoot¹*, ult. of *shoot* (< Icel. *skjóta*, shoot): see *shoot*.] To pour forth a liquid forcibly; eject liquid excrement. [Scotch.]

scout⁶ (skout), *n.* [Also written *skout*; an Orkney name; < *scout⁵*, eject liquid excrement: see *scout⁵*. Cf. *scouty-aulin*.] The guillemot. [Orkneys.]

scouter (skou'tér), *n.* In stone-working, a workman who uses jumpers, feathers, and wedges in the process of removing large projections by boring holes transversely in order to scale off large flakes.

Scoutetten's operation. See *operation*.

scouth (skouth), *n.* [Also *scowth*, *skouth*; perhaps < Icel. *skotha*, view, look about (*skothan*, a viewing), = Sw. *skåda* = ODan. *skode*, view, look about; akin to E. *show*: see *show¹*.] Room; liberty to range; scope. [Scotch.]

If he get *scouth* to wield his tree,
I fear you'll both be paid.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 195).

scouter¹ (skou'tér), *v. t.* [Also *scowder*, *skoldir*, overheat, scorch; origin obscure.] To scorch; fire hastily on a gridiron. [Scotch.]

scouter¹ (skou'tér), *n.* [Cf. *scouter¹*, *v.*] A hasty toasting; a slight scorching. [Scotch.]

scouter² (skou'tér), *n.* [Also *scowther*; origin obscure.] A flying shower. [Prov. Eng.]

scoutingly (skou'ting-li), *adv.* Sneeringly; with ridicule.

Foreigners speak *scoutingly* of us.

Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 213.

scout-master (skou'tás'tér), *n.* An officer who has the direction of scouts and army messengers.

An admirable *scout-master*, and intrepid in the pursuit of plunder, he never commanded a brigade or took part in a general action.
The Academy, No. 891, p. 372.

scout-watch (skou'toch), *n.* [Cf. ME. *skoutewacche*; < *scout¹* + *watch*.] 1. A scout or spy.

Other teris opon for the freikets skeltinge,

With *skoute wacche* for skathe & skeltinge of harme.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6042.

2. The act of scouting or spying: as, to be in *scout-watch* (that is, on duty as a scout).

Upon lighting in the tree, this saide, this fle—

Being in *scoutwatch*, a spider spying me.

J. Heywood, *Spider and Fly* (1556). (Nares.)

scouty-aulin (skou'ti-á'lin), *n.* [Also *scouti-aulin*, *scouti-allin*, and transposed *aulin-scouty*; < **scouty*, adj., < *scout⁵*, eject liquid excrement (see *scout⁵*), + *aulin*, *q. v.*] The arctic gull, *Stercorarius parasiticus*. Also called *dirty aulin*, or simply *aulin*, also *skait-bird*. See *aulin*.

scovan (skó'van), *n.* [Corn.; cf. *scove¹*.] A vein of tin. [Cornwall.]—**scovan lode.** See *lode¹*.
scovany (skó'van-i), *a.* [Cf. *scovan* + *-y¹*.] Noting a lode in which the working is not made easy to the miner by selvages or seams of gouge, flucan, or any other kind of decomposed or soft material which could be easily worked out with the pick. [Cornwall, Eng.]

scove¹, *n.* [Corn.; cf. *scovan*.] Tin stuff so rich and pure as it rises out of the mine that it has scarce any need of being cleansed by water. Pryce, [Cornwall, Eng.]

scove² (skóv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scoved*, ppr. *scoving*. [Cf. *scovy*.] To cover or smear the sides of with clay, in order to prevent the escape of heat in burning: as, to *scove* a pile of bricks in a kiln, preparatory to firing.

scovel (skur'v), *n.* [Cf. W. *ysgubell*, a whisk, besom, broom, < *ysgub*, a sheaf, besom (cf. *ysgubo*, sweep), < L. *scopa*, *scopa*, twigs, a broom: see *scoop²*.] A mop for sweeping ovens; a mal-kin. Withals, *Diet.*; Minshew.

scovillite (skó'vil-it), *n.* [Cf. *Scoville* (see def.) + *-ite²*.] A hydrous phosphate of didymium, yttrium, and other rare earths, found in pinkish or yellowish incrustations on limonite at the Scoville ore-bed at Salisbury in Connecticut: probably identical with the mineral rhabdophane.

scovy (skó'vi), *a.* [Cf. *scove²*.] Smeared or blotchy, as a surface unevenly painted. [Cornwall, Eng.]

scow (skou), *n.* [Also sometimes *skow*, *skew*; < D. *schouw*, a ferry-boat, punt, scow.] 1. A kind of large flat-bottomed boat used chiefly as a lighter; a barge.—2. A small boat made of willows, etc., and covered with skins; a ferry-boat. Imp. Dict.

These Scots used commonlie to steale ouer into Britaine in leather *scoues*.
Harrison, *Descrip. of Britain*, iv. (Hollinshed's Chron., I.).

scow (skou), *v. t.* [Cf. *scow*, *n.*] To transport in a scow.

scowder (skou'dér), *v. t.* Same as *scouter¹*.

scowert, *v.* An obsolete form of *scour¹*, *scour²*.

scowerer, *n.* An obsolete form of *scourer²*.

scow-house (skou'hous), *n.* A scow with a house or hut built on it; an ark.

scowl¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *skulk*.

scowl¹ (skou), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scoul*; < ME. *scoulen*, *scowlen*, *skoulen*, < Dan. *skule*, scowl, cast down the eyes (cf. Dan. *skule*, hide, Icel. *skolla*, skulk, hold aloof), = D. *schuilen*, take shelter, hide, skulk, lurk, = MLG. LG. *schulen*, hide oneself, G. dial. *schulen*, hide the eyes, look slyly; prob. akin to Sw. Dan. *skjul* = Icel. *skjól*, shelter, cover: see *seal²*. Hence *skulk*.] 1. *intrans.* To lower the brows as in anger or displeasure; frown, or put on a frowning look; look gloomy, severe, or angry: either literally or figuratively.

Als wode Lyons that [devils] sal than fare,

And rounce on hym, and skout and stare.

Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 2225.

She scould and frownd with froward countenance.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. ii. 35.

The skies likewise began to *scowle*;

It hayed and rained in pitious sort.

Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 301).

II. trans. 1. To affect with a scowl: as, to *scowl* one down or away.—2. To send with a scowling or threatening aspect. [Rare.]

The louring element

Scowls o'er the darken'd landskip snow, or shower.

Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 491.

scowl¹ (skou), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scoul*; < *scowl¹*, *v.*] A lowering or wrinkling of the brows as in anger or displeasure; a look of anger, displeasure, discontent, or sullenness; a frown or frowning appearance or look.

A ruddy storm, whose *scowl*

Made heaven's radiant face look foul.

Crashaw, *Delights of the Muses*.

By *scowl* of brow, by sheer thought; by mere mental application: as, to work it out by *scowl* of brow.

scowl² (skou), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Old workings at the outcrop of the deposits of iron ore. Some of these are of large dimensions, and are ascribed to the Romans. [Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, Eng.]

scowlingly (skou'ling-li), *adv.* In a scowling manner; with lowering brows; frowningly; with a sullen look.

scowp, *v. i.* See *scoop²*.

scowther, *n.* See *scouter²*.

scowmust, *a.* A Middle English form of *squeamish*.

scr. An abbreviation of *scruple*, a weight.

scrab¹ (skrab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrabbed*, ppr. *scrabbing*. [Var. of *scrap*, *scrape*; cf. *scrabble*, *v.*] To scratch; scrape.—**scrabbed eggs**, a lenten dish consisting of eggs boiled hard, chopped, and seasoned with butter, salt, and pepper.

scrab² (skrab), *n.* [Cf. *crab²*.] A crab-apple, the common wild apple.

scrabble (skrab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrabbled*, ppr. *scrabbling*. [Early mod. E. also *scrable*; var. of *scrapple¹*, freq. of *scrape*: see *scrape*, *scrab*, and cf. *scrapple*, *scrapple¹*, *scramble*. The word in def. 3 has come to be associated with *scribble¹* (cf. *scrawl²*), but there is no orig. connection with *scribble* or its source, L. *scribere*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To scrape, scratch, or paw with the hands; move along on the hands and knees; crawl; scramble: as, to *scrabble* up a cliff or a tree. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They . . . wente their way, leaving him for dead. But he *scrabbled* away when they were gone.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 363.

2. To scramble or struggle to catch something.

True virtue . . . is in every place and in each sex of equal value. So is not continence, you see; that phantom of honour which men in every age have so contemned, they have thrown it amongst the women to *scrabble* for.

Vanbrugh, *Provoked Wife*, iii. 1.

3. To make irregular, crooked, or unmeaning marks; scrawl; scribble. Imp. Dict.

And he [David] . . . feigned himself mad in their hands and *scrabbled* [or, made marks, margin] on the doors of the gate.

1 Sam. xxi. 13.

"Why should he work if he don't choose?" she asked.

"He has no call to be scribbling and *scrabbling*."

Thackeray, *Adventures of Philip*, vi.

II. trans. To scrape or gather hastily: with up, together, or the like.

Great gold eagles and guineas flew round the kitchen jest as thick as dandelions in a meadow. I tell you, she *scrabbled* them up pretty quick, and we all helped her.

H. S. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 138.

Every spectator can see and count the thirty pieces of silver as they are rung down upon a stone table, and the laugh is loud as Judas greedily *scrabbles* them up one by one into his bag.

G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 37.

scrabble (skrab'l), *n.* [Cf. *scrabble*, *v.* Cf. *scramble*, *n.*] A moving on the hands and knees; a scramble. Imp. Dict.

scrack (skrak), *n.* [Var. of *crack¹*.] A crack: as, the corn-scrack (the corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*). [Local, Scotch.]

scraffle (skraf'l), *v. i.* [A form of *scrabble* or *scramble*.] 1. To scramble; struggle; hence, to wrangle or quarrel. Halliwell.—2. To be busy or industrious. Brockett.—3. To shuffle; use evasion. Grose. [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

scrag¹ (skrag), *n.* [Also *scragg*, assimilated *shrag*, and with a diff. vowel *scrog*, *shrog*; < Sw. dial. *skrak*, a great dry tree, a long lean man; akin to Sw. dial. *skrokk*, anything wrinkled or deformed, *skrugge*, crooked, *skrugug*, wrinkled; cf. Dan. *skrog*, carcass, the hull of a ship; Icel. *skrógg*, a nickname of the fox, *skrógg*-ligr, lean, gaunt; Fries. *skrog*, a lean person; prob. from the root of Sw. *skrukka*, shrink, Norw. *skrekka* (pret. *skrak*), shrink, Dan. *skrugge*, *skrukke*, stoop: see *shrink* and *shrug*. The Gael. *sgreag*, shrivel, *sgreagach*, dry, rocky, *sgreagag*, a shriveled old woman, Ir. *sgreag*, a rock, are appar. unrelated: see *scrog*, *shrog*.] 1. A crooked branch. [Prov. Eng.]-2. Something thin or lean, and at the same time rough.—3. A scraggy or scrawny person.—4. A scrag-whale.

A whale, of the kind called *scragg*, came into the harbor, and continued there three days. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 30.

5. A remnant, or refuse part; specifically, the neck, or a piece of the neck, of beef or mutton.

They sat down with their little children to a little *scrag* of mutton and broth with the highest satisfaction.

Fielding, *Amelia*, v. 3.

scrag¹ (skrag), *a.* [Cf. *scrag¹*, *n.*] Scragged or scraggy: said of whales.

scrag² (skrag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scragged*, ppr. *scragging*. [Prob. < *scrag¹*, 5, taken as simply "neck" (see *scrag¹*); but cf. Gael. *sgrog*, the head, side of the head, the neck (in ridicule), also a hat or bonnet.] To put to death by hanging; hang. [Slang.]

"He'll come to be *scragged*, won't he?" "I don't know what that means," replied Oliver. "Something in this way, old fellow," said Charley. As he said it, Master Bates caught up an end of his neckerchief, and holding it erect in the air, dropped his head on his shoulder, and jerked a curious sound through his teeth; thereby indicating by a lively pantomimic representation that *scragging* and hanging were one and the same thing.

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xviii.

scragged (skrag'ed), *a.* [Cf. *scrag¹* + *-ed²*.] 1. Rough with irregular points or a broken sur-

scragged

face; full of asperities or surface irregularities; scraggy; ragged.

Fed with nothing else but the *scragged* and thorny lectures of monkish and miserable sophistry.

Milton, Church-Government, ii, Conclusion.

2. Lean; thin and bony; showing angularity of form; lacking in plumpness; ill-conditioned. *scraggedness* (skrag'ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being scragged; leanness, or leanness with roughness; roughness occasioned by broken, irregular points.

scraggily (skrag'i-li), *adv.* With leanness and roughness.

scragginess (skrag'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being scraggy; leanness; ruggedness; roughness.

scraggling (skrag'ling), *a.* [Prop. **scragling*, < *scrag* + -ling¹.] Scraggy.

The Lord's sacrifice must be fat and fair; not a lean *scraggling* starved creature.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 124. (Davies.)

scraggly (skrag'li), *a.* [Prop. **scraggly*, < *scrag* + -ly¹.] Having or presenting a rough, irregular, or ragged appearance: as, a *scraggly* beard.

The tough, *scraggly* wild sage abounds.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 93.

scraggy (skrag'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *skraggy*, *skraggie*; < *scrag* + -y¹. Cf. *scroggy*.] 1. Having an irregular, broken surface; rough with irregular points; rugged; scragged.

A *scraggy* rock, whose prominence

Half overshades the ocean. J. Philips, Cider, i.

2. Lean; thin; bony; poor; scrawny.

A bevy of downagers stout or *scraggy*.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xviii.

Mary's throat, however, could not stand the severe test of useless exposure. It was too slender and long. . . . Miss Erroll announced that she looked *scraggy*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 224.

scrag-necked (skrag'nekt), *a.* Having a *scraggy* neck.

scrag-whale (skrag'hwal), *n.* A finner-whale of the subfamily *Agaphelinæ*, having the back scragged instead of finned. *Agaphelus gibbosus* is the common species of the North Atlantic.

sraich, *sraigh* (skrāch), *v. i.* [Cf. Gael. *sgreach*, *sgreuch*, screech, scream, = Ir. *sgreach*, shriek, = W. *ysgrech*, scream; cf. *sgreoch*, shriek, *shrike*.] To scream hoarsely; screech; shriek; cry, as a fowl. [Scotch.]

Patrick's *sraichin'* loud at e'en.

Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

sraich, *sraigh* (skrāch), *n.* [Cf. *sraich*, *v.*] A hoarse scream; a shriek or screech. [Scotch.]

scraill, *v.* and *n.* See *scrawl*¹, *scrawl*².

scramasax (skram'a-saks), *n.* [Old Fr. *scramasax*, **scramasax* (cited in ML. acc. pl. *scramasaxos*), < **scrama* (MHG. *schramme*, a wound; see *scram*) + **sax* (OHG. *sax* = AS. *sax*), knife: see *sax*¹.] A long and heavy knife used by the Franks in hunting and in war, having a blade sometimes 20 inches in length.

scramb (skramb), *v. t.* [A var. of *scram*. Cf. *scramble*.] To pull or scrape together with the hands. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

scramble (skram'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrambled*, ppr. *scrambling*. [Freq. of *scram*, *scram*; or a nasalized form of *scrabble*, a freq. verb from the same ult. source: see *scrabble*.] 1. *intr.*

1. To struggle or wriggle along as if on all fours; move on with difficulty or in a floundering manner, as by seizing objects with the hand and drawing the body forward: as, to *scramble* up a cliff; to *scramble* on in the world.

The cowardly wretch fell down, crying for succour, and *scrambling* through the legs of them that were about him.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Up which defatigating hill, nevertheless, he *scrambled*, but with difficulty.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 200.

The hissing Serpents *scrambled* on the floor.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 130.

Make a shift and *scramble* through

The world's mud. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 23.

2. To struggle rudely or in a jostling manner with others for the purpose of grasping or getting something; strive eagerly, rudely, and without ceremony for or as if for something thrown on the ground: as, to *scramble* for pennies; to *scramble* for a living; to *scramble* for office.

The corps de garde which kept the gate were *scrambling* to gather their [walnuts] up.

Coriat, Crudities, I. 21.

Now no more shalt thou need to *scramble* for thy meat, nor remove thy stomach with the court; but thy credit shall command thy heart's desire.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

5416

The Bishops, when they see him [the Pope] tottering, will leave him, and fall to *scrambling*, catch who may.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

You must expect the like disgrace, *Scrambling* with rogues to get a place; Must lose the honour you have gain'd, Your numerous virtues foully stain'd.

Swift, Answer to Mr. Lindsay.

II. *trans.* 1. To stir or toss together in a random fashion; mix and cook in a confused mass.

Juliet, *scrambling* up her hair, darted into the house to prepare the tea.

Bulwer, My Novel, viii. 5.

2. To throw down to be scrambled or struggled for: as, to *scramble* nuts. [Colloq.]

The gentlemen laughs and throws us money; or else we peck each other with snowballs, and then they *scramble* money between us.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

3. To advance or push in a scrambling way.

A real, honest, old fashioned boarding-school, where girls might be sent to be out of the way, and *scramble* themselves into a little education, without any danger of coming back prodigies.

Jane Austen, Emma, iii.

Scrambled eggs, eggs broken into a pan or deep plate, with milk, butter, salt, and pepper, mixed together slightly and cooked slowly.

scramble (skram'bl), *n.* [Cf. *scramble*, *v.*] 1. A walk or ramble in which there is clambering and struggling with obstacles.

How often the events of a story are set in the framework of a country walk or a burnside *scramble*.

Saturday Rev., April, 1874, p. 510.

2. An eager, rude contest or struggle for the possession of something offered or desired; an unceremonious jostling or pushing for the possession of something.

Somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Several lives were generally lost in the *scramble*.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 266.

There was much that was ignoble and sordid: a *scramble* for the salaried places, a rush to handle the money provided for arms.

The Century, XXXVIII, 553.

scrambler (skram'blér), *n.* [Cf. *scramble* + -er¹.] One who scrambles.

All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him.

Addison.

scrambling (skram'bling), *p. a.* Straggling; rambling; irregular; haphazard; random: as, *scrambling* streets.

Farewell, my fellow-courtiers all, with whom

I have of yore made many a *scrambling* meal

In corners, behind arras, on stairs.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

Peter seems to have led a *scrambling* sort of literary existence.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 137.

scramblingly (skram'bling-li), *adv.* In a scrambling or haphazard manner.

scramp (skramp), *v. t.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *scrape*, conformed to the series *scrimp*, *scrump*, etc. Cf. *scramb*, *scramble*.] To catch at; snatch. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

scran (skran), *n.* [Also *skran*; prob. < Icel. *skran*, rubbish, also marine stores. Cf. *scrannel*, *scranny*.] 1. Scraps; broken victuals; refuse. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Most of the lodging-house keepers buy the *scran* . . . of the cadgers; the good food they either eat themselves or sell to the other travellers, and the bad they sell to parties to feed their dogs or pigs upon.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 466.

2. Food in general. [Military slang.]—Bad *scran* to you! bad luck to you! may you fare badly!—a mild imprecation used by the Irish.—Out on the *scran*, beggins. [Beggars' slang.]

scranch (skranch), *v. t.* [Also *scranch*, *scrunch*; prob. < D. *schransen*, MD. *schrantzen*, = LG. *schransen* = G. *schranzen*, eat heartily; cf. G. dial. *schranz*, a crack, report, bang. In effect *scranch*, *scrunch*, *scrunch* are intensified forms, with prefixed *s*, of *cranch*, *crunch*, *crunch*.] To grind with the teeth, with a crackling sound; *crunch*. [Colloq.]

scranky (skrang'ki), *a.* [Appar. a nasalized form of *scrappy*; cf. *scranny*.] Scraggy; lank. J. Wilson. [Scotch.]

scrannel (skran'el), *a.* [Appar. < **scran* (hardly identical with *scran*, refuse) + -el, here an adj. suffix with dim. effect. Cf. *scranny*.] Slight; slender; thin; squeaking.

When they list, their lean and flashy songs

Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 124.

In its [the palm-squirrel's] shrill gamut there is no string of menace or of challenge. Its *scrannel* quips are pointless—so let them pass.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 41.

scranning (skran'ing), *n.* [Cf. *scran* + -ing¹.] The act of begging for food. [Slang.]

scrape

scranny (skran'i), *a.* [Also, and now usually, *scranny*; appar. < **scran* (see *scrannel*) + -y¹.] Same as *scranny*. [Prov. Eng.]

*scrap*¹ (skrap), *n.* [Cf. ME. *scrappe*, < Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles, = Norw. *skrap* = Sw. **skrap* in *af-skrap*, off-scrappings, refuse, dregs, = Dan. *skrab*, scrapings, trash, < Icel. Sw. Norw. *skrapa* = Dan. *skrabe* = E. *scrape*: see *scrape*.] 1. A small piece, properly something scraped off; a detached portion; a bit; a fragment; a remnant: as, *scraps* of meat.

They have been at a great feast of languages, and stolen the *scraps*.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 40.

You again

May eat *scraps*, and be thankful.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, v. 1.

He is a Fool with a good Memory, and some few *Scraps* of other Folks Wit.

Congreve, Way of the World, l. 5.

The girl ran into the house to get some crumbs of bread, cold potatoes, and other such *scraps* as were suitable to the accommodating appetite of fowls.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

2. A detached piece or fragment of something written or printed; a short extract: as, *scraps* of writing; *scraps* of poetry.

A *scrap* of parchment hung by geometry

(A great refinement in lunacy)

Can, like the stars, foretell the weather.

Swift, Elegy on Partridge.

This is a very *scrap* of a letter. Walpole, Letters, II. 434.

Clive is full of humour, and I enclose you a rude *scrap* representing the bishop of Clapham, as she is called.

Thackeray, Newcomes, iii.

Scraps of thundrous epic lilted out.

Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. A picture suited for preservation in a scrap-book, or for ornamenting screens, boxes, etc.: as, colored *scraps*; assorted *scraps*.—4. *pl.* Fat, after its oil has been tried out; also, the refuse of fish, as menhaden, after the oil has been expressed: as, blubber *scraps*. See *graves*¹.—5. Wrought iron or steel, in the form of clippings or fragments, either produced in various processes of manufacture, or collected for the purpose of being reworked.

In the manufacture of laminated steel barrels, the best quality of steel *scrap* is mixed with a small proportion of charcoal iron.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV, 51.

Dry *scrap*, the refuse of menhaden or other fish, after the oil has been expressed, dried in the sun or by artificial heat, for use as manure.—Green *scrap*, crude fish-scrap or guano, containing 50 to 60 per cent. of water; clam or crude pomace.—Scrap-cutting machine, a machine in which long metal scrap is cut to size for bundling and reworking.

*scrap*¹ (skrap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrapped*, ppr. *scrapping*. [Cf. *scrap*¹, *n.*] 1. To consign to the scrap-heap, as old bolts, nuts, spikes, and other worn-out bits of iron.—2. To make scrap or refuse of, as menhaden or other fish from which the oil has been expressed.

*scrap*² (skrap), *v.* A dialectal variant of *scrape*¹. *scrap*² (skrap), *n.* [Cf. *scrap*², *v.* Cf. *scrape*¹, *n.*, 3.] A fight; a scrimmage. [Slang.]

*scrap*³ (skrap), *n.* [Also *scrap*, and assimilated *shrap*, *shrape*; perhaps due to *scrap*² = *scrape*¹, scratch, grub, as fowls; but cf. Icel. *skreppa*, a mouse-trap, perhaps same as *skreppa*, a bag, scrip: see *scrip*¹.] A snare for birds; a place where chaff and grain are laid to lure birds. [Prov. Eng.]

scrap-book (skrap'buk), *n.* A book for holding scraps; a volume for the preservation of short pieces of poetry or prose, prints, engravings, etc., clipped from books and papers.

scrap-cake (skrap'lāk), *n.* Fish-scrap in mass. Also *scrap-cheese*.

scrap-cinders (skrap'sin'dérz), *n. pl.* The ash or residue of whale-scrap burnt in the try-works, used for scouring decks, etc.

*scrape*¹ (skrāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrapped*, ppr. *scrapping*. [Cf. ME. *serapien*, *serapen*, also assimilated *skrapen*, *shrapien*, *shreapien*, < Icel. Norw. Sw. *skrapa* = Dan. *skrabe* = D. *schrapen*, scrape; AS. *scæppian*, scarify: a secondary form of a strong verb, AS. *scerepan*, *scereopan* (pret. *scæp*, pp. *scerepan*), scrape, also in comp. *aserepan*, scrape off (*scereop*, a scraper); connected with AS. *scæarp*, etc., sharp: see *sharp*. Cf. *scrap*, *scrapple*¹, *scrab*, *scrabble*, *scramble*.] I. *trans.* 1. To shave or abrade the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, especially a broad instrument, or with something hard; scratch, rasp, or shave, as a surface, by the action of a sharp or rough instrument; grate harshly over.

A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 152.

Somebody happened to *scrape* the floor with his chair just then; which accidental sound has the instantaneous effect that the cutting of the yellow hair by Iris had upon infelix Dido.

W. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iii.

2. To make clean or smooth by scratching, rasping, or planing with something sharp or hard.

And he shall cause the house to be scraped within round about. Lev. xiv. 41.

No more dams I'll make for fish,
Nor fetch in firing

At requiring,

Nor scrape trencher, nor wash dish.

Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 187.

3. To remove or take off by or as by scratching or rubbing; erase: with *out*, *off*, or the like.

Offerings to be made at the shrine of saints, or a little to be scraped off from men's superfluity for relief of poor people. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

I will scrape her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. Ezk. xxvii. 4.

Like the exacting and us pirate, that went to sea with the Ten Commandments, but scraped one out of the table. Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 9.

4. To collect by careful effort; gather by small earnings or savings: with *together* or *up*, or the like: as, to *scrape* enough money *together* to buy a new watch.

You shall not think, when all your own is gone, to spend that I have been scraping up for Michael.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

What if in forty-and-two years' going about the man had scraped together enough to give a portion to his child? Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

I wish I could book up to you at such a moment as this, but I haven't got it. I send you all I can scrape together. C. Lever, A Rent in a Cloud, p. 172.

To *scrape* acquaintance with a person, to get on terms of acquaintance by careful effort; insinuate one's self into acquaintance with a person.

Presently afterward the sergeant arrived. . . . He said he had scraped an acquaintance with Murphy.

Fielding, Amelia, v. 4.

To *scrape* down, to express disapprobation of and to silence by scraping the feet on the floor: as, to *scrape* down an unpopular speaker. [Eng.]

When the debate was resumed, the tide ran so strongly against the accused that his friends were coughed and scraped down. Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Scrap, *Scraper*, *Scratch*, *Chafe*, *Abrade*, *Erode*. *Scraping* is done with a comparatively broad surface: as, to *scrape* the ground with a hoe; *scratching* is done with that which is somewhat sharp: as, to *scratch* the ground with a rake; *chafing* and *abrading* are done by pressure or friction: as, a *chafe* wheel. *Erode* is chiefly a geological term, meaning to wear away by degrees as though by gnawing or biting out small amounts. *Scraping* generally removes or wears the surface. *Scratching* makes lines upon the surface; *chafing* produces heat and finally soreness; *abrading* wears away the surface; *eroding* may cut deep holes. Only *chafe* may be freely figurative.

II. intran. 1. To scratch, or grub in the ground, as fowls. Prompt. Parv., p. 450.—2. To rub lightly or gratingly: as, the branches scraped against the windows.—3. To draw back the foot in making obeisance: as, to bow and scrape.—4. To play with a bow on a stringed instrument: a more or less derogatory use.

You shall scrape, and I will sing
A scurvy ditty to a scurvy tune,
Repine who dares.

Mac-auger, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

The symphonious scraping of fiddles, the tinkling of triangles, and the beating of tambourines.

L. Peacock, Headlong Hall, xi.

5. To save; economize; hoard penuriously.

She scraped and scraped at pleasure, till I was almost starved to death. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxv. A scraping acquaintance, a mere bowing acquaintance.

scrape¹ (skrāp), *n.* [*scrap*¹, *v.* In def. 3 a particular use ('a tight place,' 'a squeeze'); but it may have arisen from the dial. *scrape*²: a snare: see *scrape*², *scrap*².] 1. The act or noise of scraping or rubbing, as with something that roughens or removes a surface; hence, the effect of scraping, rubbing, or scratching: as, a noisy *scrape* on a floor; the *scrape* of a pen.—2. A scraping or drawing back of the foot in making obeisance.

Every moment, also, he took off his Highland-bonnet, and performed a bow and scrape.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

3. An embarrassing position, usually due to impudence and thoughtlessness.

Trust me, Yorick, this unwary pleasantry of thine will sooner or later bring thee into scrapes and difficulties. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 12.

The Naybe Musa . . . found into what a terrible scrape he had got; but hunger did not leave him for a moment to deliberate. Bruce, Sources of the Nile, ii. 450.

O mercy! have they drawn poor little dear Sir Lucius into the scrape? Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

When a thinker is compelled by one part of philosophy to contradict another part, he cannot leave the conflicting assertions standing, and throw the responsibility for his scrape on the arduousness of the subject.

Müll, On Hamilton, viii.

4. The conereted turpentine obtained by scraping it out from incisions in the trunks of

Pinus australis. Encyc. Brit., IX. 711.—5. A shave. [Slang.]

scrape² (skrāp), *n.* Same as *scrap*³.

scrape-good (skrāp'gūd), *a.* [*scrape*¹, *v.*, + *obj. good*.] Miserly; avaricious; stingy.

None will be there an usurer, none will be there a pinch-penny, a scrape-good wretch, or churlish hardhearted refuser. Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 4. (Davies.)

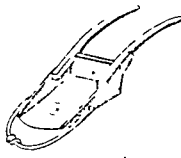
scrape-penny (skrāp'pen'ē), *n.* [*scrape*¹, *v.*, + *obj. penny*.] An avaricious or penurious person; a miser.

scraper (skrā'pēr), *n.* [*scrape*¹ + *-er*.] 1. An instrument with which anything is scraped. Specifically—(a) An iron implement placed at or near the door of a house, on which to scrape the dirt from the soles of the shoes.

Never clean your shoes on the scraper, but in the entry, or at the foot of the stairs: . . . the scraper will last longer. Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

"Bad!" echoed Mrs. Briggs "It's death's-door as you've been nigh, my dear, to the very scraper." Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xix.

(b) An apparatus drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, etc., and generally for raising and removing loosened soil, etc. In use the scraper is held with the handles slightly elevated till it scoops up its charge of earth, which is held by the sides and back. The handles are then pressed downward, which elevates the edge so that it no longer scrapes; the scraper being then drawn along, sliding on the bottom, to the place of discharge, the handles are suddenly

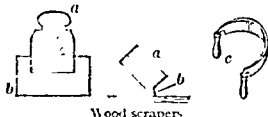


Scraper, 1 (a).

and sharply raised, which engages the edge with the ground, and the draft then turns the scraper bottom-side upward, dumping the contents. (c) A large broad hoe used in cleaning roads, courtyards, cow-houses, etc. (d)

An instrument having two or three sides or edges, for cleaning the decks, masts, or planking of ships, etc. (e) In engraving: (1) A three-sided and fluted tool set in a wooden handle, used to remove the ridge or bur raised by the burin or dry point from the sides of furrows cut into the surface of a copperplate. (2) A three-sided tool with a lozenge-shaped point, used by wood-engravers to lower the edges in the light parts of a block in order to protect the edges in presswork. (f) In lithography, the angled edge. In a press against which the protected sheet is drawn by a scraping movement, and which gives the required impression. (g) A marble-workers' tool for cutting flutes and channels. (h) A stucco-workers' shaping-tool. (i) A tool used by miners for removing the dust or so-called "bore-meal" from the drill-hole. (j) A wood-working tool with a straight or a curved blade and with one or two handles, used to remove address-marks from packing boxes and in finishing fine woodwork. (k) A tool used by cabinet-makers in dressing off and smoothing veneers, etc. (l) A planing-machine in which the wood is forced against a stationary scraper or cutting-bar. (m) An implement of wood, with a thin blade shaped like an ordinary knife-blade, used to scrape sweat from horses. (n) In iron-working, a tool used after the planer to give a true face. (o) A road-scraper. (p) Mill, an instrument for scraping powder from the bores of mortars and howitzers. It consists of a handle of iron, having a scraper at one end and a spoon for collecting dirt at the other, both made of steel. (q) A thumb-dirt. (r) A small dredge or scoop used for taking oysters, scallops, etc., and also for cleaning out the beds. It is shaped something like a stout scythe, with a bag of iron ring-work on one side of the blade. (s) An instrument with which to clean the tongue by scraping off the fur.

2. One who scrapes. Specifically—(a) A miser; one whose possessions are acquired by penurious diligence and small savings; a scrape penny.



a, handles; b, blades: c, scraper, 1 (j)

Be thrifty but not covetous. Therefore give Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due. Never was scraper brave man.

G. Herbert, The Temple, The Church Porch.

(b) A siddler, as one who scrapes the strings.

Out I ye sempiternal scrapers. Couley.

3. pl. The scratchers or gallinaceous birds of the old order *Rasores*. Macgillivray.—Crumb-scraper, a utensil with a broad flat blade, usually of metal, for removing crumbs from the table-cloth.

scraper-bar (skrā'pēr-bār), *n.* In a lithographic press, a piece of wood the lower edge of which is beveled on both sides to an edge about one fourth of an inch in width, beneath and against which the tympan of the press is dragged under great pressure.

scraper-machine (skrā'pēr-mā-shēn'), *n.* A form of lithographic press which gives impression by the scraping of the protected sheet against an angled platen. [Eng.]

scrape-scall (skrāp'skāl), *n.* [*scrape*¹, *v.*, + *obj. scall*.] A miser; a scrape-penny.

That will draw unto him everything, good, bad, precious, vile, regarding nothing but the gain, a scraper, or scrape-scall, trahax.

Withals, Dict. (1608), p. 80. (Nares.)

scrap-forging (skrāp'fōr'jīng), *n.* A piece of scrap-iron piled, heated, and drawn into a bar.

scrap-heap (skrāp'hēp), *n.* A place in a railroad yard where all old iron, such as bolts, nuts, odd bits of metal, and spikes, is collected. —To go to the scrap-heap, or to be fit for the scrap-heap, to go to ruin, or to be fit for no useful purpose.

scrap-house (skrāp'hōus), *n.* An establishment in which fish-scrap is prepared.

scrapiana (skrāp-i-ān'ē), *n. pl.* [Pseudo-NL., < E. *scrap*¹ + *-iana*.] A collection of literary scraps or fragments. *Elective Rev.* [Rare.]

scraping (skrā'pīng), *n.* [*scrape*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of one who scrapes.—2. That which is scraped off from a substance, or is collected by scraping or raking; generally used in the plural: as, the scrapings of the street; pot-scrapings.

All thy tricks

Of cozening with a hollow cole, dust, scrapings.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

They [the pastry-cooks] buy also scrapings, or what remains in the butter-firkins when emptied by the butter-sellers in the shops.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 208.

3. pl. Savings; hard earnings; hoardings.

Trusted him with all,

All my poor scrapings from a dozen years

Of dust and deskwork. Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

scraping-ground (skrā'pīng-ground), *n.* A place to which deer resort to scrape or rub the velvet off their antlers.

When the leaves are falling, the nights cool, and the October moon is full, the lordly bucks begin their nocturnal rambles over their favorite runways and scraping-grounds. Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 89.

scrapingly (skrā'pīng-lī), *adv.* By scraping.

scraping-plane (skrā'pīng-plān), *n.* A plane having a vertical cutter or bit with an edge ground at an angle of 70° or 80°, adjusted by a vertical screw, and held in place by an end-screw and block, used by workers in iron, steel, brass, ivory, and hard woods.

scrapire (skrāp'ir), *n.* [Manx.] The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

scrap-iron (skrāp'īrēm), *n.* Old iron, as cuttings of plates and other miscellaneous fragments, accumulated for reworking. Wrought scrap-iron consists of cuttings, clippings, and worn-out small articles, such as horseshoe-nails; when carefully selected and reworked, the product possesses superior toughness and malleability.

scrap-metal (skrāp'met'al), *n.* Fragments of any kind of metal which are of use only for reworking or remelting.

scrappily (skrāp'ī-lī), *adv.* In scraps or fragments; fragmentarily; desultorily. [Colloq.]

He [Carlyle] was still a raw, narrow-minded, scrappily educated Scotchman. Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 779.

scrappiness (skrāp'ī-nes), *n.* Scrappy character or condition; fragmentariness; disconnectedness. [Colloq.]

The extracts are taken from the works of Dumas, Berquin, Gautier, Guizot, Victor Hugo, and the Comtesse de Segur; they are well graduated, and sufficiently long to avoid scrappiness.

The Academy, April 12, 1890, p. iv. of adv'ts.

scrapping-machine (skrāp'īng-mā-shēn'), *n.* A device for carrying off from a biscuit- or cracker-cutting machine the scraps of the sheet of dough from which the cakes have been cut.

scrapple¹ (skrāp'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *scrape*¹, *v.*] To grub about. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

scrapple² (skrāp'l), *n.* [Dim. of *scrap*¹.] An article of food something like sausage-meat, made from scraps of pork, with liver, kidneys, etc., minced with herbs, stewed with rye- or corn-meal, and pressed into large cakes. When cold it is cut in slices and fried. It is of Pennsylvania-Dutch origin.

scrappy (skrāp'ī), *a.* [*scrap* + *-y*.] Consisting of scraps; made up of odds and ends; fragmentary. [Colloq.]

The balanced sing-song neatness of his speech . . . was the more conspicuous from its contrast with good Mr. Brooke's scrappy slovenliness.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, ii.

scrat¹ (skrat), *v.* [Also, transposed, *scart*; < ME. *scratten*, orig. **scarten*, scratch: see *scart*¹ and *shar*. (f. *scratch*¹, *scratte*.] I, trans. To scratch. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I will scrat out those eyes
That taught him first to lust.

Gascoigne, Philomene (Sterle Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 105.

II. intrans. 1. To scratch.

Thet child . . . thet *scratteth* agenn, and bit [biteth] upon the gerde. *Ancien Riele*, p. 186.

2. To rake; search.

Ambitious mind a world of wealth would haue,
So *scrats*, and *scrapes*, for *scorfe* and *scornle* drosse.
Mir. for Mags., p. 506.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

scrat† (skrat), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skrat*; < ME. *scrat*, *skrat*, *skratt*, *scratte*, *scart*, *scrayte*, < AS. **scrat*, an assumed form, for which is found the appar. deriv. *scritta* (for **scritta*), in a once-occurring gloss, a hermaphrodite, appar. orig. a 'monster,' = OHG. *scraz*, also *scrāz*, MHG. *schraz*, *schrāz*, also OHG. *scrato*, MHG. *schrate*, *schrat*, G. *schratt*, also OHG. MHG. *scraz*, a goblin, imp, dwarf, = Icel. *skratli*, a goblin, wizard. Hence, from G., Slovenian *skrat*, Bohem. *skržet*, *skrzet*, *skrz-hitek* = Pol. *skrzot*, a goblin. Cf. *scratch*†. It is possible that the AS. and E. sense is due to some literary association with L. *scratta*, *scratia*, *scratia*, *scrapta*, an epithet applied to an unchaste woman.] 1. A hermaphrodite. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxix. 22.—2. A devil: in the phrase *And Scrat*, Old *Scrat*. See *scratch*†.

scratch† (skrach), *v.* [An extended form of *scrat*, due to confusion with *cratch*: see *scrat*† and *cratch*†, and cf. *scotch*†.] I. *trans.* 1. To mark or wound slightly on the surface by the scraping or tearing action of something rough, sharp, or pointed.

Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs that one shall swear she bleeds.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., II. 60.

A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass.
N. Greir, Museum.

2. To rub or scrape, as with the finger-nails or with a scratcher, but without wounding or marking, as for the purpose of relieving itching or irritation.

When he read, he *scratch'd* his head,
And *scrat* like one that's mad.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 388).
Enlarge, diminish, interline;
Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails.
Sicft, On Poetry.

3. To write or draw hurriedly or awkwardly; scribble.

If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet,
they desire no wit, style, or argument.
Sicft.

4. To dig, scrape, or excavate with the claws: as, some animals *scratch* holes in which they burrow.—5. To erase or blot out; obliterate; expunge.

His last act is to try and get his name *scratched*, so that he may not die in the service of a stranger.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 189.
Specifically—(a) In horse-racing, to erase, as the name of a horse, from the list of starters.

How's the horse? . . . You haven't *scratched* him, have ye, at the last minute? I tell ye, he'll carry all the money to-morrow; and he ought to be near winning, too—see if he won't!
White Melville, White Rose, I. xlii.

(b) In U. S. politics, to erase (the name of a candidate on a printed ballot) by drawing a line through it; hence, to reject (a candidate).—To *scratch out*, to erase; rub out; obliterate.—*Syn.* 1. *Chafe*, *abrade*, etc. See *scrape*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use the nails, claws, or the like for tearing the surface, or for digging, as a hen.

Dull tame things . . . that will neither bite nor *scratch*.
Dr. H. More.

The indefatigable zeal with which she *scratched*, and her unscrupulousness in digging up the choicest flower or vegetable for the sake of the fat earth-worm at its root.
Hauthorne, Seven Gables, x.

2. To relieve cutaneous irritation by the scraping action of the nails or claws or of a scratcher.

If my hair do but tickle me, I must *scratch*.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 28.

3. In U. S. politics, to expunge or delete a name on a voting-paper or ballot; reject one or more candidates on a regular party ticket, by canceling their names before casting the ballot.

The greatest scolds are notoriously partisans who have themselves *scratched* and bolted whenever it was their interest or pleasure to do so. *The Century*, XXXVII. 314.

4. In billiards, to make a scratch or fluke.—To *scratch along*, to scramble on; get along somehow. [Colloq.]

"Oh, I suspect we'll *scratch along* all right," Macarthy replied. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 88.

Where the hen scratches. See *hen*.

scratch† (skrach), *n.* and *a.* [*< scratch*†, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with anything pointed; a slight furrow; a score: as, a *scratch* on wood or glass.

The coarse file . . . makes deep *scratches* in the work.
J. Mozon, Mechanical Exercises.

2. A slight wound; a laceration; a slight incision: as, he escaped with a mere *scratch* on the face.

My greatest hurt
Is but a *scratch* compar'd to mortal wounds.
Beau. and Fl. (2), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

3. *pl.* A disease in horses, consisting of dry chaps, rifts or scabs between the heel and the pastern-joint.—4. In various contests: (a) The line from which the contestants start.

The runners stand with their toes on the *scratch*, the starter calls "set," and the men assume the positions which they think will get them into their best speed the quickest.
Scribner's Mag., VII. 777.

The report reached us, and with a scurry the five ponies came away from the *scratch*, followed by a cloud of dust.
The Century, XXXVIII. 403.

The *scratch*, or line from which the jump is taken, is a joist, some five inches wide, sunk flush with the ground.
The Century, XL. 207.

(b) A line drawn across a prize-ring, to which boxers are brought in order to join fight. See *to come up to the scratch*, under *come*. (c) The starting-point or time of starting of a player or contestant who has to make the full score or who is allowed no odds in a handicap game or contest; also, a player or competitor holding such a position.—5. In billiards, a stroke which is successful, but not in the way intended; a fluke.—6. A kind of wig covering only a part of the head; a scratch-wig.

When I was last at Paris, no person of any condition, male or female, appeared but in full dress, . . . and there was not such a thing to be seen as a perique ronde; but at present I see a number of frocks and *scratches* in a morning in the streets of this metropolis.
Smollett, Travels, vi. (Davies.)

7. A calcareous, earthy, or stony substance which separates from sea-water in boiling it for salt. *Rees*.—8. A scrawl. [Colloq.]

"This is Chicheley's *scratch*. What is he writing to you about?" said Lydgate, wondering, as he handed the note to her.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxv.

To come up to the *scratch*. See *come*.—To toe the *scratch*, to come to the *scratch*; be ready to meet one's opponent. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* 1. Taken at random or haphazard, or without regard to qualifications; taken indiscriminately; heterogeneous: as, a *scratch* crew. [Colloq.]

The corps is a family gathered together like what jockeys call a "scratch team"—a wheeler hero and a leader there, with just smartness enough to soar above the level of a dull audience.
Lever, Davenport Dunn, lvi.

2. Without handicap or allowance of time or distance: noting a race or contest in which all competitors start from the same mark or on even terms, or a competitor who receives no handicap allowance.—*Scratch division*. See *division*.

scratch† (skrach), *n.* [In the phrase *Old Scratch*, a var. of *scrat*†, as in the dial. *And Scrat*, the devil: see *scrat*†. Cf. *scratch*†, var. of *scrat*†.] A devil: only in the phrase *Old Scratch*, the devil.

scratch-awl (skrach'awl), *n.* A scriber or scribe-awl.

scratch-back (skrach'bak), *n.* Same as *back-scratcher*, 1.

scratch-brush (skrach'brush), *n.* A name of various brushes. (a) A brush of hard, fine brass wire, used in metal-working, particularly by workers in fine metals and alloys and electroplaters, for operating upon metal surfaces to remove dead luster and impart brilliancy. (b) A brush of iron or steel wire, used by brass- and iron-founders for cleaning sand from castings. (c) A brush of fine spun glass, sometimes used by electroplaters for imparting brilliant surfaces to articles of extreme delicacy.

scratch-coat (skrach'köt), *n.* In plastering, the rough coat of plaster first laid on. In two-coat plastering it is also called, when laid on lath, the *laying-coat*, and when laid on brick the *rendering-coat*. In three-coat plastering, it is called the *pricking-up coat* when laid on lath, *roughing-in coat* when laid on brick. It is named *scratch-coat* from the fact that it is usually roughened by scratching the surface with a pointed instrument before it is set hard, in order that the next coat may more strongly adhere to it.

scratch-comma (skrach'kom'fi), *n.* In printing, a diagonal line of the form /, used as a comma by Caxton. Compare *solidus*.

scratch-cradle (skrach'krä'dl), *n.* Same as *cat's-cradle*.

scratched (skracht), *a.* [*< scratch* + -ed†.] In *ceram.*, decorated with scratches or rough incisions in the paste.—*Scratched lacquer*. See *lacquer*.

scratcher (skrach'er), *n.* [*< scratch*†, *v.* + -er†.] One who or that which scratches. Specifically—(a) An implement for scratching to allay irritation. See *back-scratcher*, 1. (b) *pl.* In ornith., the finches or gullinaceous birds; the scrapers. (c) In U. S. politics, one

who erases a name or names from a ballot before voting it; one who rejects one or more names on a ticket. (d) A day-book. [U. S.]

He [a bank-teller] would not enter deposits in his *scratcher* after a certain hour.
Phila. Ledger, Dec. 30, 1887.

scratch-figure (skrach'fig'ür), *n.* In printing, a type of a figure crossed by an erasing line: used in elementary arithmetics to illustrate canceling.

scratch-finish (skrach'fin'ish), *n.* A finish for decorative objects of metal-work, in which a surface otherwise smooth is diversified by small curved scratches forming irregular scrolls over the whole field.

scratch-grass (skrach'gräs), *n.* 1. The arrow-leaved tear-thumb, *Polygonum sagittatum*. [U. S.]—2. Same as *scratchweed*.

scratchingly (skrach'ing-li), *adv.* With scratching action. [Rare.]

Like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

scratchings (skrach'ingz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *scratch*†, *n.*, 7. Possibly it may be a corruption of *scarcings*, < *scarce*, a sieve.] Refuse matter strained out of fat when it is melted and purified; scraps. [Prov. Eng.]

She'd take a big cullender to strain her lard wi', and then wonder as the *scratchings* run through.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, xviii.

scratch-pan (skrach'pan), *n.* A pan in salt-works to receive the *scratch*.

scratchweed (skrach'wēd), *n.* The cleavers or goose-grass, *Galium aparine*. The stems are prickly backward, and the leaves rough on the margin and midrib. [Prov. Eng.]

scratch-wig (skrach'wig), *n.* A kind of wig that covers only a part of the head; a *scratch*.

His *scratch wig* on one side, his head crowned with a bottle slider, his eye leering with an expression betwixt fun and the effects of wine. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

scratch-work (skrach'wörk), *n.* Wall-decoration executed by laying on the face of a building, or the like, a coat of colored plaster, and covering it with a coat of white plaster, which is then scratched through in any design, so that the colored ground appears; graffiti decoration.

scratchy (skrach'i), *a.* [*< scratch* + -y†.] 1. Consisting of mere scratches, or presenting the appearance of such; ragged; rough; irregular.

The illustrations, though a little *scratchy*, are fairly good.
The Nation, XLVII. 461.

2. Scratching; that scratches, scrapes, or grates: as, a *scratchy* pen; a *scratchy* noise.—3. Of little depth of soil; consisting of rocks barely covered with soil: as, *scratchy* land. [Prov. Eng.]—4. Wearing a *scratch-wig*.

Scratchy Foxton and he [Neuberg] are much more tolerable together. *Carlyle*, in Froude (Life in London, xxiv.).

scrattle (skrat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scrattled*, ppr. *scrattling*. [Freq. of *scrat*†, *v.*] To scramble; scuttle. [Prov. Eng.]

In another minute a bounding and *scrattling* was heard on the stairs, and a white bull-dog rushed in.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. iii.

scrault, *v.* An obsolete form of *scrawl*†.

scraunch (skrüneh), *v. t.* Same as *scranch* or *scrunch*.

scraw (skrā), *n.* [*< Gael. scraith*, *sgraith*, a turf, sod, greensward (*sgrathan*, a little peeling or paring), = Ir. *scrath*, a turf, = W. *ysgrawen*, a hard crust, what forms a crust.] A turf; a sod. [Ireland and Scotland.]

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting *scraus* (as they call them), which is laying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins or make up their ditches.
Sicft, Drapier's Letters, vii.

scrawet, *n.* An obsolete form of *scrow*.

scrawl† (skrāl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *scraul*, *scrawl*; < ME. *scraulen*, *crawl*; a form of *crawl* with intensive *s* prefixed: see *crawl*†.] To creep; crawl; by extension, to swarm with crawling things.

Ye ryuer *scrawled* with the multitude of frogges in stende of fyszshes.
Coccardale, Wisdom xix. 10.

The ryuer shall *scrawle* with frogges.

Coccardale, Ex. viii. 3.

scrawl† (skrāl), *n.* [*< scrawl*†, *v.* In def. 2 perhaps suggested by *trawl*.] 1. The young of the dog-crab. [Prov. Eng.]

On thy ribs the limpet sticks,
And in thy heart the *scrawl* shall play.
Tennyson, The Sailor Boy.

2. A trawl. [Newfoundland to New Jersey.]

scrawl† (skrāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scraul*, a contr. form of *scrabble*, perhaps confused with *scrawl*†.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly with a pen, pencil, or

other marking implement; write awkwardly, hastily, or carelessly; scribble: as, to *scrawl* a letter; also, to make irregular lines or bad writing on: as, to *scrawl* a piece of paper.

Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,
And think thou seest its owner's heart,
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
As hard, as senseless, and as light. *Swift*

2. To mark with irregular wandering or zigzag lines: as, eggs *scrawled* with black (natural marking).

II. *intrans.* To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

I gat paper in a blink,
And down gae'd stumple in the ink. . . .
Sae I've begun to *scrawl*.
Burns, Second Epistle to J. Laplank.

scrawl¹² (skrāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrall*; < *scrall*¹², *v.*] A piece of unskilful or inelegant writing; also, a piece of hasty, bad writing.

I . . . should think myself exceeding fortunate could I make a real discovery of the Cardinal's ashes, of which, &c., more another time, for I believe I have fired you now with my *scrall*.

E. Willis, in *Letters of Eminent Men*, II. 20.

Mr. Wycherley, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrall*.
Pope.

scrawl¹³ (skrāl), *n.* [Prob. a contraction of **scrangle*, dim. of *scrall*¹.] A ragged, broken branch of a tree; brushwood. [New Eng.]

scrawler (skrāl'ler), *n.* [*scrall*¹², *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who scrawls: a hasty or awkward writer.

scrawly (skrāl'i), *a.* [*scrall*¹² + *-y*¹.] Scrawling; loose; ill-formed and irregular: noting writing or manuscript. [Colloq.]

scrawm (skrām), *v. t.* [Prob. < D. *schrammen* = MLG. *schrammen*, *scratch*; from the noun, D. *schram*, a wound, rent, = G. *schramm*, *schram*, *schramme*, a wound, = Icel. *skrāma* = Sw. *skrāma* = Dan. *skrāmme*, a scar; prob. ult. < *skar*, cut: see *shar*¹.] To tear; scratch. [North. Eng.]

He *scravm'd* an' *scratted* my face like a cat.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

scrawniness (skrā'ni-nes), *n.* Scrawny, raw-boned, or lanky character or appearance.

scrawny (skrā'ni), *a.* [A dial. form of *scrammy*, now prevalent: see *scrammy*.] Meager; wasted; raw-boned; lean: as, a *scrawny* person; *scrawny* hens.

White-livered, hatchet-faced, thin-blooded, *scrawny* reformers.
J. G. Holland, Timothy Titcomb.

scray, scraye (skrāi), *n.* [*W. ysgräell*, *ysgräen*, the sea-swallow, = Bret. *skrar*, > F. *screau*, the small sea-gull, *Larus ridibundus*.] The common tern or sea-swallow, *Sterna hirundo*. See *out* under *tern*. [Eng.]

screable (skrē'ā-ble), *a.* [*L. screare*, hawk, hem, + *-ble*.] That may be spit out. *Bailey*, 1731.

scream (skrēk), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *screech*, *scriek*; now usually assimilated terminally *screech* or initially *shriek*, being subject, like other supposed imitative words, to considerable variation: see *screech*, and *scriek*, *shriek*, *shrike*¹.] To utter a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; scream or screech; also, to creak, as a door or wheel.

I would become a cat,
To combat with the creeping mouse
And scratch the *screeking* rat.
Turberville, The Loner.

scream (skrēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scriek*; < *scriek*, *v.* Cf. *screech*, *shriek*, *shrike*¹, *n.*] A creaking; a screech; a creaking sound.

scream (skrēm), *v. i.* [*ME. scremen*, *screamen*, < Icel. *skrēma* = Sw. *skrāmma* = Dan. *skræmme*, *scare*, terrify; cf. Sw. *skrän*, a scream, *skrāna*, whimper; prob. ult. akin to Sw. *skrika*, Dan. *skrige*, shriek (see *scream*, *shriek*, *shrike*¹), Dan. *skrække*, scare, E. *shrill*, Sc. *skirl*, cry aloud, G. *schreien*, D. *schreien*, Sw. *skria*, cry aloud, shriek, etc. (see *skire*).] 1. To cry out with shrill voice; give vent or utterance to a sharp or piercing outcry; utter shrill cries, as in fright or extreme pain, delight, etc.

I heard the owl *scream* and the crickets cry.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 2. 16.
Never peacock against rain
Scream'd as you did for water.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, III. 5.

2. To give out a shrill sound: as, the railway whistle *screamed*. = *Syn.* See *scream*, *n.*

scream (skrēm), *n.* [*scrieam*, *v.*] 1. A sharp, piercing sound or cry, as one uttered in fright, pain, etc.

Dismal *screams*, . . .
Shrieks of woe,
Pope Ode, St. Cecilia's Day, I. 57.

2. A sharp, harsh sound.

The *scream* of a madden'd beach dragg'd down by the wave.
Tennyson, Maud, III.

= *Syn.* *Scream*, *Shriek*, *Screech*. A *shriek* is sharper, more sudden, and, when due to fear or pain, indicative of more terror or distress than a *scream*. *Screech* emphasizes the disagreeableness of the sharpness or shrillness, and its lack of dignity in a person. It is more distinctly figurative to speak of the *shriek* of a locomotive than to speak of its *scream* or *screech*.

screamer (skrē'mēr), *n.* [*scrieam*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which screams.

The *screamer* aforesaid added good features and bright eyes to the powers of her lungs.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

2. In *ornith.*, specifically, one of several different birds. (a) The cariana or seriema, *Cariama cristata*, more fully called *crested screamer*. See *cut* under *seriema*. (b) Any member of the family *Palamedidae*. The horned screamer is *Palamedia cornuta*; crested screamers are *Chauna charraria* and *C. derbiana*. See *cut* under *Palamedia*. (c) The European swift, *Cypselus apus*. See *cut* under *Cypselus*. [Local, British.]

3. Something very great, excellent, or exciting; a thing that attracts the attention or draws forth screams of astonishment, delight, etc.; a ylaecker; a bouncer. [Slang, U. S.]

If he's a specimen of the Choctaws that live in these parts, they are *screamers*.
Thorpe, Backwoods.

screaming (skrē'ming), *p. a.* 1. Crying or sounding shrilly.—2. Causing a scream: as, a *screaming* farce (one calculated to make the audience scream with laughter).

screed¹ (skrē), *n.* [*leel. skriitha* (= Sw. Dan. *skred*), a landslip on a hillside (frequent in Icel. local names, as *Skriitha*, *Skriithu-klaustur*, *Skriith-dab*, etc.; *skriithu-fall*, an avalanche), < *skriitha*, creep, crawl, move, glide, = AS. *scrithan*, go: see *scriethic*.] A pile of debris at the base of a cliff; a talus. [Used in both the singular and the plural with the same meaning.]

A landslip, a steep slope on the side of a mountain covered with sliding stones, in Westmoreland called *screes*.
Cath. Ang., p. 320, note.

Before I had got half way up the *screes*, which gave way and rattled beneath me at every step.
Southey.

screed² (skrē), *n.* [A dial. abbr. of *screen*.] A ridge or coarse sieve. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

screech (skrēch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *skreech*, *skrieche*, dial. also *scriech*; < ME. *schrechen*, *scriken*, *shryken*, *schriken*, *shriken*, < Icel. *skrækja*, shriek, *skrija*, titter, = Sw. *skrika* = Dan. *skrige*, shriek: see *shriek* and *scream*; other forms of the same ult. imitative word.] I. *intrans.* To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; scream harshly or stridently; shriek.

And the syntulle thare-with ay cry and *skryke*.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, I. 7347.

The *screech* owl *screeching* loud.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 383.

= *Syn.* See *scream*, *n.*

II. *trans.* To utter (a screech).

And when she saw the red, red blude,
A loud *skrieche* *scrieked* she.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 310).

screech (skrēch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skreech*, *skrieche*, *scriech*; < *screech*, *v.* Cf. Sw. *skri*, *skrik* = Dan. *skrig*, a shriek: see *shriek*.] 1. A sharp, shrill cry; a harsh scream.

Forthwith there was heard a great lamentation, accompanied with groans and *screeches*.
Sandys, Travels, p. 9.

The birds obscene . . .
With hollow *screeches* fled the dire repast.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, I.

2. Any sharp, shrill noise: as, the *screech* of a railway-whistle.

She heard with silent petulance the harsh *screech* of Philip's chair as he heavily dragged it on the stone floor.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, IV.

3. In *ornith.*, the mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. [Prov. Eng.] = *Syn.* *Shriek*, etc. See *scream*.

screech-cock (skrēch'kōk), *n.* Same as *screech*, 3. [Prov. Eng.]

screecher (skrē'cher), *n.* 1. One who or that which screeches; a screamer.—2. Specifically, in *ornith.*: (a) The swift, *Cypselus apus*. Also *screamer*, *squaler*. (b) pl. The *Streptopores*.

screech-hawk (skrēch'hāl), *n.* The night-jar or churr-owl, a goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*. See *cut* under *night-jar*. [Local, Eng.]

screech-martin (skrēch'mūr'tin), *n.* The swift, *Cypselus apus*. [Local, Eng.]

screech-owl (skrēch'oul), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *scriech-owl* (= Sw. *skrik-uggla*); < *screech*, *scriech*², + *owl*¹.] An owl that screeches, as distinguished from one that hoots: applied to various species. In Great Britain it is a common name of the barn-owl. In the United States it is specifically applied to the small horned owls of the genus *Seps* (or *Megascops*). See *red owl* (under *red*), and compare *saw-whet*.

Battes, Owles, and *Scritch-owles*, birds of darkness, were the objects of their darkened Devotions.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 697.

A *screech-owl* at midnight has alarmed a family more than a band of robbers.
Addison, Spectator, No. 7.

screech-thrush (skrēch'thrush), *n.* The mistle-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. *Macgillivray*.

screechy (skrē'chi), *a.* [*screech*, *n.*, + *-y*¹.] 1. Shrill and harsh, like a screech.

Cockburn.—2. Given to screeching; screamy; loud-mouthed: as, a *screechy* woman.

screed (skrēd), *n.* [A var. of *shred*; < ME. *screde*, AS. *screāde*, a shred: see *shred*, an assimilated form, with shortened vowel.] 1. A piece torn off; a shred: as, a *screed* of cloth. [Now chiefly Scotch.]—2. A long strip of anything; hence, a prolonged tirade; a harangue.

Some reference to infant-schools drew Derwent Coleridge forth from his retirement in an easy-chair in a corner, and he launched out into a Coleridgean *screed* on education.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 46.

Shall I name these, and turn my *screed* into a catalogue?
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, III.

3. In *plastering*: (a) A strip of mortar about 6 or 8 inches wide, by which any surface about to be plastered is divided into bays or compartments. The *screeds* are 4, 5, or 6 feet apart, according to circumstances, and are accurately formed in the same plane by the plumb-rule and straight-edge. They thus form gages for the rest of the work, the interspaces being filled out flush with them. (b) A strip of wood similarly used.—4. The act of rending or tearing; a rent; a tear.

When . . . lassies gie me heart a *screed*, . . .
I kittle up my rustic reed;
It gies me ease. *Burns*, To W. Simpson.

A *screed* o' drink, a supply of drink in a general sense; hence, a drinking bout. [Scotch.]—Floating *screed*. See *floating*.

screed (skrēd), *v. t.* [A var. of *shred*, *v.*, as *screed*, *n.*, is of *shred*, *n.*: see *screed*, *n.*, and *shred*, *v.*] 1. To rend; tear.—2. To repeat glibly; dash off with spirit.

Wee Davock's turn'd sae gleg, . . .
He'll *screed* you aff Ectetual Gelling
As fast as any in the dwelling.
Burns, The Inventory.

screed-coat (skrēd'kōt), *n.* In *plastering*, a coat made even or flush with the screeds. See *screed*, *n.*, 3.

screeket, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *scream*.

screen (skrēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skreen*, *skreine*, *serien*, < ME. *seren*, a screen (against fire or wind), < OF. *escren*, *escrein*, *escrean*, a screen (against a fire), the tester of a bed, F. *écran*, a screen; origin uncertain; perhaps related to OF. *escrene*, *escreine*, *escreigne*, *escreigne*, *escreigne*, *escreigne*, *escreigne*, etc., F. *écran*, a wattled hut, < OHG. *scranna*, *skran-na*, MHG. *schranne*, a bench, court, G. *schranne*, bench, shambles, a railing, rack, grate, court. The word is glossed in ME. by *serinum*, *serinum*, as if identified with L. *serinum*, a shrine: see *shrine*.] 1. A covered framework, partition, or curtain, either movable or fixed, which



Fire screen, covered with tapestry.—Louis Seize style.

serves to protect from the heat of the sun or of a fire, from rain, wind, or cold, or from other inconvenience or danger, or to shelter from observation, conceal, shut off the view, or secure privacy: as, a *fire-screen*; a folding *screen*; a window-*screen*, etc.; hence, such a covered framework, curtain, etc., used for some

other purposes; as, a screen upon which images may be cast by a magic lantern; in general, any shelter or means of concealment.

Your lady *screen*.

Shak. Macbeth, v. 6, 1.

There is a great use of ambitious men in being *screened* to private matters of danger and envy.

Bacon, Ambition.

Mill, Mining, stand to two men and his wife.

Will. D., Mrs. Mining, like a *Screen* before a great Fire.

Congress, Way of the World, II, 4.

Specifically, in *arch.* (a) An ornamental partition of wood, stone, or metal, usually so placed in a church or other building as to shut out an aisle from the choir, a private chapel from a transept, the nave from the choir, the high



Screen—Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral, England, looking toward the nave.

altar from the east end, an altar-tomb from a public passage, or to fill any similar purpose. See *perclose*, and cut under *organ-screen*. (b) In some medieval and similar halls, a partition extending across the lower end, forming a lobby within the main entrance-doors, and having often a gallery above. (c) An architecturally decorated wall inclosing a courtyard or the like. Such a feature as the entire façade of a church may be considered as a screen when it does not correspond with the interior structure, as is commonly the case in Italian and frequent in English churches, but is merely a decorative mask for the building behind it. See cut under *veredors*.

The screen of arches recently discovered in the hôtel of the Prefecture at Angers.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I, 490.

The western façade . . . of Lincoln consists of a vast arcaded screen unbroken by upright divisions, with a level cornice terminating its multiplied horizontal lines.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 162.

2. A kind of riddle or sieve. Especially—(a) A sieve used by farmers for sifting earth or seeds. Other screens for grain and other substances are in the shape of cylinders, some having knockers or brushes as in a flour-bolt. See cuts under *pearling-mill*. (b) A wire sieve for sifting sand, gravel, etc. See *sand-screen* (with cut). (c) In *metal*, a perforated plate of metal, used in the dressing of ores. The screens of a stamp-mill are placed in front of the mortars, and regulate the fineness to which the material has to be reduced before it can pass through, and thus escape further comminution. (d) An apparatus for sifting coal in a coal-breaker. Screens of cast-iron are used for the coarser sizes, and of woven wire for the very smallest. (e) A device to prevent the passage of fish up a stream, made of common wire painted with tar, or strips of laths planed and nailed to a strong frame: employed by fish-breeders.

3. A large scarf forming a kind of plaid. [*Scotch*.]

The want of the *screen*, which was drawn over the head like a veil, she supplied by a bonnet, as she called it: a large straw bonnet, like those worn by the English maidens when labouring in the fields.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

Folding screen. (a) A screen consisting of several leaves or flats hinged together in such a way that when they are opened at an angle the screen will stand firmly. (b) A screen supported on cross-rolls, feet, or the like, enabling it to stand firmly, and with hinged flaps which when opened increase its width.—*Ladder-screens*, coverings put underneath ladders on board ship to prevent the feet of those going up and down from being seen. The ladders when so covered are said to be dressed.—*Magazine-screen* (*quid.*), a curtain made of baize, flannel, or fear-naught, and having an aperture closed by a flap. In time of action, or when the magazine is open, this curtain is hung before the scuttle leading from the magazine, and the cartridges are passed through the aperture for distribution to the guns.—*Magnetic screen*. See *magnetic*.—*Screen bulkhead*. See *bulkhead*.

screen (skrēn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *skreen*; < *screen*, *n.*] 1. To shelter or protect from inconvenience, injury, danger, or observation; cover; conceal.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *screen'd* the fruits of the earth.

Milton, P. R., iv. 70.

The Romans still he will did use,
Still *screen'd* their Rogatory.

Prior, The Viceroy, st. 10.

2. To sift or riddle by passing through a screen: as, to *screen* coal.—*Syn.* 1. To defend, hide, mask, cloak, shroud.

screener (skrē'nēr), *n.* One who screens, in either sense.

Engine men, bank hands, *screeners*, all wanted a rise, and in most cases got it.

The Engineer, LXX, 259.

screening-machine (skrē'ning-mā-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus having a rotary motion, used for screening or sifting coal, stamped ores, and the like.

screenings (skrē'ningz), *n. pl.* [Verbal *n.* of *screen*, *v.*] 1. The refuse matter left after sifting coal, etc.—2. The small or defective grains of wheat separated by sifting.

screens (skrēz), *n. pl.* Same as *scrēel*.

screeve (skrēv), *v.* [Prob. < *Dan. skrive*, write: see *scribe*.] To write or draw; write a begging letter, etc. [*Thieves' slang*.]

screever (skrē'vēr), *n.* [Prob. < *Dan. skriver*, scribe, < *skrive*, write: see *screeve*.] One who writes begging letters, or draws colored-chalk pictures on the pavements. [*Thieves' slang*.]

The *screevers*, or Writers of Begging-letters and Petitions.

Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 649.

screeving (skrē'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *screeve*, *v.*, prob. < *Dan. skrive*, < *L. scribere*, write: see *skrive*.] Begging by means of letters, petitions, or the like; writing false or exaggerated accounts of afflictions and privations, in order to receive charity; drawing or writing on the pavements with colored chalks. [*Thieves' slang*.]

I then took to *screeving* (writing on the stones). I got my head shaved, and a cloth tied round my jaws, and wrote on the flags "Illness and Want," though I was never better in my life, and always had a good bellyful before I started of a morning.

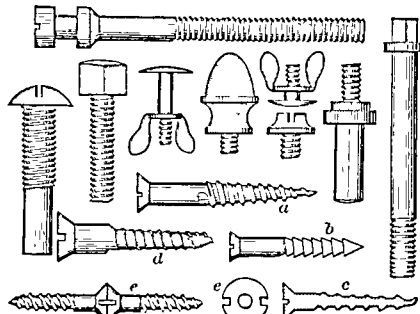
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I, 461.

screfet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*.

Scremerton crow. The hooded crow.

screnet, *n.* A Middle English form of *screen*.

screw (skrō), *n.* [Formerly also *serue*; = *MD. schroef*, *D. schroef*, *serive*, *schrive* = *MLG. schruve*, *LG. schruve*, *schruve* = *MHG. schrūbe*, *G. schraube*, *G. dial. schrauf*, *schrauben* (cf. *Russ. shchurupū*, < *G.*) = *Icel. skrufa* = *Sw. skruf* = *Dan. skru*, a screw (external screw); < *OF. escroue*, *escro*, *escro*, *F. écrou*, the hole in which a screw turns, an internal screw, a nut; prob. < *L. scrobis*, rarely *scrobs*, a ditch, trench, grave, in *ML.* used also of the holes or furrows made by rooting swine (cf. *L. scrofa*, a sow): see *scrobulate*, *scrofula*. The Teut. forms are all derived (through the *LG.*) from the *OF.*, with change of sense, as in *E.*, from 'internal screw' to 'external screw.' In defs. 5, 6, 7, etc., the noun is from the verb.] 1. The hole in which a screw (in sense 2) turns.—2. A cylinder of wood or metal having a spiral ridge (the thread) winding round it, usually turning in a hollow cylinder, in which a spiral channel is cut corresponding to the ridge. These convex and concave spirals, with their supports, are often called the *screw* and *nut*, and also the *external* or *male screw* and the *internal* or *female screw* respectively. The screw forms one of the six



Samples of variously formed screws used in Carriage-making and Carpentry. a, b, c, d, e are special forms of wood-screws in common use.

mechanical powers, and is virtually a spiral inclined plane—only, the inclined plane is commonly used to overcome gravity, while the screw is more often used to overcome some other resistance. Screws are *right* or *left* according to the direction of the spiral. They are used (1) for balancing forces, as the jack-screw against gravity; the propeller-screw against the resistance of water; ordinary screws against friction in fastening pieces together, the screw-press against elasticity, etc.; and (2) for magnifying a motion and rendering it easily manageable and measurable, as in the screw-feet of instruments, micrometer-

screws, etc. For the pitch of a screw, see *pitch*. (A. S. also *long-screw*, *leading screw*.)

3. A spiral shell; a screw-shell.

His small private box was full of pebbles, . . . *screws*, birds' eggs, etc. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I, 2.

4. A screw propeller.—5. [Short for *screw-steamer*.] A steam-vessel propelled by means of a screw propeller.—6. A small parcel of tobacco done up in paper with twisted ends, and usually sold for a penny. [*Great Britain*.]

I never was admitted to offer them [screws] in a parlour or tap room; that would have interfered with the order for *screws* (penny papers of tobacco).

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I, 494.

7. A turn of a screw.

Strained to the last *screw* he can bear.

Conqueror, Truth, I, 155.

8. A twist or turn to one side: as, to give a billiard-ball a *screw* by striking it low down or on one side with a sharp, sudden blow. Compare *English*, 5.

The nice Management of . . . [the beau's] Italian Snuff box, and the affected *Screw* of his Body, makes up a great Part of his Conversation.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I, 140.

9. Pressure: usually with *the*. [*Slang*.]

However, I will put *the screw* on them. They shall have nothing from me till they treat her better.

H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, xxvii.

10. A professor or tutor who requires strict examination. [*College slang*, U. S.].—11. Wages or salary. [*Slang*.]

He had wasted all his weekly *screw*.

And was in debt some sixpence besides.

Australian Printers' Keysake, (Ireland.)

12. In *math.*, a geometrical form resulting from the combination of an axis, or straight line given in position, with a pitch or linear magnitude.—*Archimedean screw*. See *Archimedean*.—*A screw loose*, something defective or wrong, as with a scheme or an individual.

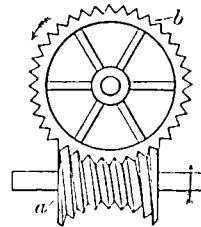
My uncle was confirmed in his original impression that something dark and mysterious was going forward, or, as he always said himself, "that there was a *screw loose* somewhere."

Dickens, Pickwick, xlii.

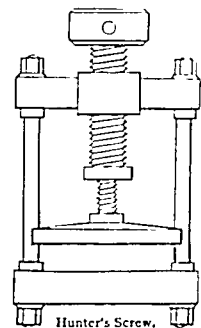
Auxiliary screw, a screw propeller in a vessel having sail-power as her main reliance, generally so fitted that it can be hoisted clear of the water when not in use. See cut under *banjo-franc*.—**Auxiliary steering-screw**, a secondary screw exerting its force at an angle with the plane of symmetry of a vessel, and used to increase a vessel's manœuvrability.—**Back-center screw**. See *back-center*.—**Backlash of a screw**. See *backlash*.—**Blake's screw**, a screw-bolt having an eye in one end and a screw-thread cut in the other; an eye-bolt.—**Compound, coreciprocal screw**. See the adjectives.—**Differential screw**, an arrangement consisting of a male screw working in a female screw and having a female screw cut through its axis with a different pitch, a second male screw working in this. If the hollow screw is turned while the inner one is prevented from turning, the latter advances proportionally to the difference of the pitches.—**Double screw**, a screw which has two consecutive spiral ridges or threads, both having the same pitch.—**Endless screw**. See *endless*.—**Female screw**. See *female*.

Flat screw, a spiral groove cut in the face of a disk, which by its revolution communicates a rectilinear motion to a sliding bar carrying a pin which works in the groove.

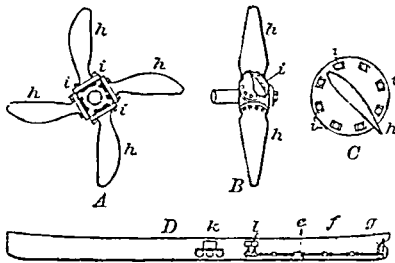
—**Fossil screw**. See *fossil* and *serpentine*.—**Hindley's screw**, a screw cut on a solid, of such form that if any plane be taken through its longitudinal axis, the intersections of the plane by the perimeter are arcs of the pitch-circle of a wheel into which the screw is intended to work. It is so named from having been first employed by Mr. Hindley of York in England.—**Hunter's screw** (named from its inventor, Dr. John Hunter), a double screw consisting of a principal male screw that turns in a nut, but in the cylinder of which, concentric with its axis, is formed a female screw of different pitch that turns on a secondary but fixed male screw. The device furnishes a screw of slow but enormous lifting power without the necessity of finely cut and consequently frail threads. Everything else being equal, the lifting power of this screw increases exactly as the difference between the pitches of the principal male screw and the female screw diminishes, in accordance with the principle of virtual velocities.—**Interrupted screw**. See *interrupted*.—**Interrupted screw**, in *mach.*, a screw part or parts of whose thread are cut away, rendering it discontinuous; specifically, a screw whose exterior is divided into six



Hindley's Screw. a, screw; b, toothed wheel meshing with a. When a turns as indicated by straight arrow, b turns as indicated by curved arrow.



equal parts, with the screw-threads removed from alternate sectors, used to form the closure of a breech-loading cannon. In some cases the interruptions extend entirely around the screw, so that, in the common parlance of mechanics, "every other thread" is removed. Such a screw will turn perfectly in a nut of sufficient length. See cut under *cannon*.—**Involution of six screws.** See *involution*.—**Left-handed screw,** a screw which is advanced by turning from right to left, in contradistinction to the usual or *right-handed screw*, which turns in the opposite direction.—**Male screw.** See *male*.—**Metric screw,** a screw in which the pitch is commensurable in units or fractions of a unit of the French metric system.—**Milled screw,** a screw with a flat broad head the edge of which is fluted, crenated, or roughened, to afford a firm hold for the fingers. Such screws are much used in chemical, philosophical, and electrical instruments, and in small machines.—**Perpetual screw.** Same as *endless screw* (which see, under *endless*).—**Plane screw.** See *plane*.—**Portland screw,** the cast of the interior of a fossil shell, *Cerithium portlandicum*. See *sericeoidea*.—**Principal screw of inertia.** See *inertia*.—**Quadruple screw,** a screw with four consecutive threads, all of the same pitch.—**Reciprocal screws.** See *reciprocal*.—**Regulating screw,** a screw used to determine a motion; a screw which guides the slides and moving parts of machinery.—**Riggers' screw.** See *rigger*.—**Right-and-left screw,** a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions. See cuts under *compound* and *lathe*.—**Screw propeller,** a propeller acting on the principle of the screw, attached to the exterior end of a shaft protruding through the hull of a vessel at the stern. It consists of a number of spiral metal blades either cast together in one piece or bolted to a hub. In some special cases, as in ferry-boats, there are two screws, one at each end of the vessel. In some war-vessels transverse shafts with small propellers have been used to assist in turning quickly. An arrangement of screws now common is the twin-screw system, in which two screws are arranged at the stern, each on one of two parallel shafts, which are driven by power independently of one of the other. By stopping or slowing up one shaft while the other maintains its



A, sectional elevation, the section being through shaft and hub, showing method of attaching blades *b* by bolts *t*; *B*, side elevation; *C*, cross-section of blade, on larger scale; *D*, diagrammatic view of hull of a screw-propeller ship, in which *A* shows position of toolbars, *t*, the engines; *f*, propeller-shaft; *e*, thrust block; *g*, propeller.

velocity, very rapid turning can be effected by twin screws, which have, moreover, the advantage that, one being disabled, the vessel can still make headway with the other. Some vessels designed to attain high speed have been constructed with three screws. A very great variety of forms have been proposed for screw-propeller blades; but the principle of the original true screw is still in use. Variations in pitch and modifications of the form of the blades have been adopted with success by individual constructors. The actual area of the screw propeller is measured on a plane perpendicular to the direction in which the ship moves. The outline of the screw projected on that plane is the actual area, but the effective area is, in good examples, from 0.2 to 0.4 greater than this; and it is the effective area and the mean velocity with which the water is thrown astern that determine the mass thrown backward. The mass thrown backward and the velocity with which it is so projected determine the propelling power. A kind of feathering propeller has also been used, but has not been generally approved. Compare *feathering-screw*. See also cut under *banjo-frame*.—**Screw surface,** a helicoïd.—**Setting-up screw,** a screw for taking up space caused by wear in journal-boxes, etc.; an adjusting-screw.—**Society screw,** a screw by which an objective is attached to the tube of a microscope, of a standard size adopted (in 1857) by the Royal Microscopical Society of London and now almost universally used.—**Spiral screw,** a screw formed upon a conical or conoidal core.—**Transport screw,** a screw working in a trough or passage for transferring grain or other granular or pulverulent material. Compare *conveyor*.—**Triple screw,** a screw having three consecutive threads, all of the same pitch.—**Under the screw,** subjected to or influenced by strong pressure; compelled; coerced.—**Variable screw,** in lathes and other machines, a feed-screw which by the varying velocity of its rotation gives a variable feed.—**V-threaded screw,** a screw having a thread of triangular cross-section. See diagram of screw-threads under *screw-threads*.—**Winged screw,** a screw with a broad flattened head projecting in a line with its axis so as to be conveniently grasped by the ends of the fingers for turning it. (See also *lead-screw*, *teveling-screw*, *micrometer-screw*, *thumb-screw*, *wood-screw*.)

screw¹ (skrû), *v.* [Formerly also *scrue*; = D. *schroeven* = MLG. *schruven* = G. *schrauben* = Icel. *skrúfa* = Sw. *skrúfa* = Dan. *skrue*, screw; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To turn, move, tighten, fasten, press, or make firm by a screw, or by giving a turn to a screw; apply a screw to, for the purpose of turning, moving, tightening, fastening, or pressing; as, to *screw up* a bracket; to *screw* a lock on a door; to *screw* a press.

*Screw up the heighten'd pegs
Of thy sublime Theorbo four notes high'r.*
Quarles, Emblems, l., Invoc.

2. To turn or cause to turn, as if by the application of a screw; twist.—**3.** To force; especially, to force by the application of pressure similar to that exerted by the advancing action or motion of a screw; squeeze: sometimes with *up* or *out*: as, to *screw up* one's courage.

*We fall!
But screw your courage to the sticking-place,
And we'll not fall.*
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 60.
*For, though the wars fall, we shall screw ourselves
Into some course of life yet.*
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

*He screwed up his poor old father in law's accounts to
above 200^l, and brought it on y^e general account.*
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 289.

4. To press hard upon; oppress as by exacting or vexatious restrictions or conditions.

*Our country landlords, by unmeasurable screwing and
racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable
people to a worse condition than the peasants in France.*
Swift.

*In the presence of that board he was provoked to ex-
claim that in no part of the world, not even in Turkey,
were the merchants so screwed and wrung as in England.*
Hallam. (Imp. Dict.)

5. To twist; contort; distort; turn so as to distort.

Screw your face at one side thus, and protest.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

*The self-important man in the cocked hat . . . screwed
down the corners of his mouth, and shook his head.*
Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 63.

II. intrans. **1.** To turn so as to serve for tightening, fastening, etc.: as, a nut that *screws* to the right or to the left.—**2.** To have or assume a spiral or twisting motion: as, the ball *screwed* to the left.—**3.** To move or advance by means of a screw propeller. [Rare.]

Screwing up against the very muddy boiling current.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, vii.

4. To require students to work hard, or subject them to strict examination.

screw² (skrû), *n.* [*ME. screwen*, assimilated *shrive*, mod. E. *shrive*: see *shrew*1.] **1.** A stingy fellow; a close or penurious person; one who makes a sharp bargain; an extortioner; a miser; a skindint.

*The ostentatious said he was a screw; but he gave away
more money than far more extravagant people.*
Thackeray, Newcomes, viii.

2. A vicious, unsound, or broken-down horse.

*Along the middle of the street the main business was
horse-dealing, and a gypsy hostler would trot out a suc-
cession of the weediest old screws that ever kept out of
the kennels.*
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 625.

What screws they rode!
Latterence, Guy Livingstone, iii.

screwable (skrû'ə-bi), *a.* Capable of being screwed: as, a *screwable* bracket. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 411.

screw-alley (skrû'al-i), *n.* In a screw steamer, a passageway along the shaft as far aft as the stern tubing, affording an opportunity for thorough examination of the shaft and its bearings: known in the United States as *shaft-alley*. Also *shaft-tunnel*. [Eng.]

screw-auger (skrû'ä'gér), *n.* See *auger*, 1.

screw-bean (skrû'bén), *n.* The screw-pod mesquit; also, one of its pods. See *mesquit*2, *Prosopis*.

screw-bell (skrû'bél), *n.* An instrument resembling a bell in shape, with a screw-thread cut on the interior surface: used for recovering lost tools in a bore-hole.

screw-blank (skrû'blangk), *n.* A piece of metal cut from a bar preparatory to forming it into a screw.

screw-bolt (skrû'bôlt), *n.* A square or cylindrical piece of iron, with a knob or flat head at one end and a screw at the other. It is adapted to pass through holes made for its reception in two or more pieces of timber, metal, etc., to fasten them together by means of a nut screwed on the end that is opposite to the knob or head. See cuts under *bolt* and *screw*.

screw-box (skrû'boks), *n.* A device for cutting the external threads on wooden screws, similar in construction and operation to the screw-plate.

screw-burner (skrû'bér'nér), *n.* In lamps: (*a*) A burner having a screw to raise and lower the wick. (*b*) A burner which is attached by a screw-thread to the socket of the lamp-top. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-caliper (skrû'kal'i-pér), *n.* A caliper in which the adjustment of the points is made by a screw. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-cap (skrû'kap), *n.* A cover to protect or conceal the head of a screw, or a cap or cover fitted with a screw.

screw-clamp (skrû'klamp), *n.* A clamp which acts by means of a screw.

screw-collar (skrû'kol'ér), *n.* In *microscopy*, a device for adjusting the distance between the lenses of an objective so as to maintain definition with varying thickness of the cover-glass. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. ii. 317.

screw-coupling (skrû'kup'ling), *n.* A device, in the form of a collar with an internal screw-thread at each end, for joining the ends of two vertical rods or chains and giving them any desired degree of tension; a screw-socket for uniting pipes or rods.

screw-cut (skrû'kut), *n.* A cut made in a spiral direction; specifically, a spiral cut in the tip of horn to form a plate which, pressed out flat, may be used for comb-making.

screw-cutter (skrû'kut'ér), *n.* 1. A hand-tool or die for cutting screws. It consists of a revolvable head (into which the material to be operated on is inserted), to the interior of which cutters, adjustable by screws from the outside, are attached radially.

2. A screw-cutting machine, or one of the cutting-tools used in such a machine.

screw-cutting (skrû'kut'ing), *a.* Used in cutting screws.—**Screw-cutting chuck.** See *chuck*4.—**Screw-cutting die,** the cutting-tool in a screw-cutting machine; a screw-plate. *E. H. Knight.*—**Screw-cutting gage,** a gage with angles, by which the inclination of the point of the screw-cutting tool can be regulated, as well as the inclination of the tool itself, when placed in position for cutting the thread. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *center-gage*.—**Screw-cutting lathe.** (*a*) A lathe with a slide-rest, with change-gears by which screws of different pitch may be cut. (*b*) Same as *screw-cutting machine*.—**Screw-cutting machine,** a form of lathe for cutting screw-threads upon rods. The rod is caused to rotate against a cutting-tool while being thrust forward at a fixed rate. The pitch of the screw is determined by the relative speeds of rotation and advance of the bar, which are controlled by suitable gearing; and the size and depth of the thread are controlled by the cutting-tool employed. Also called *screw-cutting lathe*.

screw-die (skrû'di), *n.* A die used for cutting screw-threads.

screw-dock (skrû'dok), *n.* A kind of graving-dock furnished with large screws to assist in raising and lowering vessels.

screw-dog (skrû'dog), *n.* In a lathe, etc., a clamp, adjustable by means of a screw, for holding the stuff securely in the carriage.

screw-dollar (skrû'dol'ér), *n.* A medallion of which the obverse and reverse are in separate plaques which can be screwed together so as to form a very small box. Also called *screw-medal*.

screw-driver (skrû'drí'vér), *n.* A tool, in form like a blunt chisel, which fits into the nick in the head of a screw, and is used to turn the screw, in order to cause it to enter its place or to withdraw it.

screwed (skrûd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *screw*1, *v.*] "Tight"; intoxicated; drunk. [Slang.]

*Alone it stood, while its fellows lay strew'd,
Like a four-bottle man in a company screw'd,
Not firm on his legs, but by no means subdued.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 161.

*She walked so unsteadily as to attract the compassion-
ate regards of divers kind-hearted boys, who . . . bade
her be of good cheer, for she was "only a little screw'd."*
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxv.

screwed-work (skrûd'wérk), *n.* In *wood-turning*, work in which the cutting is done in a spiral direction, so as to leave a spiral fillet, bead, or other ornamental spiral pattern upon the finished article, as in balusters, etc.

*Chestnut or sycamore is far more suitable for the pro-
duction of screwed-work.* *Campin, Hand-turning, p. 257.*

screw-elevator (skrû'el'ô-vä-tör), *n.* 1. A form of passenger-elevator in which the cage is lifted by a screw.—**2.** A dentists' tool, consisting of a staff having a gimlet-screw on the end to screw into the root of a tooth in order to pull it out.—**3.** In *surg.*, a conical screw of hard rubber used to force open the jaws of maniacs or persons suffering from lockjaw. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-er (skrû'ér), *n.* [*< screw*1, *v.*, + *-er*1.] One who or that which screws.

screw-eye (skrû'í), *n.* 1. A screw having a loop or eye for its head: a form much used to furnish a means of fastening, as by a hook, a cord, etc.—**2.** A long screw with a handle, used in theaters by stage-carpenters in securing scenes.

screw-feed (skrû'féd), *n.* 1. The feeding-mechanism actuating the lead-screw of a lathe.—**2.** Any feed-mechanism governed or operated by a screw.

screw-fish (skrō'fish), *n.* Fish packed under a screw-press. [Trade-name.]

screw-forceps (skrō'fōr'seps), *n.* A dentist's instrument with jaws between which is a screw, which is caused to protrude into and fill the nerve-canal, to obviate risk of crushing the tooth when the jaws of the instrument are closed upon it. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-gage (skrō'gāj), *n.* A device for testing the diameter, the pitch, and the accuracy of the thread of screws. It consists of a steel ring cut with an internal screw of the standard gage. Also called *screw-thread gage*.—**Internal screw-gage**, a steel screw with an external thread cut to an accurate gage, used to test internal-threaded or female screws.

screw-gear (skrō'gōr), *n.* In *mech.*, a worm-screw and worm-wheel, or endless screw and pinion. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-hoist (skrō'hoist), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus consisting of a large toothed wheel, with which is geared an endless screw.

screwing (skrō'ing), *a.* Exact; close; careful; economical.

Whose *screwing* iron-handed administration of relief is the boast of the parish. *Hovell. (Imp. Diet.)*

screwing-engine (skrō'ing-en'jin), *n.* A machine for cutting wooden screws and for the making of screwed-work.

screwing-machine (skrō'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* Same as *screw-machine*.

screwing-stock (skrō'ing-stok), *n.* Same as *screw-stock*.—**Guide screwing-stock**, a common form of die-stock for cutting threads on pipe or rods. It has a guide in the form of a bushing with screws, to clamp the exterior of the pipe or rod and cause the die to turn in a plane at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the object upon which the screw-thread is to be cut.

screwing-table (skrō'ing-tā'bl), *n.* Same as *screw-table*.

screw-jack (skrō'jak), *n.* In *dentistry*, an implement, consisting of two abutments with screws between them, for regulating displaced or crowded teeth.—**Traversing screw-jack**. See *traversing-jack*.

screw-key (skrō'kō), *n.* A key for turning a screw. It may be a form of screw-driver, or a form of wrench. See cut under *screw-stock*.

screw-lock (skrō'lok), *n.* A type of lock having a movable opening bar, which is secured by a screw when the lock is closed. It is made in various forms, and is used for handcuffs, fetters, padlocks, etc.

screw-machine (skrō'mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for making screws. For metal screws it is a form of lathe similar to a bolt-machine. For wooden screws it is a machine, or a series of machines, working more or less automatically, for trimming, nicking, and threading screw blanks, which are fed in by a hopper and are turned out as finished screws. The name is also given to *screw-cutting machines* (which see, under *screw-cutting*).

screw-mandrel (skrō'man'drel), *n.* A mandrel of the head-stock of a lathe provided with a screw for attaching chucks.

screw-medal (skrō'med'al), *n.* Same as *screw-dollar*.

screw-molding (skrō'mōl'ding), *n.* 1. The molding of screws in sand for casting. A cylindrical mold is made, and a pattern screw run through it to form the thread.—2. The process of forming screws of sheet-metal for collars or caps, by pressing upon a former.

screw-nail (skrō'nāl), *n.* A screw used to fasten pieces of wood together.

screw-neck (skrō'nek), *n.* A neck of a bottle, flask, etc., provided with a male screw for the reception of a screw-cap.

screw-pile (skrō'pil), *n.* A pile with a screw at the lower end, sunk by rotation aided by pressure if necessary. See *sheet-pile*. Also called *boring-anchor*.

screw-pillar (skrō'pil'jūr), *n.* The tool-post of an engine-lathe.

screw-pin (skrō'pin), *n.* A screw which has an extension in the form of a pin, the screwed part being used to hold the pin firmly in its socket.

screw-pine (skrō'pīn), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pandanus*, or more broadly of the order *Pandaneæ*: so called from the spiral arrangement of the leaves and their resemblance to those of the pineapple. The best-known species is *P. odoratissimus*, found from the East Indies to the Pacific islands. Its richly scented male flowers are the source of the keorai oil of perfumers. In India it is sometimes planted for hedges, and to fix the banks of canals. Its leaves and those of other species are made into matting and sacking. It has a large compound fruit of a bright-orange color, which is edible, though insipid, and bears the name of *breadfruit*. See *chandelier-tree*, and cut under *Pandanus*.

screw-plate (skrō'plāt), *n.* 1. A holder for the dies used in cutting screw-threads.—2. A small steel plate containing dies by which

screws of various sizes may be formed. See cut under *screw-stock*.—3. A tool for cutting external screw-threads upon wire, small rods, or pipes. See *die-stock*, and cut under *screw-stock*.

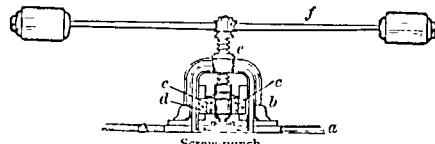
screw-pod, screw-pod mesquit (skrō'pod, skrō'pod mes'kit), *n.* The screw-bean, *Prosopis pubescens*. See *mesquit*.

screw-post (skrō'pōst), *n.* *Naut.*, the inner stern-post through which the shaft of a screw propeller passes.

screw-press (skrō'pres), *n.* A simple form of press producing pressure by the direct action of a screw: used by printers and bookbinders for dry-pressing, or removing the indentations of impression from printed sheets, and for making bound books more compact and solid.

screw-propeller, *n.* See *screw propeller*, under *screw*.—**Screw-propeller governor**. See *governor*.

screw-punch (skrō'punch), *n.* A punch in



which the operating pressure is applied by a screw.

screw-quin (skrō'koin), *n.* In *printing*, a quoin of two or more parts which widens and tightens composed types by means of a screw which connects these parts. Many forms are in use.

screw-rod (skrō'rod), *n.* A rod with a screw and nut at one or both ends, used principally as a binding- or tightening-rod.

screw-rudder (skrō'rud'er), *n.* An application of the screw to purposes of steering, taking the place of a rudder. The direction of its axis is changed, by means of a joint in the shaft, to give the required direction to the vessel, and the efficiency of this device does not depend upon the motion of the vessel, as with a rudder. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-shackle (skrō'shak'l), *n.* A shackle of which the shackle-bolt is screwed into place.

screw-shell (skrō'shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Turritellidae*. *P. P. Carpenter.*

screw-spike (skrō'spik), *n.* A cylindrical spike having a screw-thread cut on a part of its stem. It is driven partly in, and then screwed home. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-stair (skrō'stār), *n.* A spiral or winding staircase; a hanging-stair.

He was a bachelor, and lived in a very small house, above his shop, which was reached by a *screw-stair*.

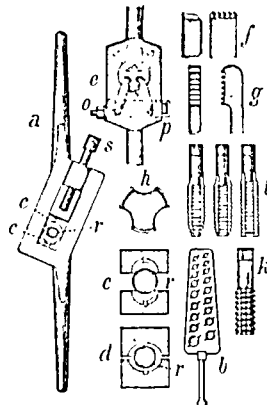
N. McLeod, The Starling, xxv.
screw-stem (skrō'stem), *n.* A plant of the genus *Barbottia* of the gentian family. These plants are low, delicate herbs, sometimes with a twisted stem. *Wood.*

screw-stock (skrō'stok), *n.* A handle for holding the threaded die by which the thread is cut on a bar or bolt; a screw-plate. *E. H. Knight.*

screwstone (skrō'stōn), *n.* A wheelstone; an entrochite; one of the joints of the stem of an ennerinite, stone-lily, or fossil crinoid; a fossil screw. See cuts under *Ennerinidae* and *ennerinite*.

screw-table (skrō'tā'bl), *n.* A form of screw-stock used for forming the threads of screw-bolts or wooden screws. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-tap (skrō'tap), *n.* A tool for cutting screw-threads on the inside of pipes, or mak-



Screw-stocks, Screw-taps, and Dies.

a, screw-stock in which the dies *c* are forced by the screw *s* inward against the rod *r* upon which the screw-thread is to be cut; the dies are also shown in enlarged detail at *c* and *d*. *e*, another form of die-stock, in which three dies are used, two of them being forced toward a third by a screw-key *f*, moved by a nut *g*. *h*, a screw-plate, comprising various sized dies for cutting small screws; *f* and *g*, chasers for cutting screws in a lathe, *f* being for male screws and *g* for female screws; *i*, taps for cutting threads of female screws and nuts, a cross-section being shown at *h*, and the form of tap prior to cutting out the longitudinal channels or clearances being shown at *k*.

ing interior screw-threads of any form. It is the reverse of the external screw-cutter, or screw-plate. Compare *plug-tap* and *taper-tap*.

screw-thread (skrō'thred), *n.* 1. The spiral ridge formed on the cylinder of a male screw, or on the inner surface of a female screw or nut. A screw-thread has the same slope throughout relatively to a plane at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the screw, and all points on it are equidistant from that axis.

2. A single turn of the spiral ridge of a male or female screw: used by mechanics to designate the number of such turns in a unit of length of the axis of the screw. Commonly called simply *thread*.—**Screw-thread gage**. Same as *screw-gage*.

screw-tool (skrō'tōl), *n.* Any tool, as a tap, a die, a chaser, or a machine, for cutting screws.

screw-tree (skrō'trē), *n.* See *Helicteres*.

screw-valve (skrō'valv), *n.* 1. A stop-cock furnished with a puppet-valve opened and shut by a screw instead of by a spigot.—2. A screw with a conical point forming a small valve, fitted to a conical seat and used for regulating flow.

screw-ventilator (skrō'ven'ti-lā-tōr), *n.* A ventilating apparatus, consisting of a screw-wheel set in a frame or a window-pane, etc., which is caused to rotate by the passage of a current of heated air. It exerts no mechanical force to promote the discharge of vitiated air, but it can be made to rotate in only one direction, so that it will not yield to a cold current impinging upon it from the outside, and will thus oppose its entrance.

screw-well (skrō'wel), *n.* A hollow in the stern of some ships into which the propeller can be lifted after being detached from the shaft, when the ship is to run under canvas only.

screw-wheel (skrō'hvöl), *n.* A wheel which gears with an endless screw.

screw-wire (skrō'wir), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a cable-twisted wire used for fastening soles to uppers. It is applied by means of a machine which, with great rapidity of action, fits the parts together, forces the pieces of wire into place, and cuts them from the coil at the proper lengths.

screw-worm (skrō'wērm), *n.* The larva of a blow-fly, *Lucilia macellaria*, which deposits its eggs or larvæ on sores on living animals. The larvæ, usually in great numbers, develop rapidly and cause serious, often fatal, results. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are attacked, and there are cases on record in which human beings have suffered severely, death resulting in some instances. The best remedy is a free use of pyrethrum powder, followed by carbolic acid. [South-western U. S.]

screw-wrench (skrō'rench), *n.* 1. Any form of wrench, as one with fixed jaws or one in the form of a spanner, adapted for turning square- or polygonal-headed screws or bolts.—2. A wrench of which the jaws are opened or drawn together by means of a screw.

screwy¹ (skrō'ī), *a.* [*< screw*¹ + *-y*¹.] Tortuous, like the thread or motion of a screw: as, a *screwy* motion.

screwy² (skrō'ī), *a.* [*< screw*² + *-y*¹.] 1. Exact; close; stingy; mean; oppressive. [Colloq.]

Mechanics are capital customers for scientific or trade books, such as suit their business. . . . But they're not so *screwy*. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 319.*

2. Worn out; worthless. [Colloq.]

The oldest and *screwiest* horse in the stables. *R. Broughton, Red as a Rose, xix.*

scrib, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *scrub*.] A scrub; a miser.

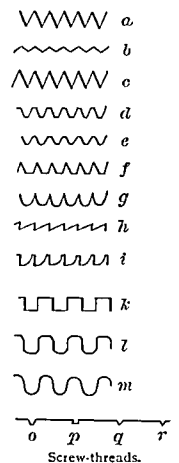
Promus magis quam condus: he is none of these miserable *scribs*, but a liberal gentleman.

Withals, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 575. (Nares.)

scribable (skrī'bā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. scribabil*; *< scribe* + *-able*.] Capable of being written, or of being written upon.

Paper *scribable* the bale, vi. d'. Paper spendable the reme, q'. *Arnold's Chron., p. 74.*

scribacious (skrī-bū'shus), *a.* [*< L. as if *scribare* (*scribac*-), given to writing (*< scribere*, write:



Screw-threads.

a, *c*, V-threads; *b*, shallow thread; *d*, truncated thread; *e*, angular thread, rounded top and bottom; *f*, thread with bottom angles truncated (wood screws); *g*, rounded thread, sometimes used in joinery; *h*, thread beveled more on the inner side than the outer, by which a firmer hold against withdrawal is secured; *i*, German wood-screw thread; *h*, rectangular thread, much used in large screws; *j*, same as *h*, with truncated angles; *k*, rounded thread; *a*, *b*, *g*, *m*, special types of thread.

see *scribe*, + *-ious*.] Given to writing; fond of writing. [Rare.]

We have some letters of popes (though not many), for popes were then not very *scribacious*, or not so pragmatical. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

scribaciousness (skrī-bā'shus-nēs), *n.* Scribacious character, habit, or tendency; fondness for writing. Also *scribationness*. [Rare.]

Out of a hundred examples, Cornelius Agrippa "On the Vanity of Arts and Sciences" is a specimen of that *scribationness* which grew to be the habit of the gluttonous readers of his time. *Emerson*, Books.

scribal (skrī'bal), *a.* [*scribe* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a scribe or penman; clerical.

This, according to paleographers who know their business, stands for habere, and is, no doubt, a scribal error. *The Academy*, No. 101, p. 88.

2. Of or pertaining to the scribes, or doctors of the Jewish law.

We must look back to what is known of the five pairs of teachers who represented the scribal succession. *E. H. Plumptre*, Smith's Bible Dict. (Scribes, § 3).

scribbet (skrīb'et), *n.* [Appar. dim., ult. < *L. scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] A painters' pencil.

scribble (skrīb'li), *n.* [*scribble* + *-age*.] Scribbles; writings.

A review which professedly omitted the polemic scribble of theology and politics. *W. Taylor*, Survey of German Poetry, I. 352. (*Davies*.)

scribble (skrīb'li), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scribbled*, ppr. *scribbling*. [Early mod. *E. scribe*; freq. of *scribe*, *v.* Cf. OHG. *scriblon*, write much, G. *schreiben*, a scribbler, < OHG. *scriban*, *schreiben*, write: see *scribe*, *v.*] I. trans. 1. To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance: as, to scribble a letter or pamphlet.

I cannot forbear sometimes to scribble something in poetry. *John Cotton*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 23.

2. To cover or fill with careless or worthless writing, or unintelligible and entangled lines.

Every margin scribbled, crost, and cramm'd. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

II. intrans. To write without care or regard for correctness or elegance; scrawl; make unintelligible and entangled lines on paper or a slate for mere amusement, as a child does.

If Mevius scribble in Apollo's spite. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, I. 34.

scribble (skrīb'li), *n.* [Early mod. *E. scribe*; < *scribble*, *v.*] Hurried or careless writing; a scrawl; hence, a shallow or trivial composition or article: as, a hasty scribble.

O that . . . one that was born but to spoil or transcribe good Authors should think himself able to write any thing of his own that will reach Posterity, whom together with his frivolous Scribbles the very next Age will bury in oblivion. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, Pref., p. 19.

[In the following quotation the word is used figuratively for a hurried, scrambling manner of walking, opposed to "a set pace," as a scribble is to "a set copy."]

O you are come! Long look'd for, come at last. What! you have a slow set pace as well as your hasty scribble sometimes. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, I. 1. (*Davies*.)

scribble (skrīb'li), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scribbled*, ppr. *scribbling*. [*Sw. skrubb*, card, freq. of *skruba* = Dan. *skrubb*, scrub, rub, etc.: see *scrub*.] To card or tease coarsely; pass, as cotton or wool, through a scribbler.

Should any slight inequality, either of depth or of tone, occur, yet when the whole of the wool has been scribbled together such defects disappear, and the surface of the woven cloth will be found to exhibit a colour absolutely alike in all parts. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 651.

scribblement (skrīb'l-ment), *n.* [*scribble* + *-ment*.] A worthless or careless writing; scribble. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

scribbler (skrīb'lér), *n.* [*scribble*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who scribbles or writes carelessly, loosely, or badly; hence, a petty author; a writer of no reputation.

Venial and licentious scribblers, with just sufficient talent to clothe the thoughts of a pander in the style of a bellman, were now the favourite writers of the sovereign and of the public. *Macaulay*, Milton.

scribbler (skrīb'lér), *n.* [*scribble*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. A machine used for scribbling cotton or woolen fiber.—2. A person who tends such a machine and is said to scribble the fiber.

scribble-scrabble (skrīb'l-skrab'l), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *scribble*.] A shambling, ungainly fellow.

By your grave and high demeanour make yourself appear a hole above Obadiah, lest your mistress should take you for another scribble-scrabble as he is. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, I. (*Davies*.)

scribbling (skrīb'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scribble*, *v.*] The act of writing hastily and carelessly.

scribbling (skrīb'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scribble*, *v.*] The first coarse teasing or carding which wool or cotton receives.

scribbling-engine (skrīb'ling-en'jin), *n.* A form of carding-engine having one main cylinder, and a number of small rollers in contact with the upper surface of this cylinder in place of top-cards: used for fine, short wool. *E. H. Knight*.

scribblingly (skrīb'ling-li), *adv.* In a scribbling way.

scribbling-machine (skrīb'ling-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a coarse form of carding-machine, through which oiled wool is passed one or more times, preparatory to treatment in the carding-machine proper. *E. H. Knight*.

scribe (skrīb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scribed*, ppr. *scribing*. [= OF. *escrire*, F. *écrire* = Sp. *escribir* = Pg. *escrever* = It. *scrivere* = OHG. *scriban*, MHG. *scriben*, G. *schreiben* = MLG. *scriben* = D. *schrijven* = OFries. *skriba* = OS. *scriban*, write, = Icel. *skrifa* (not **skrifa*), write, scratch, embroider, paint, = Sw. *skrifa* = Dan. *skrive*, write (in OFries. *skriua*, and AS. *scrifan*, impose a penance, shrive); = Gael. *sgriob*, *sgriobh*, write, scratch, scrape, comb, curry, etc.: < *L. scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write, draw (or otherwise make letters, lines, figures, etc.), write, compose, draw up, draft (a paper), enlist, enroll, levy, etc.: orig. 'scratch'; prob. akin to *serobis*, *serobs*, a ditch, trench, grave, to *scalpere*, cut, to *sculpere*, cut, carve, grave, etc.: see *scrawl*, *sculp*, etc. Connection with Gr. *γράφω*, write, and with AS. *grafan*, *E. grave*, is not proved: see *grave*. The Teut. forms were from the *L.* at a very early period, having the strong inflection; they appear to have existed earlier in a different sense, for which see *shrive*, *shrift*. For the native Teut. word for 'write,' see *write*. The verb *scribe* in *E.* is later than the noun, on which it in part depends: see *scribe*, *n.* From the *L. scribere* are also ult. *E. scribble*, *script*, *scripture*, *scriven*, *scriver*, *ascribe*, *describe*, *inscribe*, etc., *conscript*, *manuscript*, *transcript*, etc., *ascription*, *conscriptio*, *description*, etc.] I. trans. 1. To write; mark; record. [Rare.]

The appeal to Samuel Pepys years hence is unmistakable. He desires that dear, though unknown, gentleman . . . to recall . . . the very line his own romantic self was scribing at the moment. *R. L. Stevenson*, Samuel Pepys. Specifically—2. To mark, as wood, metal, bricks, etc., by scoring with a sharp point, as an awl, a scribe or scriber, or a pair of compasses. Hence—3. To fit closely to another piece or part, as one piece of wood in furniture-making or joiners' work to another of irregular or uneven form.

II. intrans. To write.

It's a hard case, you must needs think, madam, to a mother to see a son that might do whatever he would, if he'd only set about it, contenting himself with doing nothing but scribble and scribe. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, x. 6. (*Davies*.)

scribe (skrīb), *n.* [*ME. scribe*, < OF. (and F.) *scribe* = Sp. Pg. *escriba* = It. *scriba*, < *L. scriba*, a writer, scribe, < *scribere*, write: see *scribe*, *v.* In def. 4 the noun is of mod. *E.* origin, from the verb.] 1. One who writes; a writer; a penman; especially, one skilled in penmanship.

O excellent device! was there ever heard a better, That my master, being scribe, to himself should write the letter? *Shak.*, T. G. of V., II. 1. 140.

He is no great scribe: rather handling the pen like the pocket staff he carries about with him. *Dickens*, Bleak House, III.

2. An official or public writer; a secretary; an amanuensis; a notary; a copyist.

There-at Jove weaved wrath, and in his sight Did only grudge, yet did it well conceal; And bade Dan Phœbus scribe her Appellation scale. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

Among o' her Officers of the Court, Stephen Gardner, afterward Bishop of Winchester, sat as chief Scribe. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 270.

3. In *Scripture usage*: (a) One whose duty it was to keep the official records of the Jewish nation, or to act as the private secretary of some distinguished person (Esther iii. 12). (b) One of a body of men who constituted the theologians and jurists of the Jewish nation in the time of Christ. Their function was a threefold one—to develop the law, both written and traditional, to teach it to their pupils, and to administer it as learned interpreters in the courts of justice.

And he gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people, & asked them where Christ should be born. *Bible* of 1551, Mat. II. 4.

4. A pointed instrument used to mark lines on wood, metal, bricks, etc., to serve as a guide in sawing, cutting, etc. Specifically—(a) An awl or a point inserted in a block of wood, which may be adjusted to a gauge used by carpenters and joiners for this purpose. (b) A spike or large nail ground to a sharp point, used to mark bricks on the face and back by the tapering edges of a mold, for the purpose of cutting them and reducing them to the proper taper for gaged arches.

scribe-awl (skrīb'āl), *n.* Same as *scribe*, 4 (a).

scriber (skrīb'ér), *n.* [*scribe*, *v.*, + *-er*.] Same as *scribe*, 4.

scribing (skrīb'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scribe*, *v.*]

1. Writing; marks or marking.

The heading [of a cask] has been brought on board, but the scribing upon it is very indistinct.

Capt. McClintock, Voyage of the Fox, xiii.

2. In carp.: (a) Marking by rule or compass; also, the marks thus made. (b) The adjustment of one piece of wood to another so that the fiber or grain of the one shall be at right angles to that of the other.

scribing-awl (skrīb'ing-āl), *n.* Same as *scribe*, 4 (a).

scribing-block (skrīb'ing-blok), *n.* A metal base for a scribing- or marking-tool.

A scribing-block, which consists of a piece of metal jointed to a wooden block at one end, and having at the other a point; it is useful for marking centres, and for similar purposes. *F. Campin*, Mech. Engineering, p. 66.

scribing-compass (skrīb'ing-kum'pas), *n.* In saddlery and cooper-work, a compass having one leg, pointed and used as a pivot, and one scoop-edge, which serves as a marker. It has an arc and a set screw to regulate the width of opening.

scribing-iron (skrīb'ing-ī'ern), *n.* Same as *scribe*, 4.

scribism (skrīb'izm), *n.* [*scribe* + *-ism*.] The functions, teachings, and literature of the ancient Hebrew scribes.

Then follows a section on *Scribism*, giving an account of the Jewish canon and its professional interpretation. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 497.

scrid (skrid), *n.* Same as *serced*. [Rare.]

scrienet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screen*.

scrieve (skriv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrieved*, ppr. *scrieving*. [*Scrive*, *v.* = Sw. *skrefva* = Dan. *skrive*, stride, < Icel. *sv. skref* = Dan. *skrive*, a stride; perhaps akin to *scrithe*, stride, move: see *scrithe*.] To move or glide swiftly along; also, to rub or rasp along. [Scotch.]

The wheels o' life gae down-hill screevin', Wi' rattlin' glee. *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

scriggle (skrig'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scriggled*, ppr. *scrigglng*. [Prob. a var. of **scrugle*, freq. of **scrug*, the earlier form of *shrug*, *q. v.*; with the sense partly due to association with *wriggle*. Otherwise, perhaps ult. < Icel. *skrika*, slip, = OHG. *screechen*, orig. spring up, jump, hop, MHG. G. *schrecken* = D. *schrikken*, cause to jump, startle, terrify; cf. G. *heu-schrecke*, grasshopper.] To writhe; struggle or twist about with more or less force; wriggle. [Prov. Eng.]

They scriggled and began to scold, But laughing got the master. *Bloomfield*, The Horkey. (*Davies*.)

scriggle (skrig'l), *n.* [*scriggle*, *v.*] A wriggle; a wriggling.

A litter of spawn that, unvisited by genial spirit, seems to give for a time a sort of ineffectual crawl, and then subsides into stinking stillness, unproductive of so much as the scriggle of a single tadpole. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

scrike, *v. t.* [Early mod. *E.* also *skrike* and *seriek* (also *sercak*, *q. v.*); the earlier (unasibilated) form of *shrike*, *shriek*: see *shrike*, *shriek*.] To shriek.

The little babe did loudly *scrike* and squall. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 18.

Woe, and alas! the people crye and *scrike*, Why fades this flower, and leaves no fruit nor seede? *Puttenham*, Partheniades, ix.

scrim (skrim), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Thin, strong cloth, cotton or linen, used in upholstery and other arts for linings, etc.—2. *pl.* Thin canvas glued on the inside of a panel to keep it from cracking or breaking. *E. H. Knight*.

scrim (skrim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrimed*, ppr. *scriming*. [*F. escrimer*, fence: see *skirm*, *skirmish*.] To fence; play with the sword.

The fellow did not fight with edge and buckler, like a Christian, but had some newfangled French devil's device of *scryming* and foining with his point, having and stamping, and tracing at me, that I expected to be full of eyelet holes ere I close with him. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iii.

scrimer (skrīm'ér), *n.* [*F. escrimeur*, a fencer, a swordsmen, < *escrim*, fence: see *scrim*.] The AS. *scrimbre*, a gladiator (Lyc), is appar. a late

form, < OF.] One practised in the use of the sword; a skilful fencer.

The *scrimer*s of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you opposed them. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 101.

scrimmage (skrim'jij), *n.* [Also *scrummage*, *skrimmage*; early mod. E. **scrimmish*, *scrymmyshe*, a var. of *skirmish*, *q. v.*] A skirmish; a confused row or contest; a tussle.

If everybody's caranting about to once, each after his own men, nobody'll find nothing in such a *scrimmage* as that.

Specifically, in *foot-ball*: (a) A confused, close struggle round the ball.

And then follows rush upon rush, and *scrummage* upon *scrummage*, the ball now driven through into the school-house quarters, and now into the school goal.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, i. 5.

(b) The act on the part of the two contesting teams of forming in opposing lines, and putting the ball in play.

scrump (skrimp), *v.* [Also *skrimp*, assimilated *shrimp*; < ME. **scrimpen*, < AS. **scrimpan* (pret. **scram*, pp. **scrumpen*) = OSw. **skrimpa* (in pp. *skrumpen* = Dan. *skrumpen*, adj., shrunk, shriveled) = MHG. *schrimpfen*, shrink; equiv. to AS. *scrimman* (pret. **scram*, pp. **scrummen*), shrivel, shrink, and akin to *sericean*, shrink: see *shrink*. *Scrimp* exists also in the assimilated form *shrimp*, and the secondary forms *shram*, *serump*, *shrum*, these forms being related as *crimp*, *cramp*, *crump*, which may, indeed, assuming a loss of initial *s*, be of the same origin. With *crimp*², *crimpe*, *crumple* may be compared *rimple*, *rumple*.] *I. trans.* 1. To pinch or scant; limit closely; be sparing in the food, clothes, money, etc., of; deal sparingly with; straiten.

I trust you winna *scrump* yourself for what is needfu' for your health, since it signifies not muckle whilk o' us has the siller, if the other wants it.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxix.
2. To be sparing in; narrow, straiten, stint, or contract, especially through a niggard or sparing use or allowance of something; make too small, short, or scanty; limit: as, to *scrump* a coat, or the cloth for making it.

Do not *scrump* your phrase,
But stretch it wider.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

II. intrans. To be parsimonious or miserly: as, to save and *scrump*.

scrump (skrimp), *a. and n.* [< *scrump*, *v.*] *I. a.* Scanty; narrow; deficient; contracted.

II. n. A niggard; a pinching miser. [*U. S.*] **scrimped** (skrimpt), *p. a.* Narrow; contracted; pinched.

'A could na bear to see thee wi' thy cloak *scrimpit*.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.
The women are all . . . ill-favored, *scrimped*; that means ill-nurtured simply.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 71.
scrumping-bar (skrim'ping-bär), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a grooved bar which smooths the fabric right and left to facilitate its proper feeding to the printing-machine.

The *scrumping-bar* is made of iron or brass with a curved surface furrowed by grooves, cut right and left from the centre.

W. Crocker, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 558.
scrimplly (skrimp'li), *adv.* In a *scrimp* manner; barely; hardly; scarcely.

Down flow'd her robe, a tartan sheen,
Till half a leg was *scrimplly* seen;
And such a leg! my bonnie Jean
Alone could peer it.

scrimpinness (skrimp'nes), *n.* Scantiness; pinched appearance or state; smallness of allowance.

scrimp-rail (skrimp'räl), *n.* Same as *scrumping-bar*.

The cloth then passes over the corrugated *scrimp-rails*.

scrimption (skrimp'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *scrump* + *-tion*.] A small portion; a pittance; as, add just a *scrimption* of salt. *Hallwell*. [Local.] **scrumpy** (skrim'pi), *a.* [< *scrump* + *-y*.] *Scrimp*. [Colloq.]

Four acres is *scrumpy* measure for a royal garden, even for a king of the heroic ages whose daughter did the family washing.

N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 8.
scrimshaw (skrim'shå), *v. t. and i.* [A nautical word of unstable orthography; also *scrimshon*, *scrimshon*, *scrimshorn*, *scrimshont*, *scrimshander*; origin unknown. If the form *scrimshaw* is original, the word must be due to the surname *Scrimshaw*.] To engrave various fanciful designs on (shells, whales' teeth, walrus-tusks, etc.); in general, to execute any piece of ingenious mechanical work. [Sailors' language.]

One of the most fruitful sources of amusement to a whale-fisherman, and one which often so engrosses his time and attention as to cause him to neglect his duties, is known as *scrimshawing*. *Scrimshawing*, which, by the way, is the more acceptable form of the term, is the art, if art it be, of manufacturing useful and ornamental articles at sea.

Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 231.
scrimshaw (skrim'shå), *n. and a.* [< *scrimshaw*, *v.*] *I. n.* A shell or a piece of ivory *scrimshawed* or fancifully carved. [Sailors' language.]

II. a. Made by *scrimshawing*.

Let us examine some of the *scrimshaw* work. We find handsome writing desks, toilet boxes, and work boxes made of foreign woods, inlaid with hundreds of other pieces of precious woods of various shapes and shades.

Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 232.
scrimshon, **scrimshon**, **scrimshorn**, etc., *v. and n.* See *scrimshaw*.

scriin (skrin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a small vein or string of ore; a crack filled with ore branching from a larger vein. [North. Eng.]

scrinet (skrin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scryne*; < ME. **serine*, < OF. *eserin*, F. *éserin* = It. *serigno*, < L. *serinum*, a box, chest, shrine: see *shrine*, which is derived from the same source, through AS. *serin*.] A chest, bookcase, or other place where writings or curiosities are deposited; a shrine. [Rare.]

Lay forth out of thine everlasting *scryne*
The antique rolles which there lye hidden still.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 1, Prol.
scringe (skrinj), *v. i.*; prot. and pp. *seringed*, ppr. *seringing*. [Also *scringe*; a weakened form, with terminal assimilation, of **serink*, shrink (< AS. *serincan*), as *cringe* is of **crink* (< AS. *cruncan*).] To cringe. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

'Twunt pay to *seringe* to England; will it pay
To fear that meaner bully, old "They'll say"?

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.
scrinium (skrin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *scrinia* (-i). [L. *scrinium* (see def.): see *serine*, *shrine*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a case or box, generally cylindrical in shape, for holding rolls of manuscript.

scrip¹ (skrip), *n.* [< ME. *scrippe*, *scrippe*, < Icel. *skreppa*, a scrip, bag, = OSw. *skreppa*, Sw. dial. *skräppa*, a bag, a scrip, = Norw. *skreppa*, a knapsack, = MD. *scharpe*, *scharpe*, *seerpe*, a scrip, pilgrim's wallet, = LG. *schrapp*, a scrip, = OHG. *scharbi*, MHG. *scherbe*, *scherbe*, G. *scherbe* = D. *scherf*, a shred, shiver, scrap, shard: see *scrap*¹ and *scarp*², *scarf*².] *I. A* wallet; a bag; a satchel, as for travelers; especially, a pilgrim's pouch, sometimes represented as decorated with scallop-shells, the emblems of a pilgrim.

Horn tok burden and *scrippe*,
And wrong his lippe.

King Horn (F. T. S.), p. 30.
He [the friar] went his way, no longer wolde he reste,
With *scrippe* and tipped staf, yttuked hye.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 29.
David . . . chose him five smooth stones out of the brook, and put them in a shepherd's bag which he had, even in a *scrip*.

I Sam. xvii. 40.
2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a pouch or almoner, and supposed to be a pilgrim's scrip. It is often combined with a pilgrim's staff, or bourdon. See *staff*.

scrip² (skrip), *n.* [A corruption of *script*, appar. by vague association with *scrip*¹: see *script*.] *I. A* writing; a certificate, deed, or schedule; a written slip or list.

Call them generally, man by man, according to the *scrip*.

Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 2.
No, no, my sovereign;
He take thine own word, without *scrip* or scrowle.

Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, I. 318).
2. A scrap of paper or parchment.

I believe there was not a note, or least *scrip* of paper of any consequence in my possession, but they had a view of it.

Dp. Spratt, Harl. Misc. (Davies.)
It is ridiculous to say that bills of exchange shall pay our debts abroad; that cannot be till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke*, Considerations on Interest.
3. In *com.*, an interim or provisional document or certificate, to be exchanged, when certain payments have been made or conditions complied with, for a more formal certificate, as of shares or bonds, or entitling the holder to the payment of interest, a dividend, or the like; also, such documents or certificates collectively.

Lucky rhymes to him were *scrip* and share.

Tennyson, The Brook.
There was a new penny duty for *scrip* certificates.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 330.
4. Fractional paper money: so called in the United States during and after the civil war. — *Railway scrip*, scrip issued by a railway.

scrip-company (skrip'kum-pä-ni), *n.* A company having shares which pass by delivery, without the formalities of register or transfer.

scrip-holder (skrip'höl'dër), *n.* One who holds shares in a company or stock, the title to which is a written certificate or scrip.

scrippage (skrip'äj), *n.* [< *scrip*¹ + *-age*.] That which is contained in a scrip: formed jocosely, as *baggage* is from *bag*. [Rare.] See the quotation.

Though not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and scrippage.

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 171.
script (skript), *n.* [< ME. *script*, *scrit*, < OF. *escript*, *escriit*, F. *écrit* = Sp. Pg. *escrito* = It. *scritto*, a writing, a written paper, < L. *scriptum*, a writing, a written paper, a book, treatise, law, a line or mark, neut. of *scripsus*, pp. of *scribere*, write: see *scribe*. Cf. *manuscript*, *postscript*, *prescript*, *rescript*, *transcript*, etc.]

I. A writing; a written paper.
I trowe it were to longe yow to tarie,
If I yow tolde of every *scrit* [var. *script*] and bond
By which that she was felled in his lond.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 453.
Do you see this sonnet,
This loving *script*? do you know from whence it came too?

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.
2. In *law*, an original or principal document. — 3. Writing; handwriting; written form of letter; written characters; style of writing.

A good deal of the manuscript . . . was in an ancient English *script*, although so uncouth and shapeless were the characters that it was not easy to resolve them into letters.

Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 122.
4. In *printing*, types that imitate written letters or writing. See example under *ronde*. — *Lombardic script*. See *Lombardic*. — *Mirror script*. See *mirror-script*. — *Scripts of marti*. Same as *letters of marque* (which see, under *marque*).

Script, **script**. An abbreviation of *scripture* or *scriptural*.
scription (skrip'shon), *n.* [< L. *scriptio* (-n-), a writing, < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*.] A handwriting, especially when presenting any peculiarity by which the writer or the epoch of the writing may be fixed: as, a *scription* of the fourteenth century.

Britain taught Ireland a peculiar style of *scription* and ornament for the writing of her manuscripts.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 275.
scriptitious (skrip-tish'us), *a.* Written: as, *scriptitious* testimony. *Bentham*.

scriptor (skrip'tör), *n.* [< L. *scriptor*, a writer, < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*.] A writer; scribe.

scriptorium (skrip-tö'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *scriptoria*, *scriptoria* (-umz, -i). [= OF. *escriptoire* = It. *scrittojo*, < ML. *scriptorium*, a writing-room, LL. a metallic style for writing on wax, prop. neut. of *scriptorius*, pertaining to writing or a writer: see *scriptory*.] A writing-room; specifically, the room set apart in a monastery or an abbey for the writing or copying of manuscripts.

The annalist is the annalist of his monastery or his cathedral; his monastery or his cathedral has had a history, has records, charters, a library, a *scriptorium* for multiplying copies of record.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 70.

scriptory (skrip-tö'ri), *a.* [= OF. *escriptoire*, < L. *scriptorius*, pertaining to writing or a writer, < *scribere*, a writer, < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*, *script*.] 1. Expressed in writing; not verbal; written.

Of wills duo sunt genera, nuncupatory and *scriptory*.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, ii.

2. Used for writing. [Rare.]
With such differences of recds, vallatory, sagittary, *scriptory*, and others, they might be furnished in Judea.

Sir T. Browne, Tracts, i.
scriptural (skrip-tü-räl), *a.* [< *scripture* + *-al*.]

1. Of or pertaining to writing; written.
An original is styled the protocol, or *scriptural* matrix; and if the protocol, which is the root and foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid.

Ayliffe, Parergon.
2. Pertaining to, contained in, or in accordance with the Scriptures: as, a *scriptural* phrase; *scriptural* doctrine. [Less specific than *Biblical*, and more commonly without a capital.]

The convocation itself was very busy in the matter of the translation of the Bible and *Scriptural* formulae of prayer and belief.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 288.
= *Syn. 2. Biblical, Scriptural*. *Biblical* relates to the Bible as a book to be known or studied: as, a *Biblical* scholar; *Biblical* exegesis or criticism. *Scriptural* relates to the Bible as a book containing doctrine: as, the idea is not *scriptural*; it also means simply contained in the text of the Bible: as, a *scriptural* phrase. We speak of a *Bible* character; a *Bible* hero.

scripturalism (skrip'tū-ral-izm), *n.* [*< scriptural + -ism*]. The doctrine of a scripturalist; literal adherence to Scripture. *Imp. Dict.*
scripturalist (skrip'tū-ral-ist), *n.* [*< scriptural + -ist*]. One who adheres literally to the Scriptures, and makes them the foundation of all philosophy; one well versed in Scripture; a student of Scripture.

The warm disputes among some critical *Scripturalists* of those times concerning the Visible Church of Christ upon Earth.

D. G. Rossetti, Tour through Great Britain, II. 214. (Davies.)
scripturality (skrip'tū-ral'i-ti), *n.* Scriptural-ity.

Scripturality is not used by authors of the first class. *Austin Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 351.*
scripturally (skrip'tū-ral-i), *adv.* In a scriptural manner; from or in accordance with the Scriptures. *Bedley.*

scripturalness (skrip'tū-ral-nes), *n.* Scriptural character or quality. *Imp. Dict.*

scripture (skrip'tūr), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. scriptura, scriptour, < OF. escripture, escripture, F. écriture = Sp. Pg. escritura = It. scrittura, a writing, scripture, < L. scriptura, a writing, written character, a line, composition, something written, an inscription, LL. (N. T. and eccl.) scriptura, or pl. scripturae, the writings contained in the Bible, the Scriptures, scriptura, a passage in the Bible, < scribere, fut. part. scripturus, write: see script, scribe.*]
 I. *n.* 1. A writing; anything written. (a) A document; a deed or other record; a narrative or other matter committed to writing; a manuscript or book, or that which it contains.

And many other marvelles ben there; that it were to combrons and to long to putten it in *scripture* of Bokes. *Manderville, Travels, p. 272.*

Of that *scripture*,
 Be as be may, I make of it no cure.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1141.

(b) An inscription or superscription; a motto or legend; the post of a king, or the like.

Pleyngge entrechangen den hire rynges,
 Of which I can nocht tellen no *scripture*.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 1369.

I will that a convenyent stoon of marbill and a flat figure, after the facion of an armyd man, be made and gravyn in the seyde stoon in latyn in memoryall of my fadyr, John Fastolf, . . . with a *scripture* aboute the stoon makynge mencion of the day and yeer of his obite.

Paston Letters, I. 454.

2. [*cap.*] The books of the Old and New Testaments: the Bible: used by way of eminence and distinction, and often in the plural preceded by the definite article; often also *Holy Scripture*. See *Bible*.

Holy scriptour thus it seyth
 To the that arte of cristen ferth,
 "Yfe thou labour, thou muste ete
 That with thil hondes thou doyste gete."
Babees Book (E. L. T. S.), p. 19.

Holy scriptur spekyth moche of thys Temple whiche war to longe to wyrite for this purpose.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.
 All *scripture* is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. 2 Tim. iii. 16.

There is not any action that a man ought to do or to forbear, but the *Scriptures* will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. A passage or quotation from the Scriptures; a Bible text.

How dost thou understand the *Scripture*? The *Scripture* says "Adam digged." *Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 41.*

4. [*cap.*] Any sacred writing or book: as, a catena of Buddhist *Scriptures*.

Most men do not know that any nation but the Hebrews have had a *scripture*. *Thoreau, Walden, p. 116.*

Canonical Scriptures. See *canonical books*, under *canon*.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Relating to the Bible or the Scriptures; scriptural: as, "*Scripture* history," *Locke*.

Why are *Scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *Scripture* examples? *Ep. Atterbury.*

scriptured (skrip'tūrd), *a.* [*< scripture + -ed*]. Engraved; covered with writing. [Rare.]

Those *scriptured* flanks it cannot see.

D. G. Rossetti, The Burden of Nineveh.

Scripture-reader (skrip'tūr-rē'dér), *n.* An evangelist of a minor grade who reads the Bible in the houses of the poor and ignorant, in hospitals, barracks, etc.

scripturewort (skrip'tūr-wért), *n.* Same as *letter-lichen*.

scripturian (skrip-tū-ri-an), *n.* [*< scripture + -ian*]. A Biblical scholar; a scripturist. [Rare.]

Flo. Cursed be he that maketh debate twixt man and wife. *Le.* Oh, rate *scripturian*! you have sealed up my lips.

Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth.

scripturient (skrip-tū-ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. scripturien(t)-s, ppr. of scripturare, desire to write, desiderative of L. scribere, pp. scriptus, write: see scribe.*] I. *a.* Having a desire or passion for writing; having a liking or itch for authorship.

Here lies the corps of William Prynn— . . .
 This grand *scripturient* paper spiller,
 This endless, needless margin filler,
 Was strangely tost from post to pillar.
A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 453.

II. *n.* One who has a passion for writing. They seem to be of a very quarrelsome humour, and to have a huge ambition to be esteemed the polemical *scripturients* of the age. *Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 75.*

scripturist (skrip'tūr-ist), *n.* [= *It. scritturista*; as *scripture + -ist*]. One who is versed in the Scriptures.

Pembroke Hall, . . . noted from the very dawn of the Reformation for *scripturists* and encouragers of gospel learning. *Ridley, quoted in Biog. Notice of Bradford (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xvii.*

scriti, *n.* A Middle English form of *script*.
scritch¹ (skrich), *v. i.* [*A var. of screech, ult. an assimilated form of srike: see srike, shriek*, *shriek*.] To screech; shriek.

That dismal pair, the *scritch* owl
 And buzzing hornet! *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.*
 On that, the hungry curlew chance to *scritch*.
Browning, Sordello.

scritch² (skrich), *n.* [*< scritch*¹, *v.*; a var. of *screech*, ult. of *srike, shriek, shriek*.] A shrill cry; a screech.

Perhaps it is the owl's *scritch*. *Coleridge, Christabel, i.*
scritch² (skrich), *n.* [*< ME. *scrich, < AS. scrie, a thrush: see shriek*². Cf. *scritch-owl, screech-owl*.] A thrush. See *screech*, 3. [*Prov. Eng.*]
scritchet, *v. i.* [*E. dial. also scrie; < ME. scrithen, < AS. scrithan = OS. skridan = D. schrijden = OHG. scrihan, MHG. schriten, G. schreiten = Icel. skridha = Sw. skrida = Dan. skride, move, stride.*] To stride; move forward. *Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2, note 3.*

scritoire (skri-twor'), *n.* A variant of *escritoire*.
scrivano, *n.* [*< It. scrivano, a writer, clerk: see scriben*.] A writer; clerk; one who keeps accounts.

The captain gaue order that I should deliuer all my money with the goods into the hands of the *scrivano*, or purser of the ship. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 210.*

You do not know the quirks of a *scrivano*,
 A dash undoes a family, a point.
Shirley, The Brothers, iv. 1.

scribe (skriv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scribed*, ppr. *scribing*. [*A var. of scribe; cf. describe, describe*.] 1. To write; describe.

How mankind dooth bignyne
 Is wondir for to *scryue* so.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. L. T. S.), p. 53.

2. To draw (a line) with a pointed tool: same as *scribe*, 2.

When the lines of the sections or frames are accurately drawn, they are scratched or *scribed* in by a sharp-pointed tool. *Thearle, Naval Arch., § 144.*

scribe-board (skriv'bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building*, a number of planks clamped edge to edge together and painted black, on which are marked with a sharp tool the lines of the sections or frames of an iron ship, which have been previously outlined.

scrivello (skri-vel'ō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An elephant's tusk of less than 20 pounds in weight. *Imp. Dict.*

scrivent (skriv'n), *n.* [*< ME. *scriven, scrivain, < OF. escrivain, F. écrivain = Sp. escribano = Pg. escrevado = It. scrivano, < ML. scribanus, a writer, notary, clerk (cf. L. scriba, a scribe), < L. scribere, write: see scribe. Hence scrivener. The word scriven survives in the surname Scriven.*] A writer; a notary.

Thise *scrivynys* . . . sseweth guode lettre ate ginyngne, and efterward maketh wycked.

Ayenbite of Inuyt (E. L. T. S.), p. 44.

scriven (skriv'n), *v. t.* and *i.* [*< scriven, n.*; or *< scrivener*, regarded as formed with suffix -er¹ from a verb; see *scrivener*.] To write; especially, to write with the expansive wordiness and repetitions characteristic of scriveners or lawyers.

Here's a mortgage *scrivened* up to ten skins of parchment, and the king's attorney general is content with six lines. *Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 302. (Davies)*

scrivener (skriv'nér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrivenour*; *< ME. scrivener, scriyener, scriener, skrivenere*, with superfluous suffix -ere (E. -er¹, -er²) (as in *musician, parishioner*, etc.), *< scriven*, a notary: see *scriven*. Hence the surnames *Scrivener, Scrivner*.] 1. A writer; especially, a public writer; a notary; specifically, one

whose occupation is the drawing of contracts or other writings.

As God made you a Knight, if he had made you a *Scrivener*, you would haue bene more handsome to colour Cordouan skines then to haue written processe.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 83.

2. One whose business it is to receive money and place it out at interest, and supply those who want to raise money on security; a money-broker; a financial agent.

How happy in his low degree . . . is he
 Who leads a quiet country life, . . .
 And from the griping *scrivener* free!
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, II.

Scriveners' cramp or **palsy**, *writers' cramp*. See *writer*.
scrivenership (skriv'nér-ship), *n.* [*< scrivener + -ship*]. The office of a scrivener. *Colgrave.*
scrivenisht, *a.* and *adv.* [*< ME. scriyvenyssh; < scriven + -ish*]. Like a scrivener or notary.

Ne *scriyvenyssh* or craftily thow it write.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1026.

scriven-liket, *a.* Like a scrivener.

scrivenour, *n.* An obsolete form of *scrivener*.
scrivenry (skriv'n-ri), *n.* [*< scriven + -ry*. Cf. *OF. escrivainerie* (also *escrivaimie*), the office of a scrivener, *< escrivain*, a scrivener: see *scriven*.] Scrivenership.

scrob¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *scrub*¹.
scrob², *v.* A Middle English form of *scrub*².

scrobe (skrōb), *n.* [*< L. scrobia*, a ditch, dike, trench. Hence ult. *scrobicula*, etc., and prob. ult. *screw*¹.] In *entom.*: (a) A groove in the side of the rostrum in which the scape or basal joint of the antenna is received, in the weevils or curculios. These scrobes may be directed straight forward, or upward or downward, and thus furnish characters much used in classifying such beetles. (b) A groove on the outer side of the mandible, more fully called *mandibular scrobe*.

scrobicula (skrō-bik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *scrobiculæ* (-læ). [*NL.: see scrobiculus*.] In *zool.*, a smooth space surrounding a tubercle on the test of a sea-urchin.

scrobicular (skrō-bik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< scrobicula + -ar*]. Pertaining to or surrounded by scrobiculae, as tubercles on a sea-urchin.

Scrobicularia (skrō-bik'ū-lār-i-ā), *n.* [*NL., < L. scrobiculus*, a little ditch: see *scrobiculus*.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Scrobiculariidae*: same as *Arenaria*. *Schumacher, 1817.*

Scrobiculariidae (skrō-bik'ū-lār-i-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Scrobicularia + -idae*]. A family of dimyarian bivalves, typified by the genus *Scrobicularia*. They have only one branchial leaf on each side appendiculate behind, large labial palpi, and the shell telliniform with an external ligament and an internal cartilage lodged in a special fossa below the umbones. The species mostly inhabit warm or tropical seas. *Scrobicularia piperata* is the well-known mud-horn of England. They are sometimes called *mud-macra*.

scrobiculate (skrō-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. *scrobiculatus, < L. scrobiculus*, a little ditch or trench: see *scrobiculus*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, furrowed or pitted; having small pits or furrows; specifically, in *entom.*, having well-defined deep and rounded depressions which are larger than punctures; foveate.

scrobiculated (skrō-bik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [*< scrobiculate + -ed*]. Same as *scrobiculate*.

scrobiculus (skrō-bik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *scrobiculi* (-li). [*NL., < L. scrobiculus*, a little ditch or trench, dim. of *scrobia*, *scrobs*, a ditch, trench: see *scrobe*.] In *anat.*, a pit or depression; a fossa.—*Scrobiculus cordis*, the pit of the stomach: same as *anticardium*.

scrod (skrod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrodged*, ppr. *scrodding*. [*A var. of shred or shroud*² (*AS. *scroddan = MD. schrooden*, etc.): see *shred*, *shroud*².] To shred; prepare for cooking by tearing in small pieces: as, *scrodged* fish.

scrod (skrod), *n.* [*< scrod, v.*] 1. Scrodged fish, or a dish prepared by scrodding fish.—2. A young codfish, especially one that is split and fried or boiled. [*New Eng.*]

Scrod is the name for a young codfish split and prepared for boiling. *Amer. Angler, XVII. 333.*

scrodgill (skrod'gil), *n.* [*< scrod + gill*¹]. An instrument for taking fish, made of four fish-hooks with the shanks laid together and the points projecting at right angles, to be dragged or jerked through the water; a pull-devil.

scrodgill (skrod'gil), *v. t.* [*< scrodgill, n.*] To take or catch with a scrodgill.

scrofula (skrof'ū-lā), *n.* [Formerly erroneously *scrophula*, also *scrofules*, *scrophules*, *< F. scrofules*, pl., = *Sp. escrofula* = *Pg. escrofulas* = *It. scrofula*, *scrofola* = *G. skrofeln* = *Sw. Dan. skrofter*, pl., *scrofula*, *< L. scrofule*, pl., *scrofulus* swellings, *scrofula*; perhaps so called from

the swollen appearance of the glands, prop. pl. of *scrofula*, a little sow, dim. of *scrofa*, a sow, so called with ref. to the rooting habit of swine, lit. a 'digger'; cf. *scrobis*, a ditch, from the same root as *scribere*, write, orig. scratch: see *scrobe*, *screw*¹, etc.] A constitutional disorder, especially in the young, expressing itself in lymphadenitis, especially glandular swellings in the neck, with a tendency to cheesy degeneration, inflammations of various joints, mucous membranes, and other structures, together with other less distinct indications of feeble health. The inflammations have been shown to be in most cases tubercular, and due to bacillary invasion. Also called *struma* and *king's evil*. See *evil*.

scrofulous, *n. pl.* [Also erroneously *scrophulous*; < *F. scrofulos*, < *L. scrofula*, scrofulous swellings: see *scrofula*.] Scrofulous swellings.

A cataplasm of the leaves and hogs grease incorporated together doth resolve the *scrophulous* or swelling kernels called the king's evil. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xlii. 14.

scrofulide (skrof'ū-lid), *n.* [*< F. scrofulide*.] Any affection of the skin regarded as of scrofulous origin.

scrofulitic (skrof'ū-lit'ik), *a.* [*< scrofula* + *-ite*² + *-ic*.] Scrofulous.

scrofuloderm (skrof'ū-lō-dērm), *n.* [*< scrofula* + *derm*.] A skin-lesion regarded as of scrofulous origin.

scrofulous (skrof'ū-lus), *a.* [*< F. scrofulous*, earlier *scrophulous* = Sp. Pg. *escrofuloso* = It. *scrofoloso*, < NL. **scrofulosus*, < *L. scrofula*: see *scrofula*.] 1. Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; having a tendency to scrofula: as, *scrofulous tumors*; a *scrofulous habit of body*.—2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished. Arbuthnot, Allments.

Scrofulous abscess, suppurative lymphadenitis of children, especially in the neck.—**Scrofulous bubo**, a scrofulous lymphadenitis.—**Scrofulous ceratitis**, a form of parenchymatous inflammation of the cornea seen in scrofulous subjects.

scrofulously (skrof'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a scrofulous manner; with scrofula.

scrofulousness (skrof'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Scrofulous character or condition.

scrog (skrog), *n.* [Also assimilated *shrog*; < ME. *scrog*, *skrogge*, *shrogge*; a var. of *scrag*¹. Cf. Gael. *sgrogan*, stunted timber or undergrowth, *sgrag*, shrivel, *sgragach*, dry, parched, rocky, etc.; Ir. *scraig*, a rock.] 1. A stunted bush; also, a tract of stunted bushes, thorns, briars, etc.; a thicket; underwood.

I cam in by yon greenwud,
And down among the *scrogs*
Johnie of Cocklemaur (Child's Ballads, VI. 18)

At the foot of the moss behind Kirk Yetton (Gaer Ketton, wise men say) there is a *scrog* of low wood and a pool with a dam for washing sheep. R. L. Stevenson, Pastoral.

2. A small branch of a tree broken off; broken boughs and twigs; brushwood.

"Scrogle Touchwood, if you please," said the squire. "The *scrog* branch first, for it must become rotten ere it become touchwood." Scott, St. Romain's Well, xxxvi.

3. In *her.*, a branch of a tree: a blazon sometimes used by Scottish heralds.

[Scotch and prov. Eng. in all uses.]

scroggy (skrog'i), *a.* [*< ME. scroggy*, covered with underwood or straggling bushes; < *scrog* + *-y*. Cf. *scraggy*.] 1. Stunted; shriveled.—2. Abounding with stunted bushes or brushwood. [Scotch and prov. Eng. in both uses.]

scrolar (skrō'lar), *a.* Pertaining to a scroll.—**Scrolar line**, a line lying in a surface, but not in one tangent plane.

scrolet, *n.* An obsolete form of *scroll*.

scroll (skrōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrowl*, *scrole*, *scrolle* (also sometimes *escroll*, after *escroie*); < ME. **scrolla*, *scrole*, *scrawle*, < OF. *escrouelle*, *escroche*, a strip, roll (cf. *escrouete*, *escrouete*, *escrouet*, f. *escrouet*, m., a roll, scroll), dim. of *escrou*, *escrou*, a strip, scroll: see *scroie*, of which *scroll* is thus ult. a dim. form.] 1. A roll of parchment or paper, or a writing formed into a roll; a list or schedule.

The heavens shall be rolled together as a *scroll*.

Isa. xlv. 4.

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name

Shak., M. N. D., I. 2. 4.

2. In a restricted sense, a draft or outline of what is afterward to be written out in full: also used attributively: as, a *scroll minute*.—3. An ornament of a spiral form; an ornament or appendage resembling a partly unrolled sheet of paper. (a) In *arch.*, any convolved or spiral ornament: specifically, the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. See cuts under *linen-scroll* and *Vitruvian*. (b) The curved head of instruments of the violin class, in which are inserted the pins for tuning the strings. (c) Same as *scroll-head*. (d) A flourish appended to a person's signature or sign manual. (e) In *law*, a spiral or seal-like character, usually in ink, permitted in some states to be affixed to a signature to serve the purpose of a seal. (f) Any ornament of curved interlacing lines.

A large plain Silver hilted Sword with *Scrouls* and gilt in parts, with a broad gutter'd hollow Blade gilt at the shoulder. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 157.

(g) In *furniture* and *woodwork*, a carved volute or spiral, especially such an ornament forming the arm of a sofa, rocking-chair, or the like. (h) The ribbon-like label proceeding from the mouths of speakers in old tapestries and illustrations. (i) In *her.*, the ribbon-like appendage to a crest or escutcheon on which the motto is inscribed. Also *escroll*.

4. In *hydraul.*, a spiral or converging adjustable or waterway placed around a turbine or other reaction water-wheel to equalize the rate of flow of water at all points around the circumference, by means of the progressive decrease in the capacity of the waterway. E. H. Knight.—5. In *geom.*, a skew surface, or non-developable ruled surface.—6. The mantling or lambrequin of a tilting-helmet. [Rare.]—7. In *anat.*, a turbinate bone; a scroll-bone.

scroll (skrōl), *v.* [*< scroll*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To write down in a scroll or roll of parchment or paper; commit to writing; inscribe.—2. To draft; write in rough outline. See *scroll*, *n.*, 2. II. *intrans.* To roll up or form into a scroll.—4. To ornament with scrolls or scrollwork.

When gum mullage is used, the addition of a very little glycerine will make it hold better, and diminish its tendency to separate or *scroll*. Lea, Photography, p. 428.

3. To roll up or form into a scroll.—4. To ornament with scrolls or scrollwork.

II. *intrans.* To roll or curl up.

When gum mullage is used, the addition of a very little glycerine will make it hold better, and diminish its tendency to separate or *scroll*. Lea, Photography, p. 428.

scroll-bone (skrōl'bōn), *n.* In *anat.*, a scroll, or scroled bone. The principal scroll-bones are the ethnoturbinals, maxilloturbinals, and sphenoturbinals.

scroll-chuck (skrōl'chuk), *n.* A form of lathe-chuck in which the dogs are caused to approach or recede from the center simultaneously by the revolution of a grooved scroll.

scrolled (skrōld), *p. a.* [*< scroll* + *-ed*².] 1. Consisting of scrolls; decorated over much of the surface with scrolls.—2. In *anat.*, turbinate, as a bone; scroll-like.

scroll-gear (skrōl'gēr), *n.* See *scroll-wheel*.

scroll-head (skrōl'hēd), *n.* An ornamental piece at the bow of a vessel, finished off with carved work in the form of a volute or scroll turned outward. Also called *bullet-head* and *scroll*.

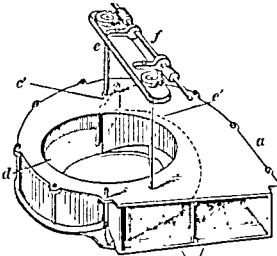
scroll-lathe (skrōl'lāth), *n.* A lathe especially adapted for spiral work, or objects of scroll-shaped outline, as piano-legs and balusters.

scroll-saw (skrōl'sā), *n.* A saw or sawing-machine for cutting thin boards, veneers, or plates into ornamental scrollwork, or for preparing wood for inlaying. The smaller foot-power machines consist of narrow saw-blades fitted to a spring frame, and operated by a treadle. The larger machines include both reciprocating saws or jig-saws and band-saws. In all the saw passes through a hole in the table, and the material, laid on the table, is pushed against the saw. See cut under *band saw*.

scroll-wheel (skrōl'hwēl), *n.* A cog-wheel in the form of a scroll, the effect of which is to cause the gearing to rotate more slowly when engaged with its main parts than when it is working in the outer parts. It is used in some machines, as harvesters, as a means of converting rotary into reciprocal motion by rapid reversals of the motion of the scroll-wheel.

scrollwork (skrōl'wōrk), *n.* Ornamental work of any kind in which scrolls, or lines of scroll-like character, are an element. The name is commonly given to ornamental work cut out in fanciful designs from thin boards or plates with a scroll-saw.

scrooge (skrōj), *v. t.* Same as *scrooge*.



Hydraulic Scroll.
a, case, enclosing center-discharge turbine water-wheel; b, openings for inflow of water; c, c', gates for admitting water to central wheel space d (the wheel is not shown); e, e', gate-shafts; f, shaft by which the two gates are operated simultaneously and equally from worm-gearing at the top of the gate-shafts.

E. H. Knight.—5. In *geom.*,

a skew surface, or non-developable ruled surface.—6. The mantling or lambrequin of a tilting-helmet. [Rare.]—7. In *anat.*, a turbinate bone; a scroll-bone.

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When gum mullage is used, the addition of a very little glycerine will make it hold better, and diminish its tendency to separate or *scroll*. Lea, Photography, p. 428.

scroll-bone (skrōl'bōn), *n.* In *anat.*, a scroll, or scroled bone. The principal scroll-bones are the ethnoturbinals, maxilloturbinals, and sphenoturbinals.

scroll-chuck (skrōl'chuk), *n.* A form of lathe-chuck in which the dogs are caused to approach or recede from the center simultaneously by the revolution of a grooved scroll.

scrolled (skrōld), *p. a.* [*< scroll* + *-ed*².] 1. Consisting of scrolls; decorated over much of the surface with scrolls.—2. In *anat.*, turbinate, as a bone; scroll-like.

scroll-gear (skrōl'gēr), *n.* See *scroll-wheel*.

scroll-head (skrōl'hēd), *n.* An ornamental piece at the bow of a vessel, finished off with carved work in the form of a volute or scroll turned outward. Also called *bullet-head* and *scroll*.

scroll-lathe (skrōl'lāth), *n.* A lathe especially adapted for spiral work, or objects of scroll-shaped outline, as piano-legs and balusters.

scroll-saw (skrōl'sā), *n.* A saw or sawing-machine for cutting thin boards, veneers, or plates into ornamental scrollwork, or for preparing wood for inlaying. The smaller foot-power machines consist of narrow saw-blades fitted to a spring frame, and operated by a treadle. The larger machines include both reciprocating saws or jig-saws and band-saws. In all the saw passes through a hole in the table, and the material, laid on the table, is pushed against the saw. See cut under *band saw*.

scroll-wheel (skrōl'hwēl), *n.* A cog-wheel in the form of a scroll, the effect of which is to cause the gearing to rotate more slowly when engaged with its main parts than when it is working in the outer parts. It is used in some machines, as harvesters, as a means of converting rotary into reciprocal motion by rapid reversals of the motion of the scroll-wheel.

scrollwork (skrōl'wōrk), *n.* Ornamental work of any kind in which scrolls, or lines of scroll-like character, are an element. The name is commonly given to ornamental work cut out in fanciful designs from thin boards or plates with a scroll-saw.

scrooge (skrōj), *v. t.* Same as *scrooge*.

scroop (skrōp), *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *hoop*², *whoop*, *roop*.] To emit a harsh or grating sound; grate; creak.

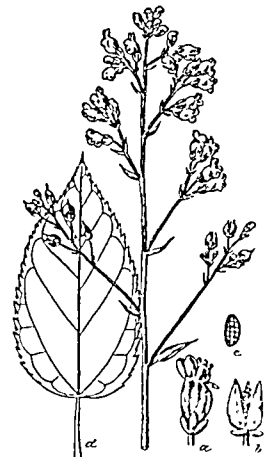
scroop (skrōp), *n.* [*< scroop*, *v.*] 1. A harsh sound or cry.

This man could mimic every word and *scroop* and shout that might be supposed proper to such a scene [the pulling of teeth]. Dickens, Household Words, XXX. 139.

Specifically.—2. The crisp, crunching sound emitted when a bundle of silk yarn is tightly twisted and pressed together.

scrophulat, *n.* A former erroneous spelling of *scrofula*.

Scrophularia (skrof'ū-lā'ri-ū), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), so called because reputed a remedy for scrofula, or perhaps on account of the knots on the roots resembling scrofula; < *L. scrofula*, scrofula: see *scrofula*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Scrophularineæ*, belonging to the tribe *Cheloneæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a deeply five-cleft calyx, a nearly globose corolla with four short, flat, erect lobes and one spreading in front, four stamens with one-celled anthers, and often a scale-like staminode representing a fifth stamen. The fruit is a rigid two-celled septate capsule, roundish and commonly sharp-pointed, containing very numerous wrinkled seeds. There are about 120 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region, also extending widely through the north temperate zone, but very sparingly in America, where 3 species occur in the western United States, one of which, *S. nodosa*, figwort, extends to the Atlantic and to Canada. They are smooth or bristly herbs, sometimes shrubby, and often fetid. They bear leaves which are chiefly opposite, and are often covered with pellucid dots, and loose cymes of greenish, purplish, or yellow flowers disposed in a terminal thyrsus. The species are known as *figwort*, especially *S. aquatica* of England, also called *water-betony*, *bullwort*, and *bishop's-leaves*, and *S. nodosa*, a widely diffused species of Europe and America, used formerly in medicine in the treatment of scrofula, and occasionally still in making ointments for ulcers, etc. See *brockwort*.



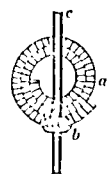
The Inflorescence of Figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*). a, the flower; b, the fruit; c, a seed; d, a leaf.

Scrophulariaceæ (skrof'ū-lā-ri-ū'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Scrophularia* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Scrophularineæ*.

scrophulariaceous (skrof'ū-lā-ri-ū'shius), *a.* Same as *scrophularineous*.

scrophularin (skrof'ū-lā-rin), *n.* [*< Scrophularia* + *-in*².] A proximate principle found in *Scrophularia nodosa*.

Scrophularineæ (skrof'ū-lā-rin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1835), < *Scrophularia* + *-inæ*.] An important order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Personatæ* in the series *Bicarpellatæ*, distinguished by a completely two-celled ovary with its placentæ on the middle partition, and by numerous seeds with fleshy albumen. The flowers have usually a persistent five-lobed calyx, a perianth and irregularly inflated two-lipped corolla, four didynamous stamens borne on the corolla-tube, often with a staminode representing a fifth stamen, and an entire and sessile ovary which becomes a capsule opening by lines or terminal clinks, or rarely succulent and forming a berry. The order includes about 2,000 species, of 166 genera and 12 tribes, by many grouped in 3 series—the *Pseudodanææ*, with alternate leaves and flatish flowers, as the mullein, transitional to the *Solanaceæ* or nightshade family; the typical section, the *Antirrhinidæ*, as the snapdragon, with opposite lower leaves and the upper lip exterior in the bud; and the *Rhinanthidæ*, including the foxglove and *Gerardia*, with various leaves and the lower lip exterior. The species are mainly herbs—a few, as *Paulownia*, becoming trees. Their leaves are entire or toothed, seldom lobed, and always without stipules. The inflorescence is either perfectly centripetal, commonly racemose, or primarily centripetal, the branches however bearing centrifugal clusters, either axillary or forming together a thyrsus. In some exceptional genera the corolla is spreading and nearly flat (see *Veronica*, *Verbascum*, *Limonella*); in many others the typical personate form becomes altered to a funnel-shaped or bell-shaped body, or to an inflated pouch or sac, often with a conspicuous spur. The order is well distributed through all parts of the world; it is most frequent in temperate and montane regions, but is also found within both arctic and tropical climates. About 50 genera are peculiar to America, over half of which belong to North America only; about 23 are confined to South Africa, 15 to Asia, and the others are mostly more widely diffused; 38 genera and about 340 species occur in the United States—one, *Veronica*, extending within the arctic circle. Most species are arid and bit-



a, scroll-wheel, intermeshing with the pinion b, which, sliding by a feather on the shaft c, imparts a gradually decreasing velocity to the latter as b is moved toward the center of a.

ter, and of suspicious or actively poisonous properties; many, as *Scrophularia* (the type), *Franseria*, etc., yield remedies formerly or at present in repute. Several genera, as *Echium* and *Gerardia*, show a marked tendency to parasitism, dry life, resist cultivation, are in various species leafless and connect with the parasitic order *Orchidaceæ*. Others yield some of the most ornamental flowers of the garden. For the principal types of tribes, see *Verbaceæ*, *Calceolaria*, *Antirrhinum*, *Chelone*, *Gratiola*, *Dorobus*, *Gerardia*, and *Euphrasia*. See also *Collinsia*, *Cassia*, *Harpestis*, *Maurandia*, *Melampyrum*, *Mimulus*, *Lythrum*, *Pentstemon*, *Pedicularis*, *Rhinanthus*, *Schwalbea*, and *Silthorpha*.

scrophularineous (skrof'ū-lā-rin'ē-us), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterizing the *Scrophulariaceæ*.

scrophularosmin (skrof'ū-lā-ro's-min), *n.* [*< Scrophularia + osmium + -in²*.] A principle found by Walz in *Scrophularia nodosa*.

scrophulest, *n. pl.* See *scrofulæ*.

scrota, *n.* Plural of *scrotum*.

scrotal (skrō'tāl), *a.* [= *F. scrotal*; as *scrotum + -al*.] Of or pertaining to the scrotum.—**Long scrotal nerve**, the superficial perineal and the inferior perineal.—**Posterior scrotal nerve**, the deep perineal branch of the pudic.—**Scrotal hernia**, inguinal hernia into the scrotum.—**Scrotal hypospadiæ**, a form of arrested development in which the two sides of the scrotum are not united, but form as a cleft, into which opens the urethra.

scrotiform (skrō'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. scrotum, scrotum, + forma, form*.] In *bot.*, formed like a double bag, as the nectary in plants of the genus *Satyrion*.

scrotoitis (skrō'ti'tis), *n.* [NL., *< scrotum + -itis*.] Inflammation of the scrotum.

scrotocele (skrō'tō-sēl), *n.* [*< L. scrotum, scrotum, + Gr. κηλη, a tumor*.] A scrotal hernia.

scrotum (skrō'tum), *n.*; *pl. scrota* (-tī). [NL., *< L. scrotum, scrotum*, perhaps a transposed form. *< scortum*, a skin, a hide, prob. akin to *corium*, skin, hide: see *coriaceous*, *corium*.] The purse-like tegumentary investment of the testes and part of the spermatic cord; the cod. The scrotum is a double bag, whose two cavities are separated by the septum scroti, which is indicated on the surface by a median seam or raphe. It consists of two layers—the skin, or integumentary layer, and the contractile layer, or dartos. The integument is very thin, brownish, provided with hairs and sebaceous follicles, and more or less corrugated or rugose, owing to the contraction of the dartos, which is a vascular layer containing a large amount of non-striated muscular tissue. All mammals whose testes leave the abdominal cavity have a scrotum, but in position, as well as in other particulars, it differs much in different cases. It is perineal, as in man, monkeys, dogs, etc.; or inguinal, as in the horse, bull, etc.; or abdominal, as in marsupials. In the position of the mammary pouch of the female. It may be sessile and little protuberant, or pendulous by a narrow neck, as in the bull, marsupials, etc.—**Raphe of the scrotum**. See *raphe*.

scrouge (skronj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrouged*, pp. *scrouging*. [*Also scrooge, scrudge*, early mod. E. also *scrucce, scruse*; dial. forms, terminally assimilated, of **scrug, shrug*, with sense partly imported from *crowd*: see *shrug*.] To squeeze; press; crowd. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

You know what I am—a good, stiddy-going, hard-working farmer, shore to get my sheer of what's to be had in the world without *scrouging* anybody else.

L. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxiii.

scrouger (skron'jēr), *n.* One who scrouges; figuratively, something big; a whopper; a scrounger. [Slang, U. S.]

scrow (skrou), *n.* [*< ME. scrow, scrowe, skrowe, scrow*, *< OF. escroue, escroe* (ML. reflex *escroa*), *f.*, a strip, slip of paper or parchment, a label, list, register, roll, schedule, brief, warrant, a jail-register, also *escrou, m.*, *F. escrou, m.*, a jail-register; *< MJ. schroode*, a strip, shred, slip of paper, = AS. *scroide*, a strip, piece, shred: see *shred* and *scrod*, of which *scrow* is thus a doublet. Cf. *leel. skretha*, an old scroll, an old book.] 1. A strip or roll of parchment or paper; a scroll; a writing.

This *scroue* is made only for the information of the worthy and worshipful lordes the arbitrores.

Paston Letters, I. 18.

2. Carriers' cuttings or clippings from hides, as the ears and other redundant parts, used for making glue.

scrowl (skroul), *n.* [A var. of *scroll*.] 1. Same as *scroll*.—2. A thin incrustation, sometimes calcareous and sometimes silicious, upon the wall of a lode: so called as peeling off like a scroll. R. Hunt. [Cornwall, Eng.]

scroylet (skroil), *n.* [Appar. orig. applied to a scrofulous person; *< OF. escroelles, escrouelles, scrouelles* (ML. reflex *scroella*), *< ML. scrofolia*, scrofula, dim. of *L. scrofula*, *pl.*, scrofulous swellings: see *scrofula*.] A fellow; especially, a mean fellow; a wretch.

These *scroyles* of Anglers flout you, kings.

Shak., K. John, II. 1. 373.

I cry thee mercy, my good *scroyle*.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

scrub¹ (skrub), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. *scrob*, assimilated *shrob, schrub*, *< AS. scrob = D. dial. skrub*, a shrub, = Norw. *skrubba*, the cornel-tree: see *shrub*, the common form of the same word. Hence ult. *scrub*². In def. 4 (and perhaps 3) from the verb *scrub*².] 1. *n.* 1. A bush; shrub; a tree or shrub seemingly or really stunted.—2. Collectively, bushes; brushwood; underwood; stunted forest.

He . . . threw himself on the heathery *scrub* which met the shingle.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 8.

'Twas his boast

That through thickest of *scrub* he could steer like a shot, And the black horse was counted the best on the coast.

A. L. Gordon, From the Wreck.

3. A worn-out brush; a stunted broom. *Imp. Dict.*—4. One who labors hard and lives meanly; a drudge; a mean or common fellow.

They are esteemed *scrubs* and fools by reason of their carriage.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 188.

We should go there in as proper a manner as possible; not altogether like the *scrubs* about us.

Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

5. A worn-out or worthless horse, ox, or other animal, or one of a common or inferior breed. Observation, and especially conversation with those farmers who get on the trains, convinces me that raising *scrubs* can be set down against the East rather than against the middle section, or even the West.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 373.

6. Anything small and mean. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Of inferior breed or stunted growth; ill-conditioned; hence, scraggy; shabby; mean; scurvy; contemptible; small.

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd;

No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board.

Swift, Journal to Stella, xxviii.

With much difficulty we got together a *scrub* wagon team of four as unkempt, dejected, and vicious-looking broncos as ever stuck fast in a quicksand.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 200.

scrub birch. See *birch*.—**Scrub crew**, *nine*, etc., in contests or games, a crew, nine, or the like, the members of which have not trained beforehand.—**Scrub race** or *game*, a race or game for which the contestants have not trained beforehand; an impromptu race or game entered into for amusement, not for a prize.

scrub² (skrub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrubbed*, pp. *scrubbing*. [*< ME. *scrubben, scrubben = D. schrobben, scrub, wash, rub, chide* (> *G. schrubben, scour, scrub*), = Dan. *skrubbe* = Sw. *skrubba*, rub, scrub (cf. Norw. *skrubbe*, a scrubbing-brush), orig. to rub with a scrub or small bush, i. e. a handful of twigs: see *scrub*¹, *skrub*. Cf. *broom*¹, a brush, likewise named from the plant.] I. *trans.* To rub hard, either with a brush or other instrument or a cloth, or with the bare hand, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or making bright; cleanse, scour, or polish by rubbing with something rough.

We lay here all the day, and *scrub'd* our new Bark, that if ever we should be chased we might the better escape.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 4.

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dextrous airs,

Prepar'd to *scrub* the entry and the stairs.

Swift, Morning.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cleanse, scour, or polish things by rubbing them with something rough or coarse; rub hard.—2. To drudge; grub: as, to *scrub* hard for a living. [Colloq.]

scrub² (skrub), *n.* [*< scrub*², *v.*] A scrubbing. **scrubbed** (skrub'ed), *a.* [*< scrub*¹ + -ed².] Same as *scrubby*.

A little *scrubbed* boy,

No higher than thyself.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 162.

scrubber¹ (skrub'ēr), *n.* [*< scrub*¹ + -er¹.] An animal which breaks away from the herd, and runs wild in the scrub, generally coming out at night to feed in the open; in the plural, scrub-cattle. [Australian.]

The Captain was getting in the *scrubbers*, cattle which had been left, under the very careful rule of the Donovans, to run wild in the mountains.

H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, xxix (Davies.)

scrubber² (skrub'ēr), *n.* [= *D. schrobber*, a rubber, scraper, scrub-brush, as *scrub*² + -er¹.] 1. One who scrubs; specifically, one of a scrub-gang aboard ship.—2. A scrubbing-brush.—3. An apparatus for freeing coal-gas from tarry impurities and ammonia. It consists of a tower filled with loose materials over which water trickles. The gas is caused to rise through the falling water, and is purified during the ascent. The tar-impregnated water is subsequently treated to recover the ammonia.

4. In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for washing leather after it comes from the tan-pits.

scrubbing (skrub'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scrub*², *v.*] A cleansing or scouring accomplished by

hard rubbing, as with a brush or something rough; a scrub.

The floor was yellow and shining from immemorial *scrubbings*.

Harper's Mag., LXXX. 282.

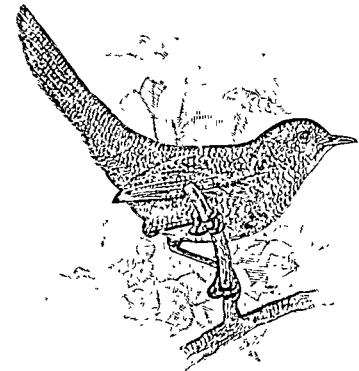
scrubbing-board (skrub'ing-bōrd), *n.* A corrugated board on which clothes are scrubbed in the course of washing; a wash-board.

Her great black, muscular arms drooped towards the *scrubbing-board* that reclined in the tub.

The Century, XXXVIII. 84.

scrubbing-brush (skrub'ing-brush), *n.* A brush with stiff, short bristles for cleaning wood-work, or the like, with water and soap, and sometimes sand.

scrub-bird (skrub'bērd), *n.* A bird of the family *Atrichidae* (or *Atrichornithidae*): so called because it inhabits the dense scrub of Australia.



Scrub-bird (*Atrichia* or *Atrichornis rufescens*).

The best-known is *A. clamosa* of western Australia; *A. rufescens* has been lately described by Ramsay, from Richmond river, New South Wales. See *Atrichia*. Also called *brush-bird*.

scrub-boxwood (skrub'boks'wūd), *n.* See *Hy-menanthera*.

scrub-broom (skrub'brōm), *n.* A coarse broom used on board ships for scrubbing decks.

scrubby (skrub'i), *a.* [*< scrub*¹ + -y¹.] 1. Of inferior breed or stunted growth; stunted; hence, small; shabby; contemptible; mean: as, a *scrubby* cur; a *scrubby* tree.

I could not expect to be welcome in such a smart place as that—poor *scrubby* midshipman as I am.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxv.

2. Covered with scrub or underwood: as, *scrubby* land.

scrub-cattle (skrub'kat'l), *n.* Cattle that stray from the herds and run wild in the scrub; scrubbers. [Australian.]

scrub-gang (skrub'gang), *n.* Sailors engaged in cleaning or dressing down the decks.

scrub-grass, scrubby-grass (skrub'grās, skrub'-i-grās), *n.* The scouring-rush. [Prov. Eng.]

scrub-oak (skrub'ōk), *n.* A name of three low American oaks. (a) *Quercus Catesbei* of the southeastern United States, a small tree useful chiefly for fuel. Also called *Turkey oak* and *black-jack*. (b) *Q. undulata*, var. *Gambelii*, of the Rocky Mountain region southward; sometimes a tree over 40 feet high, often a low shrub spreading by underground shoots and forming dense thickets. (c) The black scrub-oak, *Q. ilicifolia*, a straggling bush found on sandy barrens from New England to Kentucky. Also called *bear-oak*.

scrub-pine (skrub'pin), *n.* See *pine*¹.

scrub-rider (skrub'ri'dēr), *n.* One accustomed to ride through the scrub; specifically, a rancher who rides out in search of scrub-cattle. [Australian.]

A favourite plan among the bold *scrub-riders*.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 278.

scrub-robin (skrub'rob'in), *n.* A bird of the genus *Drymodes* (*Drymaedus*), inhabiting the Australian scrub. Four species are described. [Australian.]

scrubstone (skrub'stōn), *n.* [*< scrub*² + *stone*.] A species of calciferous sandstone, used in some localities for scrubbing stone steps, flagstones, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

scrub-turkey (skrub'tēr'ki), *n.* A megapod or mound-bird. See cut under *megapod*.

Look at this immense mound, a *scrub turkey's* nest! thirty or forty lay their eggs in it.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 214.

scrubwood (skrub'wūd), *n.* A small composite tree, *Commidendron rugosum*, of St. Helena.

scrudge (skruj), *v. t.* Same as *scrouge*.

scruff¹ (skruf), *n.* Same as *scurf*¹.

scruff² (skruf), *n.* Same as *skruf*.

scruff³ (skruf), *n.* [Also *skruff*; variant (with intrusive *r*) of *scuff*, ult. of *scuft*: see *scuff*²,

scruff.] The nape of the neck; the nape; tech-
nically, the nucha or cervix.

He's what I call a real gentleman. He says if I ever go
to him tipsy to draw, and says it quite solemn like, he'll
take me by the scruff of the neck and kick me out.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 335.
"She'd take your honour's scruff," said he,
"And pitch you over to Bolong."

W. S. Gilbert, Babette's Love.

scruffy (skruf'i), *a.* [A var. of *scruffy*; cf. *scruff*.] Same as *scruffy*. [Obsolete or colloq.]

The serpent goes to fenell when he would clear his sight,
or cast off his old scruffy skin to wear a new one.

Hovell, Parly of Bonsts, p. 76. (*Davies*.)

The sheep (in South Africa) becomes scruffy and emaciated.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. LVIII. (1885), p. 160.

scrummage (skrum'ij), *n.* Same as *serimmage*. [Prov. Eng.]

scrumpious (skrump'shus), *a.* [Perhaps < **scrumpti*(on) for *scrumpti*(on) + -ous, simulating a L. origin.] 1. Fine; nice; particular; fastidious. [Slang.]

Times are mopeish and nurlly. I don't mean to be
scrumpious about it, Judge; but I do want to be a man.

S. Judd, Margaret, li. 7.

He thought his "best hat" would be "more scrumpious," and he shuffled off to bring it.

The Century, XXXVIII. 573.

2. Delightful; first-rate: as, *scrumpious* weather. [Slang.]

And we've got all the farther end of the wing down
stairs—the garden bedrooms; you've no idea how *scrumpious* it is!

Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

scrunch (skrunch), *v.* [A var. of *scranch*, *scrunch*, ult., with unorig. prefixed *s-*, of *crunch*, *crunch*: see *scranch*, *crunch*, *crunch*.] 1. *trans.* To crush, as with the teeth; crunch; hence, to grind or keep down. [Colloq.]

It's the same . . . with the footmen. I have found
out that you must either *scrunch* them or let them *scrunch* you.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, III. 5.

2. To squeeze; crush. [Colloq.]

I packed my shirt and coat, which was a pretty good
one, right over my ears, and then *scrunched* myself into a
door-way, and the policeman passed by four or five times
without seeing on me.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 560.

II. *intrans.* To crunch; make a crushing, crunching noise. [Colloq.]

We boys clapped our hands and shouted, "Hurrah for
old Heber!" as his load of magnificent oak, well-bearded
with gray moss, came *scrunching* into the yard.

H. B. Stone, Oldtown, p. 480.

scrunch (skrunch), *n.* [*scrunch*, *v.*] A harsh, crunching sound. [Colloq.]

At each step there is a *scrunch* of human bones

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 627.

scruple¹ (skrö'pl), *n.* [*OF.* **scrupula*, *scrupula*, *F.* *scrupule* = *Sp.* *escrupulo* = *Pg.* *escrupulo*, *escrupulo* = *It.* *scrupolo*, *scrupulo* = *D.* *scrupel* = *G.* *Sw.* *Sw.* *skrupel*, a scruple of conscience, in *OF.* and *OH.* also lit. a sharp stone, < *L.* *scrupulus*, uneasiness of mind, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple, lit. a small rough or sharp stone (so only in a L.L. grammarian), dim. of *scrupus*, a rough or sharp stone, also fig. anxiety, doubt, scruple; cf. *Gr.* *akripos*, chippings of stone, *εξωρ*, a razor, = *Skt.* *kshura*, a razor. (*F.* *scruple*².) Perplexity, trouble, or uneasiness of conscience; hesitation or reluctance in acting, arising from inability to satisfy conscience, or from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; doubt; backwardness in deciding or acting.

Amongst Christians there is no warre so iustified but
in the same remayneth some scruple.

Guerara, Letters (tr. by Helwells, 1577), p. 67.

I have only err'd, but not

With the least scruple of thy faith and honour

To me.

Shirley, Tractor, I. 1.

A man without truth or humanity may have some strange
scruples about a trifle

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

To make scruple, to hesitate, be reluctant on conscientious grounds, doubt, or have compunction of conscience.

Cesar, when he went first into Gaul made no scruple to
profess "that he had rather be first in a village than
second at Rome"

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 312.

Some such thing

Cesar makes scruple of, but forbids it not.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, IV. 5.

Then said Matthew, I made the scruple because I a
while since was sick with eating of fruit

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 305

To stand on scruple, to hesitate on punctilious grounds

I had made up my mind to lift up the latch, and to walk
in freely as I would have done in most other houses, but
stood on scruple with Evan Thomas.

R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sher, vi.

scruple¹ (skrö'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrupled*, pp. *scrupling*. [*scruple*¹, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To have scruples; be reluctant as regards action or de-

cision; hesitate about doing a thing; doubt; especially, to have conscientious doubts.

But surely neither a father nor a sister will *scruple* in a
case of this kind.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.
= *Syn.* *Scruple*, *Hesitate*, *Waver*. We waver through ir-
resolution, and *hesitate* through fear, if only the fear of
making a mistake. *Scruple* has tended more and more to
limitation to a reluctance produced by doubt as to the
right or the propriety of the thing proposed.

II. *trans.* To have scruples about; doubt; hesitate with regard to; question; especially, to have conscientious doubts concerning; chiefly with an infinitive as object (now the only common use).

Some *scrupled* the warrantableness of the course, seeing
the major party of the church did not send to the churches
for advice.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 338.

He [David] *scrupled* the killing of God's anointed; Must
the People therefore *scruple* to condemn their own anointed?

Milton, Ans. to Salmasius.

scruple² (skrö'pl), *n.* [*ME.* **scruple*, *scruple*, < *OF.* **scruple*, *scruple*, *scrupule*, *scriptule* = *Sp.* *escrupulo* = *Pg.* *escrupulo*, *escrupulo* = *It.* *scrupolo*, *scrupulo*, *OH.* also *scrutulo* = *D.* *scrupel* = *G.* *Sw.* *Dan.* *skrupel*, a scruple (weight or measure), < *L.* *scrupulus*, generally in neut., *scrupulum*, more commonly *scriptulum* (sometimes *scriptulum*, *scriptum*, as if < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write, like *Gr.* *γράμμα*, a gram, < *γράφειν*, write), the smallest division of weight, the 24th part of an ounce, a scruple, also the 24th part of an uncia of land, the 24th part of an hour, any very small measure; usually identified with *L.* *scrupulus*, a small stone (see *scruple*¹), but by some referred, as 'a part cut off,' directly to *skar*, cut: see *shear*.] 1. A unit of weight, the third part of a dram, being $\frac{1}{3}$ ounce in apothecaries' weight, where alone it is now used by English-speaking people: this is 20 grains (= 1.296 grams). With the ancient Romans a scruple was $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound (= 1.137 grams), and thence $\frac{1}{2}$ of anything duodecimally subdivided, as a *jugerum* or acre, a *heredium* or lot of land, a *sextarius* or measure of capacity. The scruple is denoted now, as anciently, by the character \mathfrak{s} .

Wryne oute the myrtle and cense it; put therein
A scruple of soll and half a scruple of fyn
Saffron.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

2. A small fraction. Specifically—(a) One sixtieth; a minute—the expressions *first*, *second*, and *third* *scruple* being used for the first, second, and third power of one sixtieth.

As touching the Longitude of this city, it is 25 Degrees
and 52 *Scruples*; and for the Latitude, it is 52 Degrees and
25 *Scruples*.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 593. (*Davies*.)

(b) Eighteen seconds of time.
Sir Christopher Heydon, the last great champion of this
occult science [astrology], boasted of possessing a watch
so exact in its movements that it would give him with un-
erring precision, not the minute only, but the very *scruple*
of time.

Smalley, The Doctor, lxxvi.

(c) One twelfth of an inch; a line. (d) One tenth of a geo-
metrical inch. (e) A digit; the twelfth part of the sun's
or moon's diameter.

Hence, figuratively—3. A small part; a little
of anything, chiefly in negative phrases: some-
times confused with *scruple*¹.

Nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor.

Shak., *Measure for Measure*, I. 1. 38.

Scruples of emergence. Same as *scruples of incidence*,
except that it refers to the end of an eclipse, not the
beginning.—**Scruples of half duration**, the arc of the
moon's path from the beginning to the middle of an
eclipse. The early astronomers also spoke of *scrupula*
more dimidia, being the same thing for the total phase.
—**Scruples of incidence**, the arc of the moon's path
from its beginning to enter the earth's umbra to its being
completely within it.

scrupleness¹ (skrö'pl-nes), *n.* Scrupulousness.
Tusser.

scrupler (skrö'pl-er), *n.* [*scruple*¹, *v.* + -er.]
One who scruples; a doubter; one who hesi-
tates.

Away with those nice *scruplers*.

Dp. Hall, Remains, p. 295.

scrupulist (skrö'pū-list), *n.* [*L.* *scrupulus*, a
scruple (see *scruple*¹), + -ist.] One who doubts
or scruples; a scrupler. *Shaftesbury*. [Rare.]

scrupulize (skrö'pū-liz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and
pp. *scrupulized*, pp. *scrupulizing*. [*L.* *scrupulus*, a scruple, + -ize.] To scruple. [Rare.]

Other articles that cyther are or may be so *scrupulized*.
Dp. Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar, xviii.

scrupulosity (skrö'pū-loz'i-ti), *n.* [*L.* *scrupulositas* (-i-tas), < *scrupulosus*, scrupulous: see
scrupulous.] Scrupulousness; especially, over-
scrupulousness.

scrupulous (skrö'pū-lus), *a.* [= *D.* *skrupulosus*
= *G.* *Sw.* *Dan.* *skrupulös*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *scrupuleus*
= *Sp.* *Pg.* *escrupuloso* = *It.* *scrupoloso*, < *L.* *scrupulosus*, nice, exact, careful, full of

scruples, scrupulous, < *scrupulus*, a scruple: see
*scruple*¹.] 1. Inclined to scruple; hesitating to
determine or to act; cautious from a fear of err-
ing; especially, having scruples of conscience.

Abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their
weak brethren, which were *scrupulous*.

Hooker.

For your honest Man, as I take it, is that nice *scrupu-*
lous conscientious Person who will cheat no Body but
himself.

Congreve, Double-Dealer, II. 8.

The Italians are so curious and *scrupulous* . . . that
they will admit no stranger within the wals . . . except
he bringeth a bill of health.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 73.

Yet, though *scrupulous* in most things, it did not go
against the consciences of these good brothers to purchase
smuggled articles.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

24. Given to making objections; captious.

Equality of two domestic powers

Breeds *scrupulous* faction.

Shak., *A. and C.*, I. 3. 48.

34. Nice; doubtful.

If your waire had ben upon Jerusalem, it were to be
holden for iust, but for that it is upon Marsillius, alway
we hold it for *scrupulous*.

Guerara, Letters (tr. by Helwells, 1577), p. 66.

4. Exact; precise; rigorous; punctilious.

William saw that he must not think of paying to the
laws of Scotland that *scrupulous* respect which he had
wisely and righteously paid to the laws of England.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.

A diligent and *scrupulous* adherence to approved mod-
els is, therefore, for most persons, not only the best lesson
to learn, but the only lesson they are able to learn.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 30.

Terrace, walks, and flower beds were kept in *scrupulous*
order.

Froude, Two Chiefs of Dunboy, i.

scrupulously (skrö'pū-lus-li), *adv.* In a scrupulous manner.

scrupulousness (skrö'pū-lus-nes), *n.* 1. Scrupulous character or disposition; conscientious regard for duty, truth, propriety, or exactness; specifically, regard for or attention to the dictates of conscience in deciding or acting.

Others, by their weakness and fear and *scrupulousness*,
cannot fully satisfy their own thoughts with that real ben-
ignity which the laws do exhibit.

T. Fuller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 10.

2. Punctilious preciseness; exactness; rigorousness; punctiliousness.

The *scrupulousness* with which he paid public notice, in
the street, by a bow, a lifting of the hat, a nod, or a mo-
tion of the hand, to all and sundry his acquaintances, rich
or poor.

Haichorne, Seven Gables, xv.

scrutable (skrö'tā-bl), *a.* [= *It.* *scrutabile*, < *ML.* *scrutabilis*, that may be examined, < *L.* *scrutari*, search or examine thoroughly, < *scruta* = *Gr.* *σπέρν*: see *scrutiny*.] Capable of being sub-
mitted to scrutiny; discoverable by scrutiny,
inquiry, or critical examination. [Rare.]

Shall we think God so *scrutable*, or ourselves so pene-
trating, that none of his secrets can escape us?

Decay of Christian Piety.

scrutation (skrö'tā'shon), *n.* [*L.* *scrutatio*(-n-), a searching or examining, < *scrutari*, pp. *scrutatus*, examine or search thoroughly: see *scrutiny*.] Search; scrutiny. [Rare.]

scrutator (skrö'tā'tor), *n.* [= *F.* *scrutateur* = *Pr.* *escrutador* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *escrutador* = *It.* *scrutatore*, < *L.* *scrutator*, < *scrutari*, examine: see *scrutiny*.] One who scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer; a scrutineer.

In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an
archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more amply.

Ayliffe, Variegation.

In order to secure fairness in this examination [for sci-
entific adviser to one of the great communal councils],
the Central Educational Board of Whitechapel sent down
two *Scrutators*, who were required to affirm that they did
not know any of the candidates even by name.

Harper's Mag., LXXXIX. 99.

scruthing-bag, *n.* A utensil for straining elder,
made of plaited meshes or coarse canvas. *Hal-*
lucell. [Prov. Eng.]

scrutinate¹ (skrö'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [*ML.* *scrutina-*
tus, pp. of *scrutinare*, scrutinize: see *scrutiny*.]
To examine; investigate.

The whole affair [was] *scrutinated* by the Court, who
heard both the prosecution and the defence that was
made.

Roger North, Examen, p. 404.

scrutin de liste (skrö'tā'i' dē lēst), [*F.*, voting
by list: *scrutin*, voting, balloting, lit. 'scruti-
nizing'; *de*, of; *liste*, list.] A method of voting
practised at certain recent periods in the elec-
tions to the French Chamber of Deputies. Each
elector votes on one ballot for the whole number of depu-
ties to which his department is entitled, and can choose
the candidates by writing in the names, or by using the
party lists (as selected by the party electoral committees),
with the privilege of making any combination of names
at his pleasure. The opposite method is the *scrutin d'ar-*
rondissement, in which the arrondissement is the basis of
representation, and an elector votes only for the candidate
or candidates of his immediate locality.

scrutinet, *v. t.* [*F.* *scrutiner* = *It.* *scrutinare*,
< *ML.* *scrutinare*, investigate, scrutinize, < *LL.*

scrutinium, **scrutiny**: see *scrutiny*.] To make an investigation or examination; investigate.

They laid their hands on the books and were sworn, and departed to *scrutine* of the matter by inquiry amongst themselves. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

scrutineer (skrō'ti-nēr'), *n.* [*< scrutiny + -er.*] One who scrutinizes; specifically, one who acts as an examiner of votes, as at an election, etc., to see if they are valid.

Is my Lord Chamberlain, and the *scrutineers* that succeed him, to tell us when the King and the Duke of York are abused? *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

Only the votes pronounced bad by the bureau in presence of representative *scrutineers* are preserved, in case the *scrutiny* should be called for during the "Session pour vérification des Pouvoirs." *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 291.

scrutinize (skrō'ti-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrutinized*, pp. *scrutinizing*. [*< scrutiny + -ize.*] I. *trans.* To subject to scrutiny; observe or investigate closely; examine or inquire into critically; regard narrowly.

As all good history deals with the motives of men's actions, so the peculiar business . . . of religious history is to *scrutinize* their religious motives.

Warburton, Divine Legation, *v.*

We *scrutinize* the dates
Of long-past human things.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

= *Syn. Explore*, etc. See *search*.

II. *intrans.* To make scrutiny.

Every thing about him is, on some account or other, declared to be good; and he thinks it presumption to *scrutinize* into its defects, or to endeavour to imagine how it might be better. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth, III.

Also spelled *scrutinise*.

scrutinizer (skrō'ti-nī-zēr), *n.* [*< scrutinize + -er.*] One who scrutinizes; one who examines with critical care; a scrutineer. Also spelled *scrutiniser*.

scrutinizingly (skrō'ti-nī-zing-li), *adv.* With due scrutiny or observation; searchingly. Also spelled *scrutinisingly*.

scrutinous (skrō'ti-nūs), *a.* [*< scrutiny + -ous.*] Closely inquiring or examining; scrutinizing; carefully critical.

Love has an intellect that runs through all
The *scrutinous* sciences. *Middleton*, Changeling, III. 3.

But age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*,
Hard to be pleased. *Sir F. Denham*, Old Age, III.

scrutinously (skrō'ti-nūs-li), *adv.* With strict or sharp scrutiny; searchingly. *Imp. Dict.*

scrutiny (skrō'ti-nī), *n.*; pl. *scrutinies* (-nīz). [= *OF. scrutine*, *scrutiny*, *F. scrutin*, *scrutiny*, *balloting*, = *Sp. Pg. escrutinio* = *It. scrutinio*, *scrutinio*, *< LL. scrutinium*, a search, an inquiry, *< L. scrutari*, search or examine thoroughly, prob. orig. search among rubbish, *< scruta* (= *Gr. σπέρν*), rubbish, broken trash. Cf. *AS. scrutian*, examine. Cf. *scrutable*, *scrutine*, etc.] 1. Close investigation or examination; minute inquiry; critical examination.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*. *Milton*, P. R., IV. 515.

2. Specifically—(a) In the early church, the examination in Lent of catechumens, including instruction in and questions upon the creed, accompanied with prayers, exorcisms, and other ceremonies, prior to their baptism on Easter day. The days of scrutiny were from three to seven in number, according to different customs, the last usually occurring on the Wednesday before Passion Sunday. (b) One of the three methods used in the Roman Catholic Church for electing a Pope. In it each cardinal who is present at the conclave casts a vote in strict seclusion from his colleagues; the votes are then collected, and if two thirds plus one are for the same candidate he is declared elected. The other canonical modes are acclamation and accession.

3. In *canon law*, a ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written.—4. An examination by a competent authority of the votes given or ballots cast at an election, for the purpose of rejecting those that are vitiated or imperfect, and thus correcting the poll.

The first *scrutiny* for Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Boileau, contrary to the method of convocation, ran 53 affirmations, and 118 against him.

Dr. Sykes, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 40.

= *Syn. 1. Investigation, Inspection*, etc. (see *examination*), *sifting*. See *search*, *v.*

scrutiny (skrō'ti-nī), *v. t.* [*< scrutiny, n.*] To scrutinize. *Johnson*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

scruto (skrō'tō), *n.* In theaters, a movable trap or doorway, constructed of strips of wood or whalebone, which springs into place after being used for quick appearances and disappearances.

scrutoire, **scrutore**, *n.* Obsolete erroneous forms of *scrutoire* for *escrutoire*.

A citizen had advertised a reward for the discovery of a person who had stolen sixty guineas out of his *scrutoire*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 237.

Bid her open the middle great drawer of Ridgeway's *scrutoire* in my closet. *Swift*, Letter, Sept. 18, 1728.

scrute (skrüz), *v. t.* [*Also scruse*; a var. of *scrooge*, *scrouge*: see *scrouge*.] To crowd; compress; crush; squeeze.

Whose sappy liquor, that with fulness swelled,
Into her cup she *scrute* with dainty breach
Of her fine fingers. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 56.

scry (skri), *v. t.* [*By aphoresis from ascry, es-cry, descry*.] To descry. Also *skry*.

They both arose, and at him loudly cryde,
As it had bene two shepherds cures had *scryde*
A ravenous Wolfe amongst the scattered flockes. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xii. 38.

scry (skrā), *v.* [*Also skry*; *< ME. *scryen*, *< OF. escrier*, *F. écrire* (= *Pr. esgridar* = *It. sgridare*), *cry* out, *< es-* (*< L. ex*), *out*, + *crier*, *cry*: see *cry*.] I. *trans.* To cry out.

II. *trans.* To proclaim; announce publicly or by way of advertisement: as, to *scry* a sale. [*Scotch.*]

scry (skrī), *n.* [*Also skry*; *< ME. scrye*; *< scry², v.*] 1. A cry.

Whyche me semyth better than alle the noyse of houndys, the blastes of horns, and the *scrye* of foulis that hunters, fawkeners, & foulers can make.

Juliana Berners, Treatise of Fysshynge, p. 5.

And so, with the *scry*, he was fayne to flye in his shirte barefote and barelegged, . . . in great dout and feare of taking by the frenchemen.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclxxii.

2. A flock of wild fowl.

scrymet, *v. i.* See *serime*.

scrynet, *n.* See *serine*.

scuchont, *n.* A Middle English form of *scutcheon*.

scud (skud), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scudded*, pp. *scudding*. [*< Dan. skyde*, shoot, push, shove, *scud* (orig. **skude*, as in comp. *skud-aar*, leap-year, etc.), = *Sw. skutta*, leap; secondary forms of *Sw. skjuta* = *Icel. skjóta*, shoot, slip, or scud away, abscond, = *AS. sceotan*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *scout*, *scudde*, *scuttle*, *v.*, from the same source. The alleged *AS. scūdan*, 'run quickly,' 'flee,' does not occur in that sense; it occurs but once, prop. **scuddan* = *OS. skuddian*, shake, and belongs to another group, only remotely connected with *scud*, namely *shudder*, etc.: see *shudder*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To run swiftly; shoot or fly along with haste.

Sometime he *scuds* far off, and there he stares.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 301.

O how she *scudded*! O sweet *scud*, how she tripped!
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, IV. 4.

Beside a pleasant dwelling ran a brook,
Scudding along a narrow channel. *Bryant*, Sella.

2. *Naut.*, to run before a gale with little or no sail set.

We *scudded*, or run before the Wind very swift, tho' only with our bare Poles: that is, without any Sail abroad. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 415.

3. To throw thin flat stones so that they skip over the surface of water. [*Scotch.*—4. In *tanning*, to remove remaining hairs, dirt, etc., from (skins or hides) with a hand-knife after depilation.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass over quickly.

His lessening flock
In snowy groups diffusive *scud* the vale.
Shenstone, Ruined Abbey.

The startled red-deer *scuds* the plain.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

2. To beat or chastise, especially on the bare buttocks; skelp; spank. [*Scotch.*]

scud (skud), *n.* [*< scud, v.*] 1. The act of scudding; a driving along; a running or rushing with speed or precipitation.—2. Small detached clouds driven rapidly along under a mass of storm-cloud: a common accompaniment of rain.

The clouds, as if tired of their furious chase, were breaking asunder, the heavier volumes gathering in black masses about the horizon, while the lighter *scud* still hurried above the water, or eddied among the tops of the mountains like broken flights of birds hovering round their roosts.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xix.

3. A slight flying shower. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*—4. A small number of larks, less than a flock. [*Prov. Eng.*—5. A swift runner; a scudder. [*Now school slang.*]

"I say," said East as soon as he got his wind, looking with much increased respect at Tom, "you ain't a bad *scud*, not by no means."

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 6.

6. A smart stroke with the open hand; a skelp; a slap; as, to give one a *scud* on the face. [*Scotch.*—7. A beach-flea or sand-flea: some small crustacean, as an isopod or amphipod.

One of the largest *scuds* is *Gammarus ornatus* of the New England coast.

scuddawn (sku-dān'), *n.* Young herring. [*Local, Irish.*]

scudder (skud'ér), *n.* [*< scud + -er.*] One who or that which scuds.

scuddick (skud'ik), *n.* [*E. dial. also scuttuck*; prob. *< scut*, short (see *scut*), + *dim. -ock*.] 1. Anything of small value. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*—2. A shilling. [*Slang, Eng.*]

scudding-stone (skud'ing-stōn), *n.* A thin flat stone that can be made to skim the surface of a body of water. [*Scotch.*]

scuddle (skud'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scuddled*, pp. *scuddling*. [*A weakened form of scuttle*, after the related *scud*: see *scuttle*.] Same as *scuttle*. *Bailey*, 1731.

scuddle (skud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scuddled*, pp. *scuddling*. [*Appar. a back-formation, < scudler*: see *scudler*.] I. *intrans.* To act as a kitchen-drudge. *Jamieson*.

II. *trans.* To cleanse; wash. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch in both uses.*]

scuddle (skud'l), *n.* [*Cf. scuddle², v.*] A kitchen-drudge; a scullion. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]

scudi, *n.* Plural of *scudo*.

scudler, **scudlar** (skud'lér, -lār), *n.* [*Prob. a var. of scudler². Hence scuddle², cleanse.*] A scullion. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]

scudo (skū'dō), *n.*; pl. *scudi* (-dī). [*It. (= F. écu*: see *écu*), a coin

so named, lit. a shield, so called as bearing the heraldic shield of the prince by whom it was issued; *< L. scutum*, a shield; see *scute*.] 1. A silver coin current in various parts of Italy during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Its value has varied slightly in different states, but has usually been about 4s. (about 96 cents). The scudo of Sardinia in 1817 was worth 4s. 0½d. (about 97 cents); of Naples, in 1818 and 1850, 4s. 1½d. (about 99 cents); of the Papal States, in 1816 and 1850, 4s. 4½d. (about \$1.05). The scudo was occasionally struck in gold. The gold scudo of Pius IX. (1850) was worth 4s. 3½d. (about \$1.03).



Obverse



Reverse.
Scudo of Pope Gregory XVI—British Museum. (Size of original.)

2. The space inclosed within the outer rim of the bezel of a ring; also, a bezel in sense 3 (b), used especially for rings of classical antiquity in which there is an engraved device upon the metal itself. See *bezel*, 3 (b).

scuf, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *skew*.

scuff (skuf), *v.* [*< Sw. skuffa* = *Dan. skuffe*, push, shove, jog; a secondary form of the verb represented by *E. shove*: see *shove*. Hence freq. *scuffle*, *shuffle*.] I. *intrans.* To walk without raising the feet from the ground or floor; shuffle: rarely used of an analogous action of the hands.

A good masseur ought to be able to keep both hands going . . . at the same time, one contracting as the other relaxes, without scraping, *scuffing*, shaking the hand, or turning a hair. *Duck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, IV. 650.

II. *trans.* To graze slightly. [*Scotch.*—2. To roughen the surface of by hard usage; spoil the gloss, polish, or finish of. [*Colloq.*]

How to restore *scuffed* gloves.

New York Tribune, Dec. 12, 1870.

scuff (skuf), *n.* [*A corruption (also in another corrupt form *scuff*: see *scuff*).] Same as *scuf* and *scuff*. [*Prov. Eng.*]*


One . . . was seized by the *scuff* of the neck, and literally hurled on the table in front.

Dulcifer, What will he do with it? x. 7.

"John Fry, you big villain!" I cried, with John hanging up in the air by the *scuff* of his neckcloth.

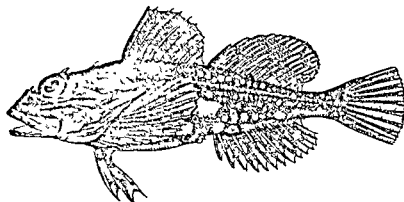
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxix.

scuff (skuf), *n.* [*Cf. scurf*, *scurf*.] A scurf; a scale.



Scull 2

sculpin



Common Daddy sculpin (*Cottus grandaenicus*).

whites. In California a marketable cottoid, the bighead or cabezon *Scorpaenichthys marmoratus*, is also called sculpin.

4. A hemitriptoid fish, *Hemitripterus acadianus*, occurring in deeper water than the true sculpins off the northeastern coast of America. Also called deep-water sculpin, yellow sculpin, and sea-raven. See cut under sea-raven.—5. A scorpionoid fish, *Scorpena guttata*, of the southern Californian coast, there called scorpene. See cut under *Scorpena*.

sculpting-knife (skul'ping-nif), *n.* A kind of knife used for sculpting seals. See quotation under *sculp*, *v.*, 2.

sculpsit (skulp'sit), [*L.*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *sculpere*, carve, grave: see *sculp*.] He (or she) engraved or carved (it): a word frequently put at the foot of an engraving or the base of a piece of sculpture after the engraver's or sculptor's name: as, A. B. *sculpsit*. It is often abbreviated to *sc.*, and sometimes to *sculps.*, and corresponds to *pinxit* (*pxt.*) on paintings.

sculptile (skulp'til), *a.* [*L.* *sculptilis*, formed by carving or graving, etc.: see *sculp*.] Graven; carved.

The same description we find in a silver medal; that is, upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 9.

sculptor (skulp'tor), *n.* [= *F.* *sculpteur* = *Sp.* *escultor* = *Pg.* *escultor* = *It.* *scultore*, *sculptore*, < *L.* *sculptor*, a sculptor, < *sculpere*, cut out, carve in stone: see *sculp*.] One who practises the art of sculpture, which includes modeling in clay or wax, casting or striking in bronze or other metal, and carving figures in stone.

"The sculptors," says Maximus Tyrius, in his 7th dissertation, "... chose out of many bodies those parts which appeared to them the most beautiful, and out of that diversity made but one statue."

Dryden, Observations on Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, [p. 39.

sculptress (skulp'tres), *n.* [*< sculptor* + *-ess.*] A female sculptor.

Perhaps you know the sculptress, Ney; if not, you have lost a great deal.

Zimmer, Arthur Schopenhauer, p. 242. (*Davies*.)

sculptural (skulp'tŭ-ral), *a.* [*< sculpture* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to sculpture.

Some fine forms there were here and there; models of a peculiar style of beauty; a style, I think, never seen in England; a solid, firm-set, sculptural style.

Charlotte Brontë, Vilette, xx.

2. Pertaining to engraving.—3. In *zool.*, pertaining to the ornaments of a sculptured surface: as, sculptural marks or lines.

sculpturally (skulp'tŭ-ral-i), *adv.* By means of sculpture.

The quaint beauty and character of many natural objects, such as intricate branches, grass, &c., as well as that of many animals plumed, spined, or bristled, is sculpturally expressible.

Rushin.

sculpture (skulp'tŭr), *n.* [*< ME.* *sculpture*, < *OF.* *sculpture*, *F.* *sculpture* = *Pr.* *sculptura* = *Sp.* *escultura* = *Pg.* *escultura*, *escultura* = *It.* *scultura*, *scultura* = *G.* *Sw.* *Dan.* *skulptur*, < *L.* *sculptura*, *sculpture*, < *sculpere*, pp. *sculptus*, cut out, carve in stone: see *sculp*.] 1. The act or art of graving or carving; the art of shaping figures or other objects in the round or in relief out of or upon stone or other more or less hard substances. Besides the cutting of forms in marble, stone, wood, etc., the ancient chryselephantine work, etc., it includes modeling in clay, wax, etc., and casting in bronze or any other metal. Sculpture includes also the designing of coins and medals, and glyptic, or the art of gem-engraving. See cut in next column, and cuts under *Assyrian*, *Chaldean*, *Egyptian*, *Greek*, *Passitelean*, *Pelagonesian*, *Phidian*, and *Rhodian*.

As the materials used for writing in the first rude ages were only wood or stone, the convenience of sculpture required that the strokes should run chiefly in straight lines.

Five Pieces of Runic Poetry (1763), Pref.

Sculpture, . . . a shaping art, of which the business is to imitate natural objects, and principally the human body, by reproducing in solid form either their true proportions in all dimensions, or else their true proportions in the two dimensions of length and breadth only, with a

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diminished proportion in the third dimension of depth or thickness. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 206.

2. Carved work; any work of sculpture, as a figure or an inscription cut in wood, stone, metal, or other solid substance.

Nor did there want
Cornice or frieze with bossy sculptures graven;
The roof was fretted gold. *Milton*, P. L., i. 716.

On another side of the stone is a very extraordinary sculpture, which has been painted, and from which I concluded that it was a temple dedicated to the sun.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 77.

Some sweet sculpture draped from head to foot.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

3†. An engraving; an illustration.

The Publishers thought a Piece so well writ ought not to appear abroad without the usual and proper ornament of Writings of this kind, variety of *Sculptures*.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, Pref.

Settle had not only been prosperous on the stage, but, in the confidence of success, had published his play with sculptures, and a Preface of defiance.

Pref. to Notes on the Empress of Morocco (Dryden's Works, [ed. Malone, II. 272].

4. In *zool.*, markings resulting from irregularity of surface or difference in texture of a part; tracery: as, the sculpture of an insect's wing-covers; the sculpture of the plates or shields of a fish; the sculpture of a turtle's shell. The term specially indicates in entomology the arrangement or disposition of such markings, as by furrows, striae, tubercles, punctures, etc., or the pattern of the resulting ornamentation; it is much used in describing beetles, and all the leading forms of sculpture have technical descriptive names. Also *sculpturing*.

The coarse part of the sculpture [of a fossil] is also similar. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 465.

There is an evident tendency to divide species [of beetles] upon small details of sculpture, fortunately checked, as the author admits, where the specimens are numerous. *Science*, IV. 562.

Eginetan sculptures. See *Eginetan*.—**Celanaglyphic sculpture**. Same as *cavo-rilievo*.—**Foliate sculpture**, sculptured foliage; especially, decorative sculpture con-



Foliate Sculpture, 13th century — From Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris.

ventionalized more or less from foliage, or based on the fundamental forms or habit of vegetation.—**Greek, Renaissance, etc., sculpture**. See the qualifying words.—**Rhodian school of sculpture**. See *Rhodian*.

sculpture (skulp'tŭr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sculptured*, ppr. *sculpturing*. [*< sculpture*, *n.*] 1. To represent in sculpture; carve; grave; form with the chisel or other tool on or in wood, stone, or metal.

On the base [of the Herakles] is sculptured a composition in very low relief, representing the capture of the cattle of Geryon.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 303.

Fair with sculptured stories it was wrought,
By lapse of time unto dim ruin brought.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

2. To ornament or cover with sculpture or carved work; carve.

Gold, silver, ivory vases sculptured high.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 264.

sculptured (skulp'tŭrd), *a.* [*< sculpture* + *-ed*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, having elevated or impressed marks on the surface: as, sculptured elytra; sculptured seeds; a sculptured carapace.—**Sculptured tortoise**, a common land-tortoise of the United States, *Glyptemys insculpta*.

sculpturesque (skulp'tŭ-resk'), *a.* [*< sculpture* + *-esque*.] Possessing the character of sculpture; resembling sculpture; chiseled; hence, clean-cut and well-proportioned; statue-like; grand rather than beautiful or pretty: as, *sculpturesque* features.

An impressive woman, . . . her figure was slim and sufficiently tall, her face rather encaicled, so that its sculpturesque beauty was the more pronounced.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xiii.

sculpturing (skulp'tŭr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sculpture*, *v.*] In *zool.*, same as *sculpture*, 4.

scumber

These imperforate portions are harder than the porous shell, and often project as ridges or tubercles, forming a more or less regular sculpturing of the surface.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 381.

sculsh (skulsh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Rubbish; discarded stuff of all kinds: most generally used in England with reference to the unwholesome things children delight to eat, as lollypops, etc. [*Prov. Eng. and New Eng.*]

Scutelus's bandage. Pieces of bandage which are long enough to go one and a half times around the limb, and are applied successively in shingle fashion.

sculyon, *n.* A Middle English form of *scullion*. **scum** (skum), *n.* [Formerly also *skum*; < *ME.* *scum*, *scum*, < *AS.* **scūm* (not found, the ordinary word being *fām*, foam) = *D.* *schuim* = *MLG.* *schūm*, *schūme*, *Lg.* *schum* = *OHG.* *scūm*, *MHG.* *schūm*, *G.* *schaum* = *Icel.* *skām* (Haldorsen) = *Sw.* *Dan.* *skum* (cf. *OF.* *cscume*, *F.* *écume* = *Fr.* *pg.* *cscuma* = *It.* *schiuma* (< *Lg.* or *G.*), *Ir.* *sgum* (< *E.*), foam, froth, scum; perhaps lit. a 'covering,' with formative *-m*, < *√ sku*, cover: see *sky*. Hence *skim*.] 1. Foam; froth: as, the scum of the sea.

The brysteled boor marked with *scumes* the shuldres of Hercules.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv. meter 7.

Those small white Fish to Venus consecrated,
Though without Venus aid they be created
Of th' Ocean scum.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

2. The impurities or extraneous substances which rise to the surface of liquids, as in boiling or fermentation, or which form by other means; also, the scoria of molten metals; hence, by extension, any film or surface of foul floating matter: as, the scum of a stagnant pond.

When God kindles such fires as these, hee doth not usually quench them till the very scum on the pot sides be boyled cleane away.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 14.

3. Refuse; dross; offscourings.

Did anything more aggravate the crime of Jeroboam's profane apostasy than that he chose to have his clergy the scum and refuse of his whole land?

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

A scum of Bretons, and base lackey peasants.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 317.

Such rascals,

Who are the scum and excrements of men!

B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

We are most miserably dejected, the scum of the world.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 362.

scum (skum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scummed*, ppr. *scumming*. [Early mod. *E.* also *skum*, *scum*; < *ME.* *scummen*, *skommen*, *scomen* = *D.* *schuimen* = *MLG.* *schūmen* = *OHG.* *scūmen*, *MHG.* *schūmen*, *G.* *schäumen* = *Sw.* *skumma* = *Dan.* *skumme*, *scum*, *skim*; from the noun. Doublet of *skim*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To remove the scum from; clear off the froth, dross, or impurities that have risen to or formed on the surface of; skim.

Oon boileth water salt and skommeth [it] clene,
Therinto colde his peres wol he trie.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

Some scumd the drosse that from the metall came.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 36.

A second multitude

With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scummd the bullion dross.

Milton, P. L., i. 704.

2†. To sweep over; move swiftly upon; skim.

They liv'd by scumming those Seas and shoars as Pyrats.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

II. intrans. 1†. To arise or be formed on the surface as foam or scum; be thrown up as scum.

Golde and siluer was no more spared then though it had rayned out of the clowdes, or scomed out of the sea.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xlix.

2. To be or become covered with scum: generally with *over*.

Life and the Interest of life have stagnated and scummed over.

A. K. H. Boyd.

3†. To skim lightly: with *over*.

Thon hast skumed over the schoole men, and of the froth of theyr folly made a dish of diuinitie browesse which the dogges will not eate.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 45.

scumber (skum'bër), *v. i.* [Also *scomber*, *scumer*; perhaps < *OF.* *cscumbrier*, disencumber: cf. *exonerate* in similar use.] To defecate; dung: a hunting term applied especially to foxes. [*Prov. Eng.*]

And for a monument to after-commers
Their picture shall continue (though Time scummers
Vpon th' Effigie).

Davies, Commendatory Verses, p. 13. (*Davies*.)

Just such a one [an airing] as you use to a brace of grey-hounds,
When they are led out of their kennels to scumber.

Massinger, The Picture, v. 1.

scumber (skum'bér), *n.* [*< scumber, v.*] Dung, especially that of the fox. [Prov. Eng.]

scumble (skum'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scumbled*, ppr. *scumbling*. [*Freq. of scum.*] In oil-painting, to blend the tints or soften the effect of, by lightly passing a brush charged with a small quantity of an opaque or semi-opaque coloring over the surface; in chalk- or pencil-drawing, to rub lightly the blunt point of the chalk over the surface of, or to spread and soften the harder lines of with the stump: as, to *scumble* a painting or a drawing.

scumble (skum'bl), *n.* [*< scumble, v.*] A softened effect produced by scumbling. See *scumbling*. T. H. Lister.

scumbling (skum'bling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scumble, v.*] 1. In painting, the operation of lightly rubbing a brush charged with a small quantity of an opaque or semi-opaque color over the surface, in order to soften and blend tints that are too bright, or to produce some other special effect. Owing to the dryness of the brush, it deposits the color in minute granules on the ground-tint instead of covering it completely as in glazing.

Scumbling is painting in opaque colours, but so thin that they become semi-transparent.

P. G. Hamerton, *Graphic Arts*, xxi. *Enyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 138.

2. In chalk- and pencil-drawing, the operation of lightly rubbing the blunt point of the chalk over the surface, or spreading and softening the harder lines by the aid of the stump.

scummer¹ (skum'ér), *n.* [*< ME. scomoure, scumure; < scum + -er.*] Cf. *skimmer*, a doublet of *scummer*.] One who scums; an implement used in skimming; specifically, an instrument used for removing the scum of liquids; a skimmer.

Pope Boniface the Tighth, a scummer of pots. *Urquhart*, tr. of *Rabelais*, II. 30. (*Darics*.)

The salt, after its crystallizing, falls down to the bottom, and they take it out by wooden scummers, and put it in trails. Ray, *Remains*, p. 120.

scummer², *r.* and *n.* Same as *scumber*. **scummings** (skum'ingz), *n. pl.* [Verbal *n.* of *scum, v.*] Skimmings: as, the *scummings* of the boiling-house. *Imp. Dict.*

scummy (skum'i), *a.* [*< scum + -y.*] Covered with scum.

And from the mirror'd level where he stood
A mist arose, as from a scummy marsh.

Keats, *Hyperion*, I.

scun¹ (skun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scunned*, ppr. *scunning*. [*< ME. scunien, sconnen; < AS. scunian, shun, on-scunian, detest, refuse; see shun.*] Cf. *scunner*.] To reproach publicly. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

scun² (skun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scunned*, ppr. *scunning*. [*Also scun, scoon; < Norw. skunna = Sw. refl. skynda, dial. skynna = Dan. skynde = Icel. skunda, skynda, hasten, hurry, = AS. scynðan, hasten; see skunt, and cf. shun.*] Cf. *scoon, schooner*.] I. *intrans.* To skip or skim; pass quickly along, as a vessel on the water.

II. *trans.* To cause to skip or skim, as a stone thrown aslant on the water; skip.

scuncheon (skun'chun), *n.* See *scotchcon*. **scunner** (skun'ér), *v.* [*Also skunner, sconner, scunner; freq. of scun.*] *< ME. scunien, sconnen; < AS. scunian: see scun.* Hence ult. *scoundrel*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be or become nauseated; feel disgust, loathing, repugnance, or abhorrence.

An' yill an' whisky gie to caldris,
Untill they *scunner*.

Burns, To James Smith.

2. To shrink back with disgust or strong repugnance: generally with at before the object of dislike.

II. *trans.* To affect with nausea, loathing, or disgust; nauseate.

They [grocers] first gie the boys three days' free warren among the figs and the sugar-candy, and they get *scunner* wi' sweets after that. *Kingsley*, *Alton Locke*, III.

[Scotch in all uses.]

scunner (skun'ér), *n.* [*Also skunner, sconner, scunner; < scunner, r.*] A feeling of nausea, disgust, or abhorrence; a loathing; a fantastic prejudice.

He seems to have preserved, . . . as it were, in the plectle of a mind soured by prejudice, a lasting *scunner*, as he would call it, against our staid and decent form of worship. *Lovell*, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., III.

There gaed a *scunner* through the flesh upon his banes; and that was Heeven's advertisement.

R. L. Stevenson, *Thrawn Janet*.

scup¹ (skup), *n.* [*< D. schop, a swing, shovel, = OHG. scupha, scopa, a swing-board, MHG. schupfe, G. schupf, a push, schupp, swinging mo-*

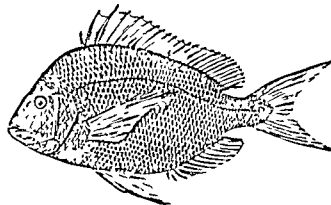
tion, a push, jerk; cf. G. *schupfen*, shove, = Sw. *skubba*, scrub, = Dan. *skubbe*, shove, push (a secondary form from the orig. verb), = D. *schuiven* = G. *schieben*, etc., shove; see *shove*.] A swing: a term derived from the Dutch settlers. [New York.]

"What'll you give me if I'll make you a *scup* one of these days?" said Mr. Van Brunt. . . . "I don't know what it is," said Ellen. "A *scup*!—may be you don't know it by that name; some folks call it a swing."

S. Warner, *Wide, Wide World*, I. ii.

scup¹ (skup), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scupped*, ppr. *scupping*. [*< scup¹, n.*] To swing; have a swing. [New York.]

scup² (skup), *n.* [Said to be contr. < Amer. Ind. (Connecticut) *mishcup*, < *mishc-kuppe*, large, thick-sealed; cf. *scuppaug*, pl. *mishcuppaug*, *scuppaug*. Cf. *porgee*, *porgy*.] A sparoid fish, the *scuppaug* or *porgy*, *Stenotomus argyrops*,



Scup, or Northern Porgy (*Stenotomus argyrops*).

attaining a length of a foot, and a valued food-fish, found from Cape Cod to Florida. The front teeth form narrow incisors, and the molars are in two rows. The body is compressed, with high back; the head is deep, with small mouth; the color is brownish, somewhat silvery below, everywhere with bright reflections, but without distinct markings in the adult, though the soft parts of the vertical fins are somewhat mottled; the young are faintly barred and with dusky nalls. This fish is a near relative of the sheepshead, and of the pinfish or sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*). It has had many technical names, as *Sparus* or *Pagrus* or *Diplodus argyrops*, and *Sargus ambassis*. A southern scup is sometimes specified as *S. neulatus*.

The warm-water fisheries include the pursuit of a variety of fishes, but the *scup* . . . and the "blue-fish," both migratory species, are those whose capture is thought of most value. *Enyc. Brit.*, IX. 267.

scuppaug (sku-pág'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.: see *scup²*.] A fish, the *scup*.

scupper (skup'ér), *n.* [Prob. so named because the water seems to 'spit' forth from it; < OF. *escupir*, *escupir* = Sp. *escupir*, spit out; perhaps < L. *exspuere*, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *spuere*, spit: see *spur*.] *Naut.*, an opening in the side of a ship at the level of the deck, or slanting from it, to allow water to run off; also, the gutter or channel surrounding the deck, and leading to such openings: often in the plural.

Many a kid of beef have I seen rolling in the *scuppers*, and the beaver lying at his length on the decks.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 31.

Scupper-leather (*naut.*), a piece of leather placed on the outside of a vessel, under the scupper, to prevent the flow from it from soiling the paint on the vessel's side. In modern ships it is commonly replaced by a guard of metal.

scupper-hole (skup'ér-höl), *n.* A scupper. **scupper-hose** (skup'ér-höz), *n.* A leather or canvas pipe formerly attached to the outer end of a scupper to protect the ship's side from discoloration there, and also to prevent the entrance of water from the outside.

scupper-nail (skup'ér-näl), *n.* *Naut.*, a short nail with a very broad head.

scuppernong (skup'ér-nong), *n.* [Amer. Ind. name of *Vitis vulpina*.] A cultivated variety of the muscadine, bullace, or southern fox-grape, *Vitis rotundifolia* (*V. vulpina*), of the southern United States and Mexico. It is a valued white- or sometimes purple-fruited grape. Its large berries are well flavored, and peculiar in that all on a bunch do not ripen at once. The ripe berries fall from the vine, and are gathered from the ground.

scupper-plug (skup'ér-plug), *n.* *Naut.*, a plug to stop a scupper.

scupper-valve (skup'ér-valv), *n.* *Naut.*, a flap-valve outside of a scupper, to prevent the seawater from entering, but permitting flow from the inside. It is usually held in place by a lanyard.

scuppeti, **scuppi**, **scuppi** (skup'et, -it), *n.* [Cf. *scopet*.] A shovel or spade of uniform width, with the sides turned a little inward. *Halliwel*.

What *scuppet* have we then to free the heart of this muddy pollution? *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 267.

scuppeti, *v. t.* [*< scuppet, n.*] To shovel, as with a scuppet: as, to *scuppet* sand. *Nashe*.

scur¹ (skér), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scurred*, ppr. *scurring*. [Also *skirr*; a var. of *scur²*. Cf. *scurry*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To graze, skim, or touch lightly; jerk. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

The broader puddles, though *skirred* by the breeze, found the net-work of ice veiling over them.

R. D. Blackmore, *Cripps, The Carrier*, II.

2. To scour; pass over rapidly, as on horseback.

Mount ye, spur ye, *skirr* the plain,
That the fugitive may flee in vain!

Byron, *Siege of Corinth*, xxii.

II. *intrans.* To run or fly; flit hurriedly; scour. [Obsolete or provincial.]

You shall have a coachman with cheeks like a trumpet, and a wind in his mouth, blow him afore him as far as he can see him; or *skirr* over him with his hat's wings a mile and a half ere he can steer his wry neck to look where he is.

B. Jonson, *World in the Moon*.

The light shadows,
That in a thought *scur* o'er the fields of corn,
Halted on crutches to 'em. *Fletcher*, *Bonduca*, I. 1.

scur² (skér), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dwarfed or stunted horn. See the quotation. [Scotch.]

A heifer with only *scur*, as the modified horns sometimes found in polled cattle and in cross-bred offspring of polled and horned breeds are called in Scotland. They are little bits of flat horn, loose at the roots, so that you can twist them about, and quite hidden in a mass of hair, continued from a thick, long tuft, which grows upon a pointed crown-ridge, and falls over the forehead and sides of the head; and I have seen similar *scur*s and top-knots on several female short-horns. Quoted in *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 1033.

scurf¹ (skérf), *n.* [Formerly also *skurf*, and transposed *scurf*; < ME. *scurf*, *scorf*, *scrof*, < AS. *scurf*, *scorf* = MD. *scorf*, *schorft*, *schurft*, *schroft*, D. *schurft* (with excrement t) = OHG. *scorf*, MHG. G. *schor* = Icel. *skurfur*, pl. = Sw. *skorf* = Dan. *skurv*, *scurf*; from the verb represented by AS. *scurfan* (pret. pl. *scurfon*), *scrape*, gnaw; cf. OHG. *scurfan*, MHG. G. *schürfen*, *scratch*, MHG. *schrephen*, G. *schürpfen*, *cup* (bleed); prob. akin to *scrape*: see *scrape*.] The OHG. form *scorf*, *scurf*, is not exactly cognate with AS. *scurf*, which would require OHG. **scorb*, but goes with the verb *scurfen*, which is a secondary form, cognate with AS. *scorpan*. The words of this group, *scrape*, *sharp*, *scarf*, *scarf*², etc., are numerous, and more or less complicated in their forms and senses.]

1. Sealy or flaky matter on the surface of the skin; the searf-skin or epidermis exfoliated in fine shreds or scales. Scurf is continually coming from the human skin, being removed by the friction of the clothes, in the bath, etc. The scurf of the head, where it may remain held by the hair in considerable quantity, is known as *dandruff*. In some diseases affecting the skin, scurf comes off in large flakes or layers, as in the desquamation or "peeling" after scarlet fever.

Well may we raise jars,
Jealousies, stripes, and heart-burning disagreements,
Like a thick scurf o'er life. *Middleton*, *The Witch*, I. 2.

Then are they happy, when by length of time
The scurf is worn away of each committed crime.

Dryden, *Æneid*, vi.

2. Any sealy or flaky matter on a surface.

There stood a hill not far, whose crisly top
Belch'd fire and rolling smoke; the rest entire
Shone with a glossy scurf. *Milton*, P. L., I. 672.

Specifically — (a) In bot., a loose bran-like sealy matter that is found on some leaves, as in the genus *Elaeagnus*, etc. (b) A growth of polyps on oysters.

3. Scum; offscouring.

Priscian goes yonder with that wretched crowd,
And Francis of Accorso; and thou hadst seen there,
If thou hadst had a hankering for such scurf,
That one who by the Servant of the Servants
From Arno was transferred to Bacchiglione.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, xv. 111.

scurf² (skérf), *n.* [Also *scurff*, *skurf*; < ME. *scurffe*; perhaps so called from the sealy or scabby appearance: see *scurf*¹.] A gray bull-trout; a variety of the trout, *Salmo trutta cambricus*. [Local, Eng.]

There are two sorts of them [Bull-trouts], Red Trouts and Gray Trouts or *Skurfs*, which keep not in the Channel of Livulets or Rivers, but lurk like the Alderlings under the roots of great Alders.

Moffett and Bennet, *Health's Improvement* (ed. 1740), p. 233.

scurfer (skérff'ér), *n.* One who removes scale from boilers.

The Scrapers' and Scurfers' Union. *Engineer*, LXX. 203.

scurfiness (skér'fi-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scorffynesse*; < *scurfy* + *-ness*.] The state of being scurfy; scurfy condition.

And euer to remayne
In wretched beggary,
And manny misery, . . .
And scabb'd *scorffynesse*.

Skelton, *Duke of Albany*, etc., I. 140.

scurf-skin (skérff'skin), *n.* Same as *scarf-skin*. **scurfy** (skér'fi), *a.* [*< ME. scurfy* (= D. *schurftig* = G. *schorftig* = Sw. *skorftig*, *scurfy*); < *scurf*¹ + *-y*.] In another form *scurry*: see *scurry*¹. 1.

Covered with scurf; exfoliating in small scales; scurfy; scabby.—2. Resembling or consisting of scurf.—*Scurfy scale*. See *scale*.

scurget, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *scourge*.

scurrer (skér'ér), *n.* [See also or formerly *scurrou*, *skourior*, *skurriour*; a var. of *scourer*.² The word seems to have been confused with *F. courcur*, *E. courier*, etc.] One who scours; a scout. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And he sente for the *scurrers* to adynse the dealyng of their enemyes, and to se where they were, and what nombre they were of.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxxiii.

scurril, **scurrile** (skur'il), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *scurrill*, *skurril*; = It. *scurrile*, < L. *scurrilis*, buffoon-like, < *scurra*, a buffoon. Cf. *scorn*.] Beating a vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious; scurrilous; low: as, *scurril* scoffing; *scurril* taunts.

Flatter not greatness with your *scurrill* praise.

Times' Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 136.

This, in your *scurril* dialect; but my inn knows no such language. B. Jonson, New Inn, I. 1.

Their wits indeed serve them to that sole purpose, to make sport, to break a *scurrile* jest.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 208.

It had bin plainly partiall, first, to correct him for grave Cicero, and not for *scurrill* Plautus.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 15.

"Bring the unfortunate girl to her father's, and break no *scurril* jests here," said the Sub-Prior.

Scott, Monastery, xxxiv.

scurrility (sku-ril'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scurrillity*; < F. *scurrilité* = Pr. *scurritat* = It. *scurrità*, < L. *scurritata*(-is), < *scurritus*, *scurril*: see *scurril*.] 1. The quality of being scurril or scurrilous; low, vile, buffoon-like scoffing or jeering; indecent or gross abusiveness or railing; vulgar, indecent, or abusive language.

Yet will ye see in many cases how pleasant speeches and sauntering some *scurrility* and vnshamefastnes have now and then a certaine decency, and well become both the speaker to say, and the hearer to abide.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 221.

So it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility*.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 57.

2. A scurrilous remark, attack, or outburst: an abusive tirade.

Buffons, altogether applying their wits to *Scurrilities* & other ridiculous matters.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

I loathed *scurrilities* in conversation, and had a natural aversion to immoderate drinking.

T. Eliot, Life (ed. Howells), p. 185.

scurrilous (skur'il-us), *a.* [< *scurril* + -ous.] 1. Using or given to the use of low and indecent language; scurril; indecently or grossly abusive or railing.

One would suspect him [John Standish] not the same man called by Bale a *scurrilous* fool, and admired by Pitts for piety and learning, jealous lest another man should be more wise to salvation than himself.

Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire, II. 203.

Though a fierce, unscrupulous, and singularly *scurrilous* political writer, he [Swift] was not, in the general character of his politics, a violent man.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

2. Containing low indecency or abuse; foul; vile: as, *scurrilous* language.

He is ever merry, but still modest; not dissolved into undecent laughter, or tickled with wit *scurrilous* or injurious.

Habington, Castara, III.

A companion that is cheerful, and free from swearing and *scurrilous* discourse, is worth gold.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 87.

3. Opprobrious; abusive; offensive.

How often do we see a person, whose intentions are visibly to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind!

Addison, Freeholder, No. 40.

=Syn. Ribald, blackguard, indecent, coarse, vulgar, gross.

scurrilously (skur'i-lus-li), *adv.* In a scurrilous manner; with scurrility.

He spoke so *scurrilously* of you, I had no patience to hear him.

Wycherley, Country Wife, II. 1.

scurrilousness (skur'i-lus-nes), *n.* Scurrilous character; indecency of language or manners; scurrility. Bailey.

scurry (skur'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scurried*, ppr. *scurrying*. [Also *skurry*; an extended form of *scur* or the orig. *scour*², perhaps due in part to *skurriour* and similar forms of *scurrer*, and in part to association with *hurry*, as in *hurry-scurry*.] To hurry along; move hastily and precipitately; scamper.

He [Hannibal] commanded the horsemen of the Numidians to *scurry* to the trenches.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 882.

Poets have fancied the footprints of the wind in those light ripples that sometimes *scurry* across smooth water with a sudden blur.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 42.

scurry (skur'i), *n.*; pl. *scurries* (-iz). [Also *skurry*; < *scurry*, *v.*] 1. Hurry; fluttering or bustling haste.—2. A flurry.

The birds circled overhead, or dropped like thick *scurries* of snow-flakes on the water.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 305.

3. In *sporting*, a short race run for amusement by inferior horses or non-winners. *Krik's Guide to the Turf*.

scurvily (skér'vi-li), *adv.* In a scurvy manner; meanly; shabbily.

How *scurvily* thou criest now, like a drunkard!

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, I. 2.

When I drew out the money, he return'd it as *scurvily* again.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 2, 1641.

scurviness (skér'vi-nes), *n.* Scurvy character; meanness; baseness; shabbiness. Bailey.

scurvy¹ (skér'vi), *a.* [ME. *scurvy*, a var. of *scurfy* (with the usual change of *f* to *v*, as in *wife*, *wives*, etc.): see *scurfy*. For the fig. senses 2, 3, cf. *scabby*, *shabby*, in like uses.] 1. Scurvy; covered or affected with scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy; scorbutic.

Whatsoever man he be that hath a blemish, . . . or be *scurvy* or scabbed, . . . he shall not come night to offer the bread of his God. Lev. xxi. 20.

2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; worthless; contemptible; paltry; shabby: as, a *scurvy* fellow.

A very *scurvy* tune to sing at a man's funeral.

Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 46.

'Twas but a little *scurvy* white money, hang it!

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II. 1.

While we lay at Tabago, we had like to have had a *scurvy* trick played us by a pretended Merchant from Panama, who came, as by stealth, to traffick with us privately.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 188.

3. Offensive; mischievous; malicious.

Nay, but he prated, And spoke such *scurvy* and provoking terms Against your honour. Shak., Othello, I. 2. 7.

scurvy² (skér'vi), *n.* [Formerly also *scurvie*, *scurvey*; appar. abbr. of *scurvy disease* or some similar phrase; prob. confused also with *scorbute*, ML. *scorbutus*: see *scorbute*.] A disease usually presenting swollen, spongy, easily bleeding gums, fibrinous effusion into some of the muscles, rendering them hard and brawny, hemorrhages beneath the skin, rheumatoid pains, anemia, and prostration. It occurs at all ages and in all climates and usually develops in those employing an unvaried diet, especially one from which vegetables are excluded. Also called *scorbute*—**Button-scurvy**, an epidemic of cachectic disease observed in the south of Ireland, characterized by button-like excrescences on the skin.—**Land-scurvy**, purpura.

scurvy-grass (skér'vi-gräs), *n.* [A corruption of *scurvy-eress*, so named because used as a cure for scurvy.] 1. A cruciferous plant, *Cochlearia officinalis*, of northern and western Europe and arctic America: an antiscorbutic and salad plant. Locally called *serooby*- or *seruby-grass*.

A woman crying, "Buy any *scurvy-grass*!"

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, III. 2.

2. One of the winter cresses, *Barbarea praecox*, a European plant cultivated as a winter salad, becoming wild in parts of the United States.

scuse (sküs), *n.* and *v.* [By aphesis from *excuse*.] Same as *excuse*.

Yea, Cundance, better (they say) a badde *scuse* than none.

Udall, Roister Doister, v. 2.

That 'cuse serves many men to save their gifts.

Shak., M. of V., IV. 1. 444.

scut¹ (skut), *a.* [Perhaps a mixture of *cut*, *cutty*, short, with short (AS. *secort*), and further with *scut*², *n.*] Short, as a garment, etc. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

scut² (skut), *n.* [Also *skut*; appar. < *scut*¹, *a.*, but perhaps confused with Icel. *skott*, a fox's tail (see *scuft*), or ult. = L. *cauda* = W. *cwl*, a tail (with orig. initial *s*).] 1. A short tail, as that of the rabbit or deer.

My doe with the black *scut*!

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 20.

Watch came, with his little *scut* of a tail cocked as sharp as duty.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlii.

2. In *her.*, the tail, as of a cony: used only when the tail is of a different tincture from the rest.

scuta, *n.* Plural of *scutum*.

scutage (skü'täj), *n.* [ML. *scutagium*, < OF. *escuage* (> E. *escuage*: see *escuage*), F. *écuage*; < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutel*.] In feudal law: (a) A tax on a knight's fee or scutum: same as *escuage*. (b) A commutation for personal service.

The famous *scutage*, the acceptance of a money composition for military service, dates from this time (1169).

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 451.

scutal (skü'täl), *a.* [< NL. **scutalis*, < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*.] In *zool.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a scute; in *entom.*, specifically, of or pertaining to the scutum of any segment of the notum.

scutate (skü'tät), *a.* [< NL. *scutatus*, shield-shaped (L. *scutatus*, armed with a shield), < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutel*.] 1. In *zool.*: (a) Provided with scutes, shields, plates, or large scales; squamate; squamous; scaly; scutellate. (b) Resembling a scute or shield; broad and somewhat convex.—2. In *bot.*, formed like an ancient round buckler: as, a *scutate* leaf. See *cut* under *peltate*.—**Scutate tarsus, in *entom.*: (a) A tarsus in which a single joint is dilated so as to form a broad plate. (b) A tarsus covered with large flat scales, as in the genus *Lepisma*.**

scutatiform (skü'tä-ti-förm), *a.* [< NL. *scutatus*, shield-shaped (see *scutate*), + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *scutiform*.

scutch (skuch), *v. t.* [Prob. < OF. *escousser*, *escousser*, shake, swing, shake off, strip, < LL. *excussare*, shake frequently or much, freq. of *excutere*, shake off: see *excuss*, and cf. *rescous*, *rescuc*, from the same L. source, with an added prefix. Cf. *scutcher*. The word may have been confused with forms allied to Norw. *skoka*, *skoko*, *skuka*, a swingle for beating flax, or Sw. *skäktä*, swingle, prob. akin to E. *shake*, *shock*. Not related to *scotch*.] 1. To beat; drub. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]—2. To dress (fibrous material) by beating. The particles of woody matter adhering to the fibers are detached, and the bast is partially separated into its constituent fibers. The waste fiber obtained is called *scutching-tow* or *codilla*. Specifically—(a) In *flax-manuf.*, to beat off and separate the woody parts of, as the stalks of flax; swingle: as, to *scutch* flax. (b) In *cotton-manuf.*, to separate, as the individual fibers after they have been loosened and cleansed. (c) In *silk-manuf.*, to disentangle, straighten, and cut into lengths, as floss and refuse silk.

scutch (skuch), *n.* [< *scutch*, *v.*] 1. Same as *scutcher*, 1. Imp. Dict.—2. A coarse tow that separates from flax during scutching.

scutch-blade (skuch'bläd), *n.* A piece of hard, tough wood used in beating flax.

scutcheon (skuch'on), *n.* [Formerly also *scutcheon*, *scutelin*; < ME. *scotchynne*, *scocchone*, by aphesis from *escutcheon*: see *escutcheon*.] 1. A shield for armorial bearings; an emblazoned shield; an escutcheon.

Scotchynne (var. *scocchone*). Scutellum.

Prompt. Parv., p. 449.

I saw the monument of the Cardinall of Bourbon, and his statue very curiously made over it in Cardinall habites with his armes and *scutchin*. Coryat, Crudities, I. 48, sig. D.

They haue no *Scutcheions* or blazing of Armes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 294.

2. In *medieval arch.*, etc., a shield or plate on a door, from the center of which hung the door-handle.—3. The cover of a keyhole, usually pivoted at the top, so as to drop over the keyhole by its weight. A sliding scutcheon is called a *sheave*.—4. A plate for an inscription, especially a small one for a name, as on a knife or a walking-stick.—5. In *her.*, same as *escutcheon*, 1.

scutcheoned (skuch'on'd), *a.* Emblazoned; ornamented or surmounted by a scutcheon or emblazoned shield.

The *scutcheoned* emblems which it bore.

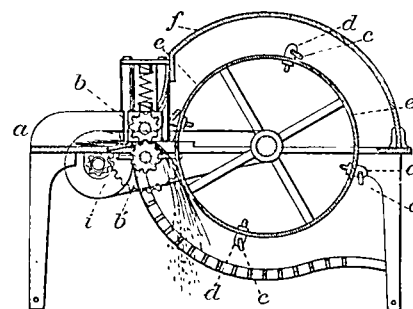
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, III. 15.

Far off her lover sleeps as still

Within his *scutcheoned* tomb.

Whittier, The Countess.

scutcher (skuch'er), *n.* [< OF. *escoussour*, a flail, < *escousser*, shake, beat: see *scutch*.] 1.



Scutching-machine or Scutcher for Flax.

a, feed-table on which the flax is fed to the fluted rollers b, b', which seize it and present it to the scutches or beaters c, fastened by supports d to the rotating drum e. The latter revolves in a case f, with a grating at the bottom. The feed-rolls are driven by gearing i.

An implement or a machine for scutching fiber. Also *scutch*.—2t. A whip.

Verge, . . . a rod, wand, . . . switch, or *scutcher* to ride with. *Cotgrave*.

3. One who scutches fiber.

scutch-grass (skuch'gräs), *n.* 1. A variant of *quitch-grass*.—2. By transfer, the Bermuda or Indian couch-grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*. See *Bermuda grass*, under *grass*.

scutching (skuch'ing), *n.* Same as *scotching*. **scutching-machine** (skuch'ing-mä-shēn'), *n.* A machine for scutching or rough-dressing fiber, as flax, cotton, or silk. See cut under *scutcher*.

scutching-mill (skuch'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *scutching-machine*.

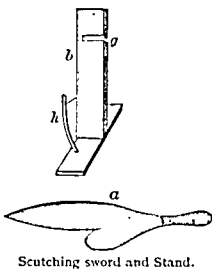
scutching-shaft (skuch'ing-shäft), *n.* In a cotton-scutching machine, the revolving shaft which carries the first beater.

scutching-stock (skuch'ing-stok), *n.* In a scutching-machine, the part on which the hemp rests during the operation of scutching. *E. H. Knight*.

scutching-sword

(skuch'ing-sörd), *n.*

A beating-implement used in scutching flax by hand. The sword *a* (see cut) is held in the right hand, while with the left a handful of the bruised stems is introduced into the groove *b* in the stand *b*. A band stretched from the stand to a stake *c* causes the sword to rebound after each downward blow.



Scutching sword and Stand.

scute¹ (sküt), *n.* [*<* late ME. *scute*, *<* OF. *escut*, later *escu*, *F. escu*, a buckler or shield, a coin, etc., = *Pr. escut* = *Sp. Pg. escudo* = *It. scudo*, *<* *L. scutum*, rarely *scutus*, a shield, cover. = *Gr. σκῦτος*, a skin, also a buckler, *<* *√ sku*, cover, = *Skt. √ sku*, cover: see *sky*, *scum*, *obscure*, etc. Cf. *scutum*, *scudo*, *écu*, from the same source.] 1t. A shield or buckler; also, a heraldic shield; an escutcheon.

Confessing that he was himself a Mountaineer, And bare the selfe same armes that I dyd quarter in my *scute*. *Gascoigne*, *Deuise of a Maske*.

2t. An old French gold coin, of the value of 3s. 4d. sterling, or 80 cents.

And from a pair of gloves of half-a-crown To twenty crowns, will to a very *scute* Smell out the price. *Chapman*, *All Fools*, v. 1.

3. In *zool.*, a seutum or scutellum, in any sense; a squama; a large scale; a shield, plate, or buckler: as, the dermal *scutes* of a ganoid fish, a turtle, an armadillo, a scaly ant-eater, etc. See cuts under *carapace* and *lepusker*.—**Clavicular scute**. See *clavicular*.

scute², *n.* An obsolete form of *scout*¹.

scutel (skü'tel), *n.* [*<* NL. *scutellum*, *q. v.*] A little scute; a scutellum. *Imp. Dict.*

Scutella¹ (skü'tel-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1816), *<* *L. scutella*, a salver, tray, ML. a platter, dish, dim. of *scutra*, a flat tray, a platter: see *scutell*, *skillet*, *sculler*, etc.] 1. A genus of flat sea-urchins, or cake-urchins, giving name to the family *Scutellidae*.—2. [*i. e.*; pl. *scutellæ* (-ä).] Same as *scutellum* (*c*).

scutella², *n.* Plural of *scutellum*.

scutellar (skü'tel-lär), *a.* [*<* NL. *scutellum* + -är³.] Of or pertaining to a scutellum, in any sense.—**Scutellar angle**, in *entom.*: (a) The angle of a wing-cover adjoining the scutellum, or next to the opposite elytron if the scutellum is concealed. (b) The basal posterior angle of a wing.—**Scutellar striæ**, short impressed lines on the elytra, near the scutellum and parallel to its margins. They are found in many beetles.

Scutellaria (skü'tel-lä-ri-ä), *n.* [NL., *<* *L. scutella*, a salver, dish, + -aria¹.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiata* and tribe *Stachydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Scutellariæ*. It is distinguished by its peculiar two-lipped calyx, which is enlarged and closed in fruit, bearing a scale or projecting appendage above, with both lips entire, the lower persistent, the other falling with the in closed fruit. From *Peribomia*, which alone has a similar calyx, it is distinguished by its corolla with an enlarged and hooded or galeate upper lip, its roundish outlets, and its transverse seeds. There are about 100 species, widely dispersed through temperate regions and among tropical mountains, and abundant in the United States, which contains one quarter of the species. They are chiefly known as *skullcap* and *helmet-flower*, and are annual or perennial herbs, spreading or erect, and rarely shrubs. They bear opposite and commonly toothed leaves, and rather large blue, violet, scarlet, or yellow flowers in the axils or disposed in a terminal spike or raceme. See *skullcap*; also *madweed*, *hoodwort*, and *hedge-hyssop*, 2.

scutellate (skü'tel-lät), *a.* [*<* NL. **scutellatus*, *<* *scutellum*, *q. v.*] In *zool.*: (a) Provided with scutella; scutate; squamate. Specifically, in or-

nithology, noting the foot of a bird when it is provided with the special plates or scales called *scutella*: opposed to *reticulate*: as, a *scutellate* tarsus; toes *scutellate* on top. (b) Formed into a scutellum; shaped like a plate or platter; divided into scutella.

scutellated (skü'tel-lät-ed), *a.* [*<* *scutellate* + -ed².] Same as *scutellate*. *Woodward*.

scutellation (skü'tel-lä'shon), *n.* [*<* *scutellate* + -ion.] In *ornith.*, the condition of the foot when the horny covering is fashioned into scutella; the state of being scutellate, or provided with scutella; the arrangement of the scutella: opposed to *reticulation*.

Scutellera (skü'tel-er-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1801), *<* *scutellum*, *q. v.*] A group name for the true bugs now known as *Scutelleridae*, subsequently used as a generic name by several authors, but not now in use.

Scutelleridae (skü'tel-er-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), *<* *Scutellera* + -idæ.] A very large family of true bugs or *Heteroptera*, containing tortoise-shaped species in which the scutellum covers nearly the whole surface of the abdomen. They are often highly colored, and abound in the tropics.

scutellid (skü'to-lid), *n.* A clypeastroid or shield-urchin of the family *Scutellidae*.

Scutellidæ (skü'tel-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Scutella* + -idæ.] A family of irregular or exocyclic sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Scutella*; the shield-urchins, with flat, discoidal shell, often perforated or fissured, and with ramified grooves on the under side. See *Echinarachnius*, *Mellita*, *sand-dollar*, and cuts under *cake-urchin* and *Encope*. Also called *Mellitidæ*.

scutelliform (skü'tel-i-fōrm), *a.* [*<* NL. *scutellum*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] Scutellate; in *bot.*, shaped like a scutellum.

scutelligerous (skü'tel-i-j'ē-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *scutellum* + *L. gerere*, carry.] Provided with a scutellum or with scutella; scutellate; scutigerous.

scutelline (skü'tel-in), *a.* Pertaining to *Scutella*, or to the family *Scutellidae*.

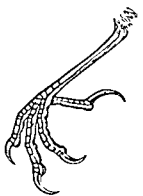
The *scutelline* urchins commence with the Tertiary. *Phillips*, *Geol.* (1855), I. 400.

scutelliplantar (skü'tel-li-plan-tär), *a.* [*<* NL. *scutelliplantaris*, *<* *scutellum*, *q. v.*, + *L. planta*, the sole of the foot (in birds the back of the tarsus): see *plant*².] In *ornith.*, having the planta, or back of the tarsus, scutellate: said especially of certain passerine birds, in distinction from *laminiplantar*.

Scutellipantares (skü'tel-li-plan-tä-rōz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scutelliplantar*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a series of his order *Oscines* (nearly equal to *Passeres* of most authors) which have the integument of the planta, or back of the tarsus, divided by transverse sutures, or furnished with small scutes, variously arranged. The *Scutellipantares* are divided into five cohorts, *Holaspideæ*, *Eudaspideæ*, *Exaspideæ*, *Pycnaspideæ*, and *Taxaspideæ*. The series corresponds in general, though not precisely, with the mesomyodian or clamaratorial *Passeres*.

scutelliplantation (skü'tel-li-plan-tä'shon), *n.* [As *scutelliplant*(ar) + -ation.] The scutelliplantar state of a bird's foot, or the formation of that state: correlated with *laminiplantation*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 653.

scutellum (skü'tel-um), *n.*: pl. *scutella* (-ä). [NL., dim. of *L. scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*.] A little shield, plate, or scute. (a) In *bot.*: (1) In grasses, a little shield-like expansion of the hypocotyl, which acts as an organ of suction through which the nutrient substance of the endosperm is absorbed by the embryo. (2) In lichens, a rounded apothecium having an elevated rim. (b) In *entom.*, the third from before (or the penultimate one) of four pieces or sclerites composing any segment of the tergum of an insect, situated between the scutum and the postscutellum. There are three scutella, respectively of the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum, or one to each of the thoracic segments. That of the mesonotum (specifically the mesoscutellum, which see) is the most important in classification, and is generally meant when *scutellum* is said without qualifying term. It is variously modified: triangular in *Coleoptera*, sometimes invisible, at other times (as in some *Hemiptera*) large and covering the elytra and abdomen. (c) In *ornith.*, one of the large special horny plates, scales, or scutes with which



Scutellate.—Foot of Bluebird, with laminiplantar and mostly booted tarsus, showing scutellation of lower part of tarsus and of the toes.

the feet of most birds are provided, and which are generally arranged in a single vertical series upon the front, often also upon the back, of the tarsus and the tops of the toes: distinguished from the smaller or irregular plates which collectively constitute reticulation. The presence of such scutella constitutes scutellation, and a tarsus so furnished is said to be scutellate, as opposed to either a booted or reticulate tarsus. The presence of scutella upon the back of the tarsus constitutes scutellipantation—a condition rare in oscine birds, though usual in non-oscine *Passeres*, in *Picariæ*, etc. Also written *scutella*, with a plural *scutellæ*.—**Abdominal scutella**, distinct scutellum, received scutellum. See the adjectives.

scutibranch (skü'ti-brangk), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Scutibranchiata*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scutibranchiata*.

Also *scutibranchian*, *scutibranchiate*.

Scutibranchia (skü'ti-brangk'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *L. scutum*, shield, + *branchia*, gills.] A group of rhipidoglossate gastropods, with the gills in a spiral line on the left side of the gill-cavity, the eyes pedicelled, and the shell and operculum spiral. It was limited by Gray to the families *Neritidæ*, *Retellidæ*, *Turbinidæ*, *Liolidæ*, *Trochidæ*, and *Stomatidæ*.

scutibranchian (skü'ti-brangk'ki-än), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *scutibranch* + -ian.] Same as *scutibranch*.

Scutibranchiata (skü'ti-brangk'ki-ä'ti), *n. pl.*

[NL., neut. pl. of *scutibranchiatus*: see *scutibranchiate*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second order of his *Paracephalophora hermaphrodita*, divided into the two families *Otidæ* and *Calyptacea*, or the ear-shells and various limpet-like shells. See cuts under *abalone* and *sea-car*.

scutibranchiate (skü'ti-brangk'ki-ät), *a.* and *n.*

[*<* NL. *scutibranchiatus*, *<* *L. scutum*, a shield, + *branchia*, gills.] Same as *scutibranch*.

scutifer (skü'ti-fēr), *n.* [*<* *L. scutum*, a shield, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] A shield-bearer; one who bears the shield of his master; a sort of squire; also, a person entitled to a shield (that is, to armorial bearing). [Rare.]

He now became a "squire of the body," and truly an "armiger" or "scutifer," for he bore the shield and armour of his leader to the field. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 118.

scutiferous (skü'ti-f'ē-rus), *a.* [As *scutifer* + -ous.] 1. Carrying a shield or buckler.—2. In *zool.*, same as *scutigerous*.

scutiform (skü'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*<* OF. *scutiforme*, *<* *L. scutum*, a shield, + *forma*, form.] Shield-shaped. (a) Properly, of the form of a Roman scutum in one of its varieties (see cuts under *scutum*); most commonly, like the triangular or heater-shaped shield of the fourteenth century. (b) In *bot.*, peltate: as, a *scutiform* leaf. Also *scutatiform*.

scutiger (skü'ti-jēr), *n.* [*<* *Scutiger*-a.] In *zool.*, a centiped of the genus *Scutiger*; any member of the family *Scutigeridæ*.

Scutigera (skü'tij'ē-rä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802): see *scutigerous*.] The typical genus of *Scutigeridæ*: same as *Cermatia*. A common North American species is *S. (or Cermatia) forceps*, ordinarily known as *thousand-legs*, centiped, and *carwig*, which abounds in houses in the southern United States. It is carnivorous and preys upon house-flies, small cockroaches, and other household insects. It is ordinarily reputed to bite human beings with dangerous effect, but there is no reason to believe that this reputation is deserved. *S. coleoptrata* is a small species, scarcely an inch long, inhabiting southern Europe and northern Africa. *S. nobilis* is about 2 inches long, found in India and Mauritius.

Scutigeridæ

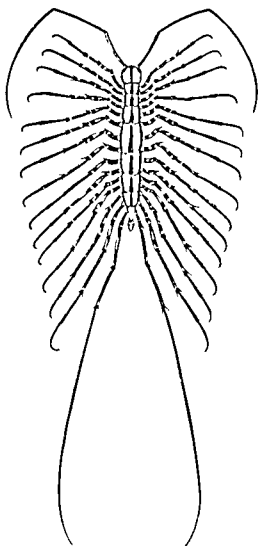
(skü'ti-jēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J.E. Gray, 1847, after Gervais, 1837), *<* *Scutigera* + -idæ.]

A family of centipeds, named from the genus *Scutigera*: same as *Cermatiidæ*.

scutigerous (skü'tij'ē-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *scutiger* (cf. *L. scutigerulus*, a shield-bearer), *<* *L. scutum*, a shield, + *gerere*, carry.] In *zool.*, provided with a scute or with scuta. Also *scutiferous*.



Scutelliplantar Foot of Horned Lark: the tarsus scutellate before and behind, and the toes all scutellate on top.



Scutigera (or Cermatia) forceps, one and a half times natural size.

scutiped (skū'ti-ped), *a.* [*<* L. *scutum*, a shield, + *pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*.] In *ornith.*, having the shanks scaly; having scutellate tarsi: distinguished from *plumiped*. See cuts under *scutellate* and *scutellipant*.

scutter (skut'er), *v. i.* [*A var. of scuttle*.] To scot or run hastily; scurry; scuttle. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

A sound behind the tapestry which was more like the scuttering of rats and mice than anything else.

Mrs. Gaskell, Curious if True. (Davies.)

scutter (skut'er), *n.* [*<* *scutter*, *v.*] A hasty, precipitate run. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

The dog's endeavour to avoid him was unsuccessful, as I guessed by a scutter downstairs, and a prolonged piteous yelping.

E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

scuttle¹ (skut'l), *n.* [*<* ME. *scotile*, *scotylle*, *<* AS. *scutel*, a dish, bowl, = D. *schotel* = OHG. *scutilla*, MHG. *schützel*, G. *schüssel*, a dish, = Icel. *skutill*, a plate, trencher, = OF. *escuelle*, F. *écuelle* = Sp. *escudilla* = Pg. *escudella* = It. *scodella*, *scudella*, a plate, bowl, porringer, *<* L. *scutella*, a salver or tray nearly square, also LL. a stand for vases, ML. also a platter, plate, dish, dim. of *scutra*, also *scuta*, a tray, platter, dish; prob. allied to *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*. Cf. *scutella*, and cf. *skillet*, ult. a dim. form of the same word, and *sculler*², *scullery*, from the same L. source.] 1. A broad, shallow dish; a platter. Compare *scuttle-dish*.

The earth and stones they are fair to carry from under their feet in scuttles and baskets.

Huacivil, Apology.

Alas! and what's a man?
A scuttle full of dust, a measur'd span
Of sitting time. *Quarles, Emblems, III. 8.*

2. A deep vessel of sheet-iron, copper, or brass, used for holding coal in small amounts; a coal-scuttle or coal-hod. See *coal-scuttle*.—3. A swabber used for cleaning a bakers' oven.

scuttle² (skut'l), *n.* [*Also scuttle*; *<* OF. *escoutille*, F. *écoutille* (of a ship) = Sp. *escotilla* = Pg. *escotilla*, the scuttle of a ship; a dim. form, connected with Sp. *escotar*, cut (clothes so as to fit), slope, orig. cut a hole in a garment to fit the neck or bosom, *<* *escote*, the sloping of a jacket, a tucker (cf. *escota*, the sheet of a sail), *<* D. *schoot* = MLG. *schōt*, lap, sloping of a jacket, = OHG. *scōz*, *scōzo*, *scōza*, MHG. *schōz*, G. *schoss*, lap, flap of a coat, bosom, = Sw. *sköte* = Dan. *skjød*, lap, flap of a coat, = Goth. *skauts*, hem of a garment, = AS. *secāt*, corner, fold, sheet of a sail: see *sheet*.] 1. *Naut.*, a small hatchway or opening in the deck, with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side of a ship, or through the coverings of her hatchways; by extension, a hole in general.

The Night was something lightish, and one of the Sailors was got into the Scuttle (so I think they call it) at the Main-Top-Mast, looking out if he could see any Land.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 275.

2. A square hole in the wall or roof of a house, covered with a lid; also, the lid that covers such an opening.—*Flush scuttle*, a scuttle in which the framework is flush with the deck.—*Fore-scuttle*, a hatch by which the fore-castle is entered. (See also *air-scuttle*.)

scuttle³ (skut'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scuttled*, ppr. *scuttling*. [*<* *scuttle*², *n.*] *Naut.*, to cut holes through the bottom or sides of (a ship) for any purpose; specifically, to sink by making holes through the bottom.

He was the mildest manner'd man
That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat.

Byron, Don Juan, III. 41.

I wondered whether some among them were even now below scuttling the ship.

W. C. Russell, Wreck of the Grosvenor, xvii.

scuttle³ (skut'l), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *scuttled*, ppr. *scuttling*. [*Formerly also scuttle*; also *scudille* (also assimilated *shuttle*); freq. of *scud*, or of the more orig. *scoot*, *shoot*: see *scut*, *scoot*, and *shoot*.] To run hurriedly, or with short, hurried steps; hurry.

I have no inclination to scuttle barefoot after a Duke of Wolfenbuttle's army.

Walpole, Letters, II. 476.

No mother nor brother viper of the brood
Shall scuttle off without the instructive bruise.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 286.

scuttle³ (skut'l), *n.* [*Formerly also scuttle*; *<* *scuttle*³, *v.*] A quick pace; a short, hurried run; a mincing, affected gait.

From Twelve to One. Shut myself up in my Chamber, practised Lady Betty Modely's Scuttle.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 92.

She went with an easy scuttle out of the shop.

Spectator.

scuttle-butt (skut'l-but), *n.* *Naut.*, a cask or butt having a scuttle or hole cut in it for the

introduction of a cup or dipper, and used to hold drinking-water. Also called *scuttle-cask*.

The rest of the crew filled the scuttle-butt.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, xxiii.

scuttle-cask (skut'l-kask), *n.* Same as *scuttle-butt*.

scuttle-dish (skut'l-dish), *n.* A wooden platter.

She . . . ven the pan was brimful,
Would mess you up in scuttle dishes,
Synne bid us sup till we were fou.

Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 273).

scuttlfish (skut'l-fish), *n.* A cuttlefish.

scuttler (skut'er), *n.* The streakfield, or striped lizard, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46.* [*Local, U. S.*]

scuttling (skut'ling), *n.* See the quotation.

Manchester is becoming notorious for a form of street ruffianism known locally as "scuttling." It consists of gangs of youths going about certain districts ostensibly to fight with similar gangs of adjacent districts.

Lancet, No. 3499, p. 643.

scutulum (skū'tū-lum), *n.*; pl. *scutula* (-lū). [*L. dim. of scutum, a shield: see scutum.*] A small shield; specifically, one of the shield-shaped crusts of favus; a favus-cup.

scutum (skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *scuta* (-tū). [*<* L. *scutum*, a long shield: see *scute*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a large oblong shield of heavy-armed Roman legionaries, as distinguished from the small round shield, or clypeus. It was generally oval or semi-cylindrical in shape, made of wood or wickerwork covered with leather, and defended with plates of iron.

2. In *anat.*, the kneepan; the rotula or patella. See cut under *knee-joint*.—3. In *zool.*, a plate, shield, buckler, or some similar part; a large scale; a scute; a scutellum; especially, some piece of dermal armor or exoskeletal formation, as one of the bony plates of a sturgeon or a crocodile, a piece of the shell of a turtle, a ring or plate of an armadillo, one of the great scales of a pangolin, the frontal shield of a coot, etc. See cuts under *Acipenser*, *armadillo*, *carapace*, *cot*, *crocodile*, *pangolin*, and *shield*.

Specifically—(a) In *entom.*, the second of the four scutrites into which the tergum of each of the three thoracic segments of an insect is divisible, situated between the prescutum and the scutellum. There are three such scuta, respectively of the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum, and respectively specified as the *prescutum*, *mesonotum*, and *metanotum*. The last two are each sometimes separated into two or three parts. (b) In *Myriapoda*, one of the hard plates of any of the segments. (c) In *Vermes*, one of the dorsal scales of certain annelids, as the scalebacks of the genus *Polynoe*; an elytrium. See cut under *Polynoe*. (d) In *Cirripedia*, one of the lower or proximal pieces of which the multivalve shell or carapace of the barnacles and acorn-shells consists, and by which the cirri pass out. See diagrams under *Balanus* and *Lepadia*. (e) In *echinoderms*, a buccal scute; one of the five large interradial plates about the mouth, as in the ophiurians, more fully called *scuta buccalia*. (f) In *ornith.*, a scutellum of a bird's foot. *Synecdoch.* [*Rare.*]

4. In *old law*, a pethouse or awning.—**Abdominal scutum**, in the *Arachnida*, a more or less segmented plate covering the abdomen, especially in the *Phalangidea*.—**Cephalothoracic scutum**. See *cephalothorax*.

Scutum Sobiescianum. A constellation made by Hevelius late in the seventeenth century, and representing the shield of the King of Poland, John Sobieski, with a cross upon it to signify that he had fought for the Christian religion at the siege of Vienna. It lies in the brightest part of the Milky Way, over the bow of Sagittarius. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

scybala (sib'a-lū), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *σκῖβαλον*, dung, offal, refuse.] In *pathol.*, small hard balls into which the feces are formed in certain deranged conditions of the colon.

scybalous (sib'a-lus), *a.* [*<* *scybala* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or resembling scybala.

It [mucus] may be found as a covering of scybala masses. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 705.*

Scydmanidae (sid-mē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Leach, 1819), *<* *Scydmanus* + *-idae*.] A family of elytrous beetles, allied to the *Silphidae*, but having coarsely granulated eyes. They are small, shining, usually ovate, sometimes slender beetles of a brown color, more or less clothed with erect hairs. They are found near water, under stones, in ants' nests, and under bark, and are frequently seen flying in the twilight. About 300 species are known. The family is represented in all parts of the world.

Scydmanus (sid-mē'us), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1802), *<* Gr. *σκυδμανος*, angry-looking, sad-colored, *<* *σκυδμειν*, be angry; cf. *σκιεσθαι*, be angry.] The typical genus of *Scydmanidae*. A large and wide-spread group, comprising about 200 species, of which about 35 inhabit America north of Mexico.

scye (si), *n.* [*Appar. a misspelling of Sc. sey*, the opening in a garment through which the arm passes (this being appar. another use of *sey*, a slice: see *sey*), simulating F. *scier*, saw, OF. *sier*, cut, *<* L. *secare*, cut, from the same root as *sey*, a slice: see *scion*, *sey*, *saw*, etc. Cf. *arm-scy*.] The opening left in a garment where the sleeve is to be attached, and shaped by cutting so as to regulate the fit and adjustment of the sleeve. Also called *arm-scy*.

scyelite (st'e-lit), *n.* [*<* Loch *Sey* (see def.).] A variety of hornblende pterite, characterized by the presence of a considerable amount of a peculiar micaceous mineral: it occurs in Achavarsdale Moor, near Loch Sey, in Caithness, on the border of Sutherland, Scotland. *Judd.*

scylet, *v.* An obsolete form of *skill*.

Scylla (sil'ū), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* L. *Scylla*, *<* Gr. *Σκύλλα*, *Σκύλλη*, in Greek fable, a female monster with twelve arms and six necks, the presiding genius of a rock highly dangerous to navigation in the straits of Sicily, opposite Charybdis; the name and fable being associated with *σκύλαξ*, a young dog, whelp, in general a dog (it being fabled that Scylla barked like a dog); cf. *σκύλαξ*, rend, mangle.] A dangerous rock on the Italian side of the Strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily, abode of a legendary monster Scylla. On the opposite side of the narrow strait was the whirlpool Charybdis; hence the allusive use of these names to imply great danger on either side.

Thus when I shun Scylla, your father, I fall into Charybdis, your mother.

Shak., M. of V., III. 5. 19.

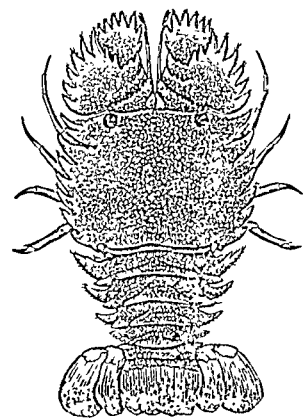
Scyllæa (si-lē'ū), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* L. *Scyllæus*, pertaining to Scylla, *<* L. *Scylla*, *<* Gr. *Σκύλλα*, Scylla: see *Scylla*.] A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Scyllariidae*. The animal is elongate, compressed, with long narrow channelled foot, branchial tufts on two pairs of lobate processes, and slender retractile dorsal tentacles. There are several species, marine, as *S. pelagica*, which is found on gulfweed.

Scyllariidae (si-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Scyllæa* + *-idae*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Scyllæa*. The body is compressed, and the mantle produced into lateral lobes which bear the branchial plumes; the anus is lateral; the odontophore has one central tooth and numerous spinous denticulated teeth on each side. The species are pelagic, and mostly live on floating seaweed, the appearance of which they mimic.

scyllarian (si-lā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*<* NL. *Scyllarius* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyllariidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scyllariidae*.

Scyllariidae (si-lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Scyllarius* + *-idae*.] A family of long-tailed ten-footed marine crustaceans, typified by the genus *Scyllarus*. They have a wide flat carapace, large foliaceous antennæ, eyes in excavated orbits, trichobranchiate gills,



Paribaculus antarcticus, a typical member of the family *Scyllariidae*, reduced.

mandible with a single-jointed synniphopod, and mostly simple pereopods. They live in moderately shallow water, where the bed of the sea is soft and muddy. Here they burrow rather deeply, and they issue from their retreats only to seek food. They are sometimes called *locust-lobs*. The principal genera besides the type are *Ivacus* (or *Ibacus*), *Paribaculus*, *Thetus*, and *Arctus*.

scyllaroid (sil'a-roid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyllariidae*; scyllarian: as, *scyllaroid* crustaceans.

Scyllarus (sil'a-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Fabricius), *<* Gr. *σκύλαρος*, also *κύλαρος*, a kind of crab.]

The typical genus of *Scyllaridae*, of which there are several species, some of them edible.

Scylliidae (si-l'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scyllium* + *-idae*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Scyllium*; the roussettes. They are mostly of warm seas, with about 30 species of 8 or 9 genera, having two spineless dorsal fins, the first of which is above or behind the ventrals, spiracles and anal fin present, tail not keeled, and no nictitating membrane. They are oviparous, and often of variegated coloration. Varying limits have been assigned to the family. (a) In Günther's system of classification it was a family of sharks with no nictitating membrane, the first dorsal above or behind the ventrals, an anal fin, mouth inferior, and teeth small, several series being generally functional at once. (b) Same as *Scylliorhinidae*.

scylliodont (sil'i-ō-dont), *n.* A shark of the family *Scylliodontes*.

Scylliodontes (sil'i-ō-dont'ōz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκύλιον, a dogfish, + ὄντος (ὄντος) = E. tooth.] The *Triacinae* ranked as a family of sharks. See *Triacinae*.

Scylliodontidae (sil'i-ō-dont'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scylliodontes* + *-idae*.] Same as *Scylliodontes*.

scyllioid (sil'i-oid), *a. and n.* [< *Scyllium* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Scyllioidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A scyllioid shark.

Scyllioidae (sil'i-oid'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scyllium* + *-oidae*.] A superfamily of *Squali*, including the selachians of the families *Scylliidae* (or *Scylliorhinidae*), *Crossorhinidae*, and *Ginglymostomidae*.

Scylliorhinidae (sil'i-ō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scylliorhinus* + *-idae*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Scylliorhinus*. In Gill's earlier system it included all the sharks with the first dorsal fin above or behind the ventrals, the anal fin present, the caudal fin not bent upward, and the mouth inferior. In his later system it was restricted to such forms as have the nostrils closed behind by the intervention of the skin between them and the oral cavity. About 15 species are known from different seas, and 3 occur along the European coasts, but there are none on most of the American coasts. Also *Scylliidae*.

scylliorhinoid (sil'i-ō-rī'noid), *n. and a.* [< *Scylliorhinus* + *-oid*.] I. *n.* A shark of the family *Scylliorhinidae*.

II. *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Scylliorhinidae*.

Scylliorhinus (sil'i-ō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκύλιον, a dogfish, + ῥιν, a shark.] In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks, giving name to the *Scylliorhinidae*, to which different limits have been given: synonymous with *Scyllium*, 1. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. De Blainville, 1816.

Scyllium (sil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829). < Gr. σκύλιον, a dogfish; cf. σκύλαξ, a dog, σκύλαξ, rend, mangle: see *Scylla*.] A genus of sharks including the common dogfishes of England, and representing a special family, the *Scylliidae*: distinguished from *Scylliorhinus* by the separate anal valves. *S. ventriosum* is the swell-shark, a small voracious species found on the Pacific coast from California to Chili.

scymetar, scymitari, n. Variants of *simitar*. **scymmetriant** (si-met'ri-an), *a.* [Irreg. < **scymmeter*, *scymtar* (see *simitar*), + *-ian*.] *Simitarlike*. [Rare.]

Chase brutal feuds of Belgian skippers hence, . . . In clumsy fist welding *scymmetrian* knife.

Gay, Wine.

Scymnidae (sim'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scymnus* + *-idae*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Scymnus*; the sleeper-sharks. They have two dorsal fins, neither with spines, and no anal fin; all the fins are small; the gill-slits are small, in advance of the pectoral fins; and there is a long deep straight groove on each side of the arched mouth, and spiracles are present. The absence of dorsal spines chiefly distinguishes this family from *Spinacidae*. There are 6 genera and few more species, the best-known of which is the aberrant sleeper-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*, of the arctic seas (by some referred to a distinct family), which often reaches a length of more than 15 feet, and generally approaches whaling-vessels, when whales are taken, to feed upon the blubber.

scymnoid (sim'noid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Scymnidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scymnidae*.

Scymnus (sim'nus), *n.* [NL. (Kugelann, 1794), < Gr. σκύμνος, a cub, whelp; cf. σκύλαξ, a young dog, a whelp: see *Scylla*.] 1. In *entom.*, a large and wide-spread genus of ladybirds of the family *Coccinellidae*, comprising species of small size, inconspicuous coloration, and short antennae. More than 200 species are known, while many more remain undescribed. They are active, predaceous insects, and several are noted destroyers of well-known insect pests, such as the chinch-bug and the grape-phyll-oxera.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks, typical of the family *Scymnidae*. Cuvier, 1817.

scypha (si'fī), *n.* Same as *scyphus*.

scypher, v. An obsolete form of *cipher*.

scyphi, n. Plural of *scyphus*.

Scyphidium (si-fid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1841), < Gr. σκύφος, a cup: see *scyphus*.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians of the vorticelline group. These animalcules are solitary, elongate or pyriform, highly contractile, and adherent by means of a posterior sucker, with the integument often obliquely or transversely furrowed, and the mouth-parts as in a vorticella. There are several species, as *S. limacina*, all found in fresh water. Also *Scyphidia*.

scyphiferous (si-fif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *scyphus*, *q. v.*, + *L. ferre* = E. bear¹.] In *bot.*, bearing *scyphi*.

scyphiform (si-fif'ōrm), *a.* [< NL. *scyphus*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] 1. In *bot.*, goblet-shaped, as the fructification of some lichens. Also *scyphose*.—2. In *zool.*, boat-shaped; scaphoid; navicular.

scyphistoma (si-fis'tō-mā), *n.*; *pl. scyphistomata (si-fis'tō-mā-tā). [NL., prop. **scyphostoma*, < Gr. σκύφος, a cup, + στόμα, mouth.] A generic name applied by Sars to certain polyps, under a misapprehension; hence, the acinula or fixed embryo of some hydrozoans, as a discephoran, which multiplies agamogenetically by budding, and gives rise to permanent colonies of hydroid polyps; an ephyra. See *Scyphomedusae*, and cut under *strobila*. Also *scyphistome*, *scyphostome*.*

scyphistome (si'fis-tōm), *n.* Same as *scyphistoma*.

scyphistomous (si-fis'tō-nus), *a.* [< *scyphistoma* + *-ous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a *scyphistoma* or ephyra.

—2. Provided with or characterized by *scyphistomata* or ephyrae, as a stage in the development of an aculeph; forming or formed from *scyphistomata*; *scyphomedusan*; *ephyromedusan*.

scyphobranch (si'fō-brangk), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyphobranchii*.

II. *n.* One of the *Scyphobranchii*.

Scyphobranchii (si-fō-brang'ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκύφος, a cup, + βράγχια, gills.] A group of percomorphous fishes which have the post-temporal bone furente, the epiphyrals saucer-shaped, and the basis cranii simple. The group includes the blennies, gobies, and related fishes. E. D. Cope.

Scyphomedusae (si'fō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκύφος, a cup, + NL. *Medusa*, *q. v.*] A prime division of hydrozoans, or a subclass of *Hydrozoa*. It contains those medusiforms which have four or eight intermedial groups of gastric filaments, or phacellae, and interradial endodermal genitalia, and whose young or hydroids are short polyps with a broad hypostome or scyphistome giving rise to the medusiforms by strobilation or transission, or, as in *Lucernarida*, developing genitalia directly. They are also called *Phanerocarpe* (Fescholtz, 1829), *Discophora* (Küller, 1853), *Lucernarida* (Huxley, 1856), *Medusae* (Carus, 1867), *Steganophthalma* (Forbes), *Aculephae* (Claus, 1878), and *Ephyromedusae*. By Haeckel the term was restricted to the *Lucernarida*.

scyphomedusan (si'fō-mē-dū'san), *a. and n.* [< *Scyphomedusae* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyphomedusae*, or having their characters; *ephyromedusan*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scyphomedusae*; an *ephyromedusan*.

scyphomedusoid (si'fō-mē-dū'soid), *a. and n.* [< *Scyphomedusae* + *-oid*.] Same as *scyphomedusan*.

scyphophore (si'fō-fōr), *a. and n.* I. *a.* *Scyphophorous*.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Scyphophori*.

Scyphophori (si-fōf'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cope, 1870), < Gr. σκύφος, a cup, + φέρω = E. bear¹.] In *ichth.*, an order of physostomous fishes with a preopercoid arch, no coronoid or symplectic bone, the pterotic annular and including a cavity closed by a special bone, parietals distinct, and vertebrae simple. The name refers to the pterotic cavity. The group contains the families *Mormyridae* and *Gymnarchidae*.

scyphophorous (si-fōf'ō-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyphophori*.

scyphose (si'fōs), *a.* [< L. *scyphus*, a cup, + *-osc*.] In *bot.*, same as *scyphiform*, 1.

scyphostome (si'fō-stōm), *n.* [< NL. **scyphostoma*: see *scyphistoma*.] Same as *scyphistoma*.

scyphulus (si'fū-lus), *n.*; *pl. scyphuli* (-li). [NL., < LL. *scyphulus*, dim. of L. *scyphus*, a cup:

see *scyphus*.] In *bot.*, the cup-like appendage from which the seta of *Hepaticae* arises.

scyphus (si'fus), *n.*; *pl. scyphi* (-fi). [L. (in def. 2 NL.) *scyphus*, < Gr. σκύφος, a drinking-cup.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a large drinking-cup shaped like the kylix, and, like it, with two handles not extending above the rim, but without a foot.—2. In *bot.*: (a) A cup-shaped appendage to a flower, etc., as the crown of the narcissus. (b) In lichens, a cup-like dilatation of the podetium or stalk-like elongation of the thallus, bearing shields upon its margin. [Rarely used.]

Also *scypha*.

scytal (si'tal), *n.* A snake of the genus *Scytale*.

scytale (sit'a-lē), *n.* [NL. (Boie), < L. *scytale*, *scytula*, < Gr. σκυτάλη, a staff, rod, pole, a cudgel, a band of parchment wound round a staff (def. 1), also a kind of serpent.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a band of parchment used by the Spartans for the transmission of secret despatches. It was rolled spirally upon a rod, and then written upon; to read the communication, it was necessary that it should be wound about a rod of the same diameter as the first.

2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Scytalidae*, or of *Scytalinae*, colubiform snakes having the anterior teeth short, the rostral plate not protruberant, one row of subcaudal scutes, one preocular plate, and the body cylindrical. E. D. Cope.—3. The technical specific name of a coral-snake, not related to the foregoing. See *Tortrix*.—4. Erroneously, a venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidae*.

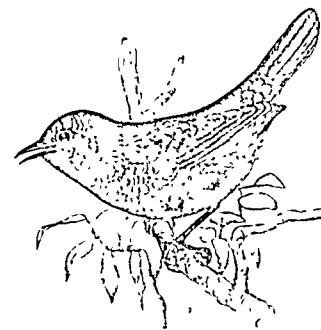
Scytalidae (si-tal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytale* + *-idae*.] In Günther's system, a family of colubiform snakes, typified by the genus *Scytale*.

Scytalina (sit-a-lī'nī), *n.* [NL. (Jordan and Gilbert, 1880), dim. of L. *scytale*, < Gr. σκυτάλη, a kind of serpent: see *scytale*.] A remarkable genus of eel-like fishes of the family *Congrogadidae*, having canines, and the dorsal fin beginning near the middle of the body. The form is very long and slender, and the head is shaped like that of a snake. *S. cerdale*, 6 inches long, is found burrowing among rocks at low-water mark in the straits of Juan de Fuca.

Scytalinae (sit-a-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytale* + *-inae*.] In Cope's classification of *Ophidia* (1886), a subfamily of *Colubridae*, named from the genus *Scytale*, with 18 genera, of no definable common characters. These serpents most resemble the *Coronellinae*.

scytaline (sit'a-līn), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Scytalinae*.

Scytalopus (si-tal'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. σκυτάλη, a kind of serpent, lit. a staff, a cudgel (see *scytale*), + ποῖς (ποῖς) = E. foot.] A genus of South American formicari-

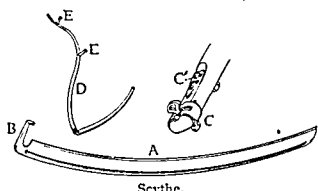


Scytalepus magellanicus.

oid passerine birds, of the family *Pteroptochidae*. There are several species, as *S. magellanicus*, curiously similar to wrens in general appearance and habits, though belonging to a different suborder of birds. Also called *Syltaria*.

scythe (sīth), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sithe*, *sythe*, the proper spelling being *sithe* (the *c* being ignorantly inserted after the analogy of *seent*, *seitate*, and other false spellings, prob. in this case to simulate a derivation from F. *scier*, saw, orig. cut, *scier* being itself a false spelling for *sier*), < ME. *sithe*, *sythe*, < AS. *sithe*, contr. of *sigthe*, a scythe, = Fries. *sīd*, *sīd* = MLG. *segede*, *sichte*, LG. *seged*, *sicht*, *segd*, *secd*, *scid* = Icel. *sigdhr*, *sigdh*, a sickle; with formative -*the* (in sense equiv. to OS. *seigna* = D. *zeis*, *zeisen* = OHG. *segansa*, *segisna*, MHG. *segense*, *sense*, G. *senze*, a scythe, with formative -*ansa*, etc.), < Teut. √ *sag*, cut (whence ult. E. *saw*, *q. v.*), = L. *secare*, cut (whence ult. E. *sickle*): see *seant*, *section*, *sickle*, *saw*.] 1. An instrument used in mowing or reaping, consisting of a long

curving blade with a sharp edge, made fast at an angle to a handle or snath, which is bent



A, blade; B, tang; C, C', fastening by which the scythe is attached rigidly to the snath; D, snath; E, Z, handles grasped by the operator in mowing

into a convenient form for swinging the blade to advantage. Most scythes have, fixed to the principal handle, two projecting handles by which they are held.

He rent the sail with hokes like a *suthe*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 646.

Every one had his *sithe* and hooke in his hand.

Coryat, Crudities, l. 148.

2. A curved sharp blade anciently attached to the wheels of some war-chariots.

scythe (sīth), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scythed*, ppr. *scything*. [Early mod. E. *sithe*, *sythe* (prop. *sithe*, as with the noun); < *scythe*, *n.*] 1. To mow; cut with a scythe, or as with a scythe.

Time had not *scythed* all that youth begun.

Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, l. 12.

2. To arm or furnish with a scythe or scythes.

Chariots, *scythed*,

On thundering axes rolled.

Gorgon-headed targes, and the wheels

Of *scythed* chariots.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

scytheman (sīth'man), *n.*; pl. *scythemen* (-men). [Early mod. E. also **sitheman*, *sytheman*: < *scythe* + *man*.] One who uses a scythe; a mower.

The stooping *sytheman*, that doth barb the field,

Thou mak'st wink sure; in night all creatures sleep.

Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iii. 2.

scythe-stone (sīth'stōn), *n.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes.

scythe-whet (sīth'hwet), *n.* The veery, *Turdus fuscescens* (Wilson's thrush): so named from the sharp metallic ring of its note. [Local, U. S.]

Scythian (sīth'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Scythia*, < Gr. *Σκυθία*, *Scythia*, < *Σκυθός*, < *L. Scythos*, *Scythos*, a Scythian, as adj. Scythian; ult. origin unknown. The word has been compared with *LL. Scōtus*, *Scottus*, *LGr. Σκωτός*, *Scot*: see *Scot*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Scythians, or to Scythia, an ancient region of indefinite extent north of the Black Sea, or in the northern and central parts of Asia.

I heartily congratulate your Return to England, and that you so safely crossed the *Scythian* Vale.

Howell, Letters, iv. 40.

2. Pertaining to the family of languages sometimes called Ural-Altaic or Turanian.—**Scythian lamb**. See *agnus Scythicus* (under *agnus*), and *barometz*.

II. n. A member of an ancient nomadic race, found in the steppe regions from the Carpathian mountains eastward. The Scythians have been thought to be of Mongolian or more probably of Aryan descent.

The barbarous *Scythian* . . . shall to my bosom

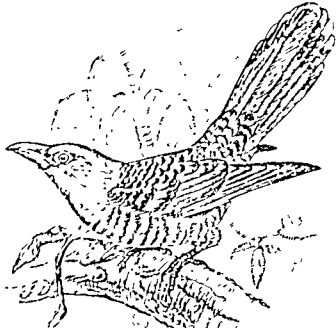
Be as well neighbour'd, pitied, and relieved,

As thou my sometime daughter. Shak., *Learn*, i. 1. 113.

Scythic (sīth'ik), *a.* [*L. Scythicus*, < Gr. *Σκυθικός*, of the Scythians, < *Σκυθός*, *Scythian*: see *Scythian*.] Scythian.

The *Scythic* settlement was not effected without a struggle.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 783.



Channelbill (*Scythrops novaehollandiae*).

Scythrops (sī'throps), *n.* [NL. (John Latham, 1790), < Gr. *σκυθρός*, angry, + *ὤψ*, face, countenance.] A remarkable genus of Australian *Cuculidae*; the channelbills, or horn-billed cuckoos. There is but one species, *S. novaehollandiae*, notable for its large size and elegant plumage, the singular shape of the bill, and the naked scarlet sides of the head. See cut in preceding column.

scytodepsic (sī-tō-dēp'sik), *a.* [*Gr. σκυτοδερψικός*, pertaining to a tanner (fem. *σκυτοδερψική*, sc. *τέχνη*, the art of tanning), < *σκυτοδέρψης*, a tanner, currier, < *σκύρος*, skin, hide, anything made of hide, + *δέρψω*, soften, make supple, < *δέρω*, soften, esp. by moisture.] Pertaining to the business of a tanner. [Rare.]—**Scytodepsic acid**, gallic acid.—**Scytodepsic principle**, tannin.

Scytodermata (sī-tō-dēr'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scytodermatus*: see *scytodermatous*.] In Leuckart's classification (1848), the third class of *Echinodermata*, distinguished from *Pelmatozoa* and *Actinozoa*, and containing the two orders *Holothurizæ* and *Sipunculida*.

scytodermatous (sī-tō-dēr'mā-tus), *a.* [*NL. scytodermatus*, < Gr. *σκύρος*, skin, hide, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Having a tough, leathery integument, as a holothurian; of or pertaining to the *Scytodermata*.

Scytodes (sī-tō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Walekenaer, 1806), also incorrectly *Scytode*, < Gr. *σκύρος*, skin, hide, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Scytodidae*.

Scytodidae (sī-tō-dī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytodes* + *-idae*.] A family of dipneumonous spiders, typified by the genus *Scytodes*. Also called *Scytodides*.

Scytomonadina (sī-tō-mon-a-dī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytomonas* (-ad-) + *-ina*.] In Stein's classification (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by *Scytomonas* and nine other genera.

scytomonadine (sī-tō-mon'a-din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scytomonadina*.

Scytomonas (sī-tōm'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (F. Stein), < Gr. *σκύρος*, skin, hide, + NL. *Monas*, q. v.] A genus of pantostomatous monomastigote flagellate infusorians, containing free-swimming animalcules of minute size and persistent ovate form, without distinct oral aperture, dividing by transverse fission, and found in fresh water, as *S. pusilla*.

Scytonema (sī-tō-nē'mā), *n.* [NL. (Agardh), so called because the filaments are inclosed in a sheath; < Gr. *σκύρος*, skin, hide, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of fresh-water algae, of the class *Cyanophyceæ*, subclass *Nostochineæ*, and typical of the order *Scytonemaceæ*. They are composed of branching filaments which produce interwoven mats of greater or less extent. Each sheath incloses a single trichome, and the heterocysts are scattered here and there in the trichome without particular relation to the branches. There are more than 20 American species.

Scytonemaceæ (sī'tō-nē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytonema* + *-aceæ*.] An order of fresh-water algae, of the class *Cyanophyceæ*, typified by the genus *Scytonema*. They much resemble the *Rivulariaceæ* in consisting of branched filaments, inclosed, either singly or in numbers, in a mucilaginous sheath, but differ from that family in exhibiting no differentiation of the two extremities. The ordinary mode of propagation is by means of resting-spores or homogones, but they also multiply by the individual filaments escaping from their sheath and investing themselves with a new mucilaginous envelop. It is divided into 2 suborders, the *Scytonemæ* and *Sirospionæ*.

scytonematoid (sī-tō-nēm'a-toid), *a.* [*Scytonema* (-t-) + *-oid*.] In bot., resembling or belonging to the genus *Scytonema* or to the order *Scytonemaceæ*. Also *scytonemoid*, *scytonematous*.

scytonematous (sī-tō-nēm'a-tus), *a.* [*Scytonema* (-t-) + *-ous*.] In bot., same as *scytonematoid*.

Scytonemæ (sī-tō-nē'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytonema* + *-ææ*.] A suborder of fresh-water algae, of the class *Cyanophyceæ* and order *Scytonemaceæ*, typified by the genus *Scytonema*.

scytonemin (sī-tō-nē'min), *n.* [*Scytonema* + *-in*.] In bot., a yellow or dark-brown coloring matter found in *scytonematoid* algae.

scytonemoid (sī-tō-nē'moid), *a.* [*Scytonema* + *-oid*.] In bot., same as *scytonematoid*.

Scytosiphon (sī-tō-sī'fon), *n.* [NL. (Thuret), < Gr. *σκύρος*, skin, hide, + *σῖψω*, a tube.] A genus of marine algae, of the class *Phaeosporææ*, typical of the order *Scytosiphonaceæ*. The fronds are simple, cylindrical, usually constricted at intervals, hollow, the cortex of small colored cells; paraphyses single-celled, oblong-obovate, interspersed among the sporangia. *S. lomentarius*, found nearly all over the world, is common on stones between tide-marks along the New England coast.

Scytosiphonaceæ (sī-tō-sī-fō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytosiphon* + *-aceæ*.] An order of ma-

rine algae, typified by the genus *Scytosiphon*. The fronds are unbranching, either membranaceous or tubular; plurilocular sporangia in short filaments, densely covering the whole under surface of the fronds; unilocular sporangia not perfectly known.

Scytosiphonææ (sī-tō-sī-fōn'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytosiphon* + *-ææ*.] Same as *Scytosiphonaceæ*.

sdeint, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *sdayn*, *sdeigne*, *sdeign*, *sdein*; < It. *sdegnare*, disdain, etc.: see *disdain* and *deign*.] Same as *disdain*.

Yet durst she not disclose her fancies wound,

Ne to himselfe, for doubt of being *sdayned*.

Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 44.

sdaint, *n.* [*< sdain*, *v.* Cf. *disdain*, *n.*] Same as *disdain*.

So she departed full of griefe and *sdaine*.

Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 51.

sdainfull, *a.* [Also *sdaignefull*, *sdcainful*; < *sdain* + *-ful*. Cf. *disdainful*.] Same as *disdainful*.

She shrieks and turns away her *'sdeignful* eyes

From his sweet face.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 128.

sdaynt, *v.* See *sdain*.

'sdeath (sdeth), *interj.* [An abbr. of *God's death*. Cf. *'sblood*, *zounds*, etc.] An exclamation, generally expressive of impatience.

'Sdeath!

The rabble should have first unroof'd the city.

Shak., Cor., i. 1. 221.

sdeignt, *sdeint*, *v.* See *sdain*.

se¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *seel*.

se², *n.* An obsolete form of *seal*.

se³ (sē), *pron.* [*L. se*, acc. and abl. (with *sui*, gen., *sibi*, dat.) of the refl. pron., = Goth. *sik* = G. *sich* = Icel. *sik*, dat. *sér*, etc. (see *se²*).] A Latin reflexive pronoun, occurring in some phrases used in English, as in *per se* (compare *amper-sand*), in *se*, *se defendendo*.

se⁴ (sā), *prep.* [It., if, < *L. si*, if.] In music, if: occurring in some directive phrases, as *se bis-sogna*, if it is necessary.

se-. [= *F. se-*, *sé-* = Sp. Pg. *It. se-*, < *L. sē-*, also *sēd-*, without, apart, away, prob. 'by oneself,' orig. **swad*, abl. of the refl. pron. *se*, oneself < *suis*, one's own] = Skt. *sva*, one's own self: see *se³*.] A Latin prefix, meaning 'apart,' 'away,' occurring in many English words, as in *secede*, *secrete*, *segregate*, *seclude*, *select*, *secret*, *seduce*, *separate*, *sever*, etc., and in the form *sed-* in *sedition*.

Se. In chem., the symbol of selenium.

S. E. An abbreviation of *southeast* or *south-eastern*.

sea¹ (sē), *n.* [Formerly also *see*, *se*; < ME. *see*, *se*, earlier *sæ*, < AS. *sē* (fem., in some forms masc.: gen. *sē*, *sēwe*, *sēo*, f., *sēas*, *sēs*, m., dat. *sē*, f. and m.; pl. *sē*, f., *sēas*, m., dat. *sēm*, *sēum*, *sēwum*, f. and m.), the sea, water (as opposed to air or to land), a sea, a lake (glossed by *L. mare*, *æquor*, *pontus*, *pelagus*, *marmor*) = OS. *sēo*, *sēu*, *sē* (acc. *sēo*, *sē*, dat. *sēwa*, *sēwe*), m., = OFries. *sē* = MD. *see*, D. *zee* = MLG. *sā*, LG. *see* = OHG. *sēo*, *sēu*, *sē*, MHG. *sē*, m. and f., sea, lake, G. *see*, f., the sea, m., a lake, = Icel. *sēar* = Sw. *sjö* = Dan. *sø* = Goth. *saiws*, m., sea, lake, also swamp-land, also in comp. *marisaiws* (*marci* = E. *mere*), a lake. Some compare the word with *L. sēvus*, wild, cruel, or with Gr. *αἰόλος*, movable; but there is no evidence to show that the name orig. implied 'raging water' or 'moving water.' 1. The salt waters that cover the greater part of the earth's surface; the ocean. [The word *sea* in compound words always has the meaning of 'ocean.' In this sense, with a hyphen, the word is the first element of numerous names, especially of animals and plants, the more noteworthy of which are entered in the following columns.]

The thrifde day thei rode forth to the Rochell, and ther entred the *see*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 419.

"Here is a royal belt," she cried,

"That I have found in the green *sea*."

Kemp Owyne (Child's Ballads, I. 144).

The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction

Robs the vast *sea*.

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 440.

2. A great body of salt water; a more or less distinctly limited or landlocked part of the ocean having considerable dimensions. Such seas are frequently limited or separated from each other by linear groups of islands; this is especially the case on the Pacific coast of Asia, and in the East Indies, where there are more seas in this sense than anywhere else. Smaller areas thus more or less completely inclosed by land are known as *bays*, *gulfs*, *sounds*, etc. Thus, we speak of the Mediterranean Sea and, as a smaller division of this, the Adriatic Sea; but of the Gulf of Taranto, and the Bay of Naples. The name *sea* is not now usually given to entirely landlocked sheets of water—such use being either traditional, as in the Dead Sea, Sea of Galilee, or exceptional, as in the Caspian Sea, Sea of Aral. Sea, bay, and gulf are more or less synonymous terms. Thus, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal do not differ essentially in

the extent to which they are landlocked; the same may be said of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea; and Hudson's Bay might equally well, or even more properly, be called Hudson Sea.

And this deed See hath in brede est and west vj. legges, and in lengthe north and south v. dayes journey; and nyghte unto the sayd see it is comonly darke as hell.
Sir R. Gylfiorde, Pylgrymage, p. 53.

Northwardis to the kingdom of Surr, And to the see of Cipres, in sun place.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.
3. Any widely extended or overwhelming mass or quantity; an ocean; a flood: as, a sea of difficulties; a sea of upturned faces.

So she, deep-drenched in a sea of care,
Holds disputation with each thing she views.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1100.

4. The swell of the ocean, or the direction of the waves: as, there was a heavy sea on; to keep the boat's head to the sea.

His first Lieutenant, Peter, was
As useless as could be,
A helpless stick, and always sleek
When there was any sea.
W. S. Gilbert, The Martinet.

5. A large wave; a billow; a surge: as, to ship a sea.

The warriors standing on the breezy shore,
To dry their sweat and wash away the gore,
Here paus'd a moment, while the gentle gale
Convey'd that freshness the cool seas exhale.
Pope, Iliad, xl. 761.

The broad seas swell'd to meet the keel,
And swept behind.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

A long sea, a sea having a uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves.—Arm of the sea, a stretch of the sea extending inland in law it is considered as extending as far into the interior of a country as the fresh water of rivers is propelled backward by the ingress and pressure of the tide. *Angell, On Tide Waters, III.—At full sea, at high water; hence, at the height*

A satyricall Romance in his time thought all vice, folly, and madness were all at full sea.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 28. (Davies.)
God's mercy was at full sea
Jer. Taylor

At sea. (a) Voyaging on the ocean; out on the ocean; away on a voyage. as, her husband is now at sea, vessels spoken at sea

Those that (at Sea) to see both Poles are wont,
Upon their Compass two and thirty count.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

(b) Out on the ocean, and out of sight of land, hence, in the condition of a mariner who has lost his bearings, in a state of uncertainty or error, astray, wide of the mark, quite wrong: as, you are altogether at sea in your guesses.—Beyond the sea or seas. See beyond. Brzen sea. See brzen.—Closed sea. See mare clausum. Cross sea, chopping sea. See cross.—Gothland sea laws. See law.—Great sea. See great. Half seas over, tip-sy (Slang).—Heave of the sea. See heave.—Heavy sea, a sea in which the waves run high, also a wave moving with great force.—High seas. See high. Inland sea. See inland.—Main sea, the ocean that part of the sea which is not within the body of a country. Molten sea, in *Scap.*, the great brazen laver of the Moslem ritual 1 Ki. vii. 23-26.—On the sea. (a) Afloat. (b) By the margin of the sea, on the sea-coast.

A clear-wall'd city on the sea
Tennyson, Palace of Art
Over seas. See over.—Perils of the sea. See peril.—Pastures of the sea. See pasture.—Sargasso Sea. See sargasso.—Sea laws. See law.—Short sea, a sea in which the waves are irregular, broken, and interrupted so as frequently to break over a vessel's bow, side or quarter.—The four seas, the seas bounding Great Britain on the north, east, south and west.—The narrow sea. See narrow.—To go to sea, to follow the sea, to follow the occupation of a sailor.—To quarter the sea. See quarter.

sea², n. An obsolete spelling of sea¹.
sea-acorn (sē'ā'kōrn), n. A barnacle; one of the *Balanidae*.

sea-adder (sē'ad'ēr), n. 1. The fifteen-spined stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*; same as adder-fish. [Local, Eng.]—2. One of certain pipefishes, as *Nerophis aquorinus* and *N. ophidion*. [Local, Eng. (Cornwall).]

sea-anchor (sē'ang'kōr), n. 1. The anchor lying toward the sea when a ship is moored.—2. A floating anchor used at sea in a gale to keep the ship's head to the wind; same as drag-shut. Also called drift-anchor.

sea-anemone (sē'a-nēm'ō-nē), n. An actinia; a coelenterate of the class *Actinozoa* and order *Malacodermata*, of which there are several families besides the *Actinidae*, many genera, and numerous species. They are distinguished by the cylindrical form of the body which is soft fleshy, and capable of dilatation and contraction. The same aperture serves for mouth and vent and is furnished with tentacles, by means of which the animal catches and secures its food, and which when expanded give it somewhat the appearance of a flower. The tentacles may be very numerous, in some cases exceeding 200 in number. When fully expanded the appearance of the sea-anemones in all their varieties of color is exceedingly beautiful, but upon the slightest touch the tentacles can be quickly retracted within the mouth-aperture. Sea-anemones are all marine, and are found on the sea-shore of most countries. See cuts under *Actinozoa*, *cancerisocial*, *Edwardsia*, and *Metridium*.

sea-angel (sē'an'jēl), n. The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*. See cut under angel-fish.

sea-ape (sē'āp), n. 1. Same as sea-fox.—2. The sea-otter: so called from its gambols.

When holding a fore-paw over their eyes in order to look about them with more distinctness, they are called sea-apes.
H. Partridge.

sea-apple (sē'ap'l), n. Same as sea-cocoonut. See cocoonut.

sea-apron (sē'ā'prun), n. A kind of kelp or marine plant (*Laminaria*) having broad flattened fronds. See kelp².

sea-arrow (sē'ar'ō), n. 1. A squid or calamary of elongated form, as of the genus *Ommastrephes*; a flying-squid: so called from their darting out of the water.—2. An arrow-worm; any member of the *Sagittidae*. See cut under *Sagitta*.
sea-ash (sē'ash), n. The southern prickly-ash, *Xanthoxylum Clava-Herculis*. See prickly-ash.

sea-asparagus (sē'as-par'ā-gus), n. A soft-shelled crab, as *Callinectes hastatus*.
sea-bank (sē'bangk), n. 1. The sea-shore.

In such a night
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand
Upon the wild sea-bank, and wait her love
To come again to Carthage.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 11.

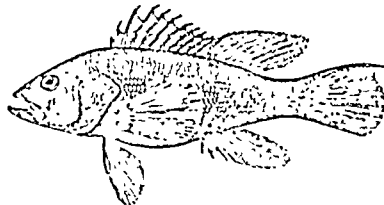
2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.
sea-bar (sē'biir), n. The sea-swallow or tern.

sea-barley (sē'biir'li), n. See *Hordcum*.

sea-barrow (sē'bar'ō), n. The egg-case of a ray or skate: so called from its shape, like that of a hand-barrow: same as mermaid's-purse.

sea-basket (sē'bās'ket), n. Same as basket-fish.

sea-bass (sē'bās), n. 1. A fish of the family *Serranidae*, *Centropristis furcus*, distinguished by its peculiar caudal fin and its conspicuous



Sea-bass (*Centropristis furcus*)

colors, the body being brown or black and more or less mottled with pale longitudinal stripes along the rows of scales. It is one of the most common fishes in the New York markets, and is locally called black sea bass, black perch, black fish, blue bass, and bluefish.

2. A sculpinoid fish, *Cynoscion nobilis*, related to the weakfish of the eastern United States, but much larger. It occurs along the coast of California, where it is also called white sea-bass, and sea-salmon.—3. The sturgeon, *Acipenser transmontanus*. *Jordan and Gilbert*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]—4. Same as drum¹, 11 (c).

sea-bat (sē'bat), n. 1. A fish of the family *Platycidae*. See cut under *Platyr*.—2. A malthoid fish, *Maltha vespertilio*; same as bat-fish, 1.

sea-bean (sē'bēn), n. 1. The seed of a leguminous climbing plant, *Entada scandens*, growing in the tropics of both hemispheres, and remarkable for the size of its pods. (See *simulacrum*.) The seeds or beans are some two inches broad and half an inch thick, have a hard polished exterior, and are often converted into trinkets. They are sometimes carried by ocean currents to the shores of Scotland and Norway.

2. One of numerous different species of small univalve shells of the family *Tridacidae*, as *Tridacna pediculus* of the West Indies, *T. californica*, etc. These somewhat resemble coffee-beans in size and shape, but are of various pretty colors, as pink, and used for ornamental purposes, fancy shellwork, etc.

3. The operculum or lid of the aperture of any shell of the family *Turbinidae*, as the common *Turbo pharosius* of the East Indies. These objects vary in size with the several species, and are of different colors, as red, green, brown, etc., or variegated. They are thick, solid, and somewhat stony, generally plano-convex, the flat side showing subparallel lines, the other smooth. They are gathered and sold in large quantities for various superstitious and imaginary medicinal purposes, being worn about the neck as amulets or carried in the pocket as "lucky stones." They are also polished and used for watch-chains, jewelry-settings, etc.

sea-bear (sē'bār), n. 1. The white or polar bear, *Ursus* or *Thalassarcus maritimus*. See cut under bear².—2. The fur-seal *Callorhinus ursinus*, of the North Pacific, which affords the sealskin of commerce. (See *fur-seal*.) The name is also common to the various smaller otaries or fur-seals of southern and antarctic waters (species of *Arctoccephalus*) as distinguished from the larger hair-seals called sea-lions.
3. See *seiche*.

sea-beard (sē'bērd), n. A marine plant, *Cladophora rupestris*.

sea-beast (sē'bēst), n. A beast of the sea.

That sea-beast
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the ocean stream.
Milton, P. L., l. 200.

sea-beat (sē'bēt), a. Beaten by the sea; lashed by the waves.

Darkness cover'd o'er
The face of things; along the seaboard shore
Sat late we slept.
Pope, Odyssey.

sea-beaten (sē'bē'tn), a. Same as sea-beat.
sea-beaver (sē'bē'vēr), n. The sea-otter, *Enhydra marina*.

sea-beet (sē'bēt), n. See beet¹.

sea-bells (sē'belz), n. pl. A species of bindweed, *Calystegia (Convolvulus) Soldanella*, bearing pink funnel-shaped flowers, and growing in sea-sands on European and Pacific coasts.

sea-belt (sē'bōlt), n. A plant, the sweet fucus, *Laminaria saccharina*, which grows upon stones and rocks by the sea-shore, the fronds of which resemble a belt or girdle. See *Laminaria* and *kambou*.

sea-bent (sē'bent), n. See *Ammophila*.

seaberry (sē'ber'i), n.; pl. seaberrys (-iz). See *Haloragis* and *Rhagodia*.

sea-bindweed (sē'bind'wēd), n. Same as sea-bells.

sea-bird (sē'bērd), n. A marine or pelagic web-footed bird; a sea-fowl: a name of no specific application.

sea-biscuit (sē'bis'kit), n. Ship-biscuit; sea-bread.

sea-blite (sē'blit), n. See blite².

sea-blubber (sē'blub'ēr), n. An aculeph or sea-nettle; a jellyfish; a sea-jelly. Also sea-blub. See cuts under *aculeph* and *Discophora*.

seaboard (sē'bōrd), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also sea-board; < sea + board.] 1. n. The sea-shore; the coast-line; the sea-coast; the country bordering on the sea.

II. a. Bordering on or adjoining the sea.

There shall a lion from the sea-board wood
Of Neustria come roaring.
Spenser, F. Q., III. III. 47.

sea-boat (sē'bōt), n. 1. A vessel considered with reference to her sea-going qualities or behavior at sea: as, a good or a bad sea-boat.—2. A sea-bug.

sea-book¹ (sē'būk), n. An old name for a nautical map. See the quotation.

When the loxodromic maps first came into existence, hand-books with sailing directions were written to accompany them; hence the titles "sailing-directions," "sea-books," portulani (by which word actual maps were afterwards meant), or cartas da marear. *Encyc. Brit., XV. 510.*

sea-board², n. and a. An obsolete form of sea-board.

sea-bordering (sē'hōr'dēr-ing), a. Bordering or lying on the sea.

Those sea-board² ring shores of ours that point at France.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 358.

sea-born (sē'bōrn), a. Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

But they
Like Neptune and his sea-born nieces, shall be
The shining glories of the land and sea.
Walter, To My Lord Admiral.

sea-borne (sē'bōrn), a. Carried on the sea.

This ordinance regulates, in five clauses, the sale of the common sea-borne articles of food.
English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

sea-bottle (sē'bōt'l), n. A seaweed, *Falonis utricularis*; so called from the vesicular fronds.

sea-bound (sē'bōund), a. 1. Bounded by the sea.—2. On the way to or bound for the sea.

sea-bow (sē'bō), n. A prismatic bow formed when the sun's rays strike the spray of breaking waves, being reflected and refracted thereby just as by drops of rain. See rainbow.

sea-boy (sē'boi), n. A boy employed on board ship; a sailor-boy. [Rare.]

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet sea-boy in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and most still night
Deny it to a king?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 1. 27.

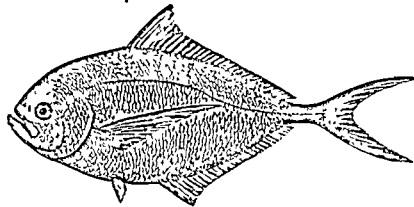
sea-brant (sē'brant), n. 1. The brant- or brent-geese.—2. The velvet-duck or white-winged scoter. [Portsmouth, New Hampshire.]

sea-breach (sē'briech), n. Irruption of the sea by breaking banks, dikes, etc.

Let me stand the shock
Of this mad sea-breach, which I'll either turn,
Or perish with it.
Beau, and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

sea-bream (sē'brēm), n. 1. One of several sparoid fishes; with some authors, the *Sparidae* in general. The common sea-bream is *Pagellus centrodontus*.

tus. The Spanish sea-bream is *P. bogaraveo*. The black sea-bream is *Cantharus lineatus*. The becker, *P. erythrinus*, is known as king of the sea-breams.
2. A fish of the family *Bramidae*, *Brama* or *Le-*



Sea-bream (*Brama* or *Lepodus rayi*).

podus rayi, distantly related to the mackerels and dolphins.

sea-breeze (sē'brēz), *n.* A breeze blowing from the sea toward the land; specifically, in *meteor.*, a diurnal breeze felt near the sea-coast, setting in from the sea about 10 A. M., reaching its greatest strength from 2 to 3 P. M., and dying away about sunset. The sea-breeze and the corresponding land-breeze together constitute a local to-and-fro circulation due to the heating of the land above the ocean temperature during the day and the cooling below it during the night. The upper strata of the air that have become heated and expanded flow off seaward, and produce an increased pressure a short distance from the land. This increment of pressure initiates the sea-breeze, which extends a few miles inland, with a strength depending on the temperature-gradient and on the local topography. Hence it is most strongly marked in equatorial and tropical regions, where the diurnal range of temperature and the contrasts between ocean and land temperatures are greatest; but traces of it have been found even in arctic regions. Steep slopes and mountain-ranges near the coast intensify the sea-breeze by increasing the energy of convection-currents, which in turn create a demand for a greater local surface indraft. By balloon observations the depth of the sea-breeze at Coney Island has been found to be between 300 and 400 feet. It is mainly the daily sea-breeze which renders the summer climate of the sea-shore markedly invigorating and refreshing.

sea-brief (sē'brēf), *n.* Same as *sea-letter*.

sea-bristle (sē'brisl'), *n.* A sertularian polyp, *Plumularia setosa*.

sea-buckthorn (sē'buk'thörn), *n.* See *Hippophaë*.

sea-bug (sē'bug), *n.* A coat-of-mail shell. See cuts under *Chiton* and *Polyplocophora*.

sea-bugloss (sē'bū'glos), *n.* See *Mertensia*.

sea-built (sē'bilt), *a.* 1. Built for the sea.

The sea-built forts in dreadful order move.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 57.

2. Built on the sea.

sea-bumblebee (sē'būm'bl-bē), *n.* The little auk, *Mergulus alle* or *alle nigricans*; also called *sea-dove*, *dovekie*, *rotche*, *pine-knot*, etc. See cut under *dovekie*. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

sea-bun (sē'bun), *n.* A spatangoid sea-urchin; a heart-urchin.

sea-burdock (sē'bēr'dok), *n.* Clotbur, *Xanthium strumarium*.

sea-butterfly (sē'but'ēr-flī), *n.* See *butterfly*.

sea-cabbage (sē'kab'āj), *n.* 1. See *Crambe*, 2; also *sea-kale*, under *kale*.—2. See *kambou*.

sea-cactus (sē'kak'tus), *n.* A pedate holothurian of the family *Thyonidae*.

sea-calf (sē'küf), *n.* The common seal, *Phoca vitulina*; the harbor-seal. See cut under *Phoca*.

The sea-calf, or seal, [is] so called from the noise he makes like a calf.
N. Grein, Museum.

sea-campion (sē'kam'pi-on), *n.* See *campon*.

sea-canary (sē'ka-nā'ri), *n.* The white whale. See *beluga*.

sea-cap (sē'kap), *n.* 1. A cap made to be worn at sea.

I know your favour well,
Though now you have no sea-cap on your head.
Shak., T. N., III. 4. 364.

2. A basket-shaped sponge which sometimes attains great size, found in Florida.

sea-captain (sē'kap'tān), *n.* The commanding officer of a sea-going vessel; a master mariner; a term more frequently used in connection with the merchant service than with the navy.

Martin, her son, had gone to be a sea-captain in command of a goodly bark which his fond mother had built for him with her own dowry increased by years of hoardings.
The Atlantic, LXV. 90.

sea-card (sē'kürd), *n.* 1. The card of the mariners' compass.

The straight lines in sea-cards, representing the 32 points of the compass.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 417.

2. A chart or map of the ocean or of some part of it.

The point to the north which makes this bay [Contessa] is not brought out far enough to the east in the

common maps, for it appears to me that there was another bay to the north of this; the whole, according to the sea-cards, being the bay of Contessa.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 148.
sea-carnation (sē'kär-nā'shön), *n.* A kind of sea-anemone; a sea-pink.

sea-cat (sē'kat), *n.* A name of various animals.

(a) The sea-bear or fur-seal. (b) The chimera, *Chimæra monstrosa*, a fish. (c) The wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*. See cut under *Anarrhichas*. (d) The greater weever, *Trachinus draco*, a fish. (e) A squid or cuttlefish: translating an old Dutch name (*zeekat*) of *Lumpinus*. (f) Any sea-catfish.

sea-caterpillar (sē'kat'ēr-pil-ār), *n.* A marine worm of the genus *Polynoe*; a scaleback.

sea-catfish (sē'kat'fish), *n.* A marine silurid fish of any of the genera *Tachisurus* or *Arius*, *Galeichthys*, and *Belurichthys* (or *Felichthys*). The eastern American sea-catfish is *Tachisurus felis* found along the coast of the United States from Cape Cod to Florida, and attaining a length of 2 feet. *Belurichthys* (or *Felichthys*) *marinus* is another eastern American sea-cat. See cuts under *Arius* and *gaff-top-sail*.

sea-catgut (sē'kat'gut), *n.* A common seaweed, *Chorda filum*: same as *sea-lace*. [Orkney.]

sea-cauliflower (sē'ká'li-flou-ēr), *n.* A polyp, *Alcyonium multiformum*.

sea-centiped (sē'sen'ti-ped), *n.* 1. One of several large marine errant annelids, as of the genus *Eunice*: so called from the resemblance of the numerous parapodia to the legs of centipeds.—2. An isopod of the family *Idoteidae*.

sea-change (sē'chānj), *n.* A change wrought by the sea.

Nothing of him that doth fade
But doth suffer a sea-change
Into something rich and strange.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 400.

sea-chart (sē'chärt), *n.* A marine map. See *chart*, 1.

Some say that it [Cyprus] was a hundred and seventy-five miles long, others two hundred; but the modern sea charts make it only one hundred and thirty-five in length, and sixty-two miles broad in the widest part.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 210.
sea-chestnut (sē'ches'naut), *n.* A sea-urechin: so called from the rough spines, like the prickles of a chestnut-bur.

sea-chickweed (sē'chik'wēd), *n.* A seaside species of sandwort, *Arenaria pycnoides*, with very fleshy leaves. Also *sea-purslane*.

sea-clam (sē'klam), *n.* 1. The surf-clam, *Macra solidissima*, a large heavy bivalve, used for food, sharing with some others the names of *hen-clam*, *round clam*, etc.—2. A clam, clam, or forcepts closed by a weight, for use with deep-sea sounding-lines.—Arctic sea-clam, *Mya truncata*, the chief food of the walrus.

sea-cloth (sē'klōth), *n.* *Theat.*, a painted cloth used on the stage to represent the water of the sea.

sea-coal (sē'kōl), *n.* [*ME. *secole*, < *AS. *secol* (glossing *L. gages*, jet), < *sz*, sea, + *col*, coal.] Fossil coal, or coal dug from the earth: so called because it was first brought to London from Newcastle by sea. Such coal was also called *pit-coal* and *earth-coal*, to distinguish it from *char-coal*. As the use of fossil coal became general in England, so that it came to rank as the most important of fuels, these prefixes were dropped, and the material is now called simply *coal*, while the combustible prepared from wood by charring it in pits or kilns is called *charcoal*.

We'll have a posset for't soon at night, in faith, at the latter end of a sea-coal fire.
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 4. 0.

sea-coast (sē'kōst), *n.* The land immediately adjacent to the sea; the coast.—Sea-coast artillery. See *artillery*.

sea-cob (sē'kob), *n.* A sea-gull. *Ray*.

sea-cock (sē'kok), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *Trigla*, as *T. cuculus*; a gurnard.—2. The sea-plover, *Squatrola helvetica*. [Maine.]—3. In a marine steam-engine, a cock or valve in the injection water-pipe which passes from the sea to the condenser. It is supplementary to the ordinary cock at the condenser, and is intended to serve in case this should be injured.

4. Any cock or valve communicating through a vessel's hull with the sea.—5. A sea-rover or viking. *Kingsley*.

sea-cockroach (sē'kok'rōch), *n.* An anomalous crustacean of the genus *Remipes*.

sea-cocoanut (sē'kō'kō-nut), *n.* See *cocoanut*.

sea-colander (sē'kul'an-dēr), *n.* The popular name for *Agarum Turneri*, a large olive seaweed: so called on account of the roundish holes in the fronds. The fronds are oblong-ovate in general outline, with a cordate and crisped base, and grow from 1 to 4 feet long. The perforations begin to be formed after the frond has attained a length of 2 or 3 inches.

sea-colewort (sē'kōl'wért), *n.* Sea-kale (which see, under *kale*).

sea-compass (sē'kum'pās), *n.* The mariners' compass.

sea-cook (sē'kūk), *n.* A cook on board ship: used chiefly in opprobrium.

sea-coot (sē'kōt), *n.* 1. A scoter; a black sea-duck of the genus *Oedemia*. See cuts under *Oedemia*, *scoter*, and *surf-duck*.—2. The American coot, *Fulica americana*.

sea-cormorant (sē'kōr'mō-rānt), *n.* A cormorant; a sea-crow.

sea-corn (sē'kōrn), *n.* The string of egg-capsules of the whelk or some similar gastropod: so called from its likeness to maize on the cob. Also *sea-ear*, *sea-ruffle*, *sea-honeycomb*, *sea-neck-lace*, etc. *Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 333.*

sea-cow (sē'kōw), *n.* 1. The walrus. Also *sea-ox*, *sea-horse*.—2. A lately extinct sirenian of the North Pacific, *Rhytina stelleri*: more fully called *arctic*, *northern*, or *Steller's sea-cow*. See *Rhytina*.—3. Any sirenian, as the manatee, dugong, or halibore.—4. The hippopotamus: translating a name of the Dutch colonists.

sea-crab (sē'krab), *n.* A marine crab; any salt-water crab, as distinguished from a river-crab or land-crab.

sea-craft (sē'krāft), *n.* 1. In *ship-building*, a former name for the uppermost strake of ceiling, which is thicker than the rest of the ceiling, and is considered the principal binding strake. Now usually called *clamp*.—2. Skill in navigation.

sea-crawfish (sē'krā'fish), *n.* A shrimp or prawn; especially, any member of the *Palinuridae*, as *Palinurus vulgaris*, or in California *P. interruptus*. See cut under *Palinurus*.

sea-crawler (sē'krā'ler), *n.* Any marine gastropod.

The young snails do not undergo any transformation like that of the pteropodous infants of the sea-crawlers.
P. P. Carpenter, Lect. on Mollusca (1861), p. 75.

sea-crow (sē'krō), *n.* 1. A local name of various birds. (a) A sea-cormorant; the cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*: so called from its color. (b) A kind of sea-gull; the mire-crow or pewit-gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. [Local, British.] (c) The razor-billed auk. [Orkney.] (d) The common skua. [Local, British.] (e) The chough, *Pyrhocorax graculus*. [Ireland.] (f) In the United States: (1) The American coot. [New Eng.] (2) The black skimmer, *Rhyncops nigra*. [Atlantic coast.]

2. A fish, the sapphire gurnard, *Trigla hirsundo*. [Local, Eng.]

sea-cucumber (sē'kü'kum-bēr), *n.* Some or any holothurian; a trepang or bêche-de-mer: also called *sea-pudding*, etc. The name refers to the shape of some of the species. It is sometimes restricted to the *Psolidae*, but is the most general popular name of holothurians. See cuts under *Pentactites* and *Holothurioides*.

sea-cudweed (sē'küd'wēd), *n.* A cottony composite herb, *Diotis maritima*, found in the Old World on Atlantic and Mediterranean shores.

sea-cunny (sē'kun'i), *n.* A helmsman in vessels manned by lascars in the East India trade.

sea-cushion (sē'küsh'un), *n.* Same as *lady's-cushion*.

sea-dace (sē'dās), *n.* 1. A sea-perch. [Local, Eng.]—2. The common English bass. See cut under *Labrax*. [Kent, Eng.]

sea-daffodil (sē'daf'ō-dil), *n.* A plant belonging to species of the related amaryllidaceous genera *Pancratium* and *Hymenocallis*, which produce showy fragrant flowers. The plant specifically so called is *H. (Ismene) calathina* of Peru. Another species is *P. maritimum*, found in salt-marshes in southern Europe and the southeastern United States. See *Pancratium*.

sea-daisy (sē'dā'zi), *n.* The lady's-cushion, *Armeria vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.]

sea-devil (sē'dev'i), *n.* A name of various fishes. (a) A devil-fish; an enormous ray, *Ceratoptera rampyrus* or *Manta birostris*: so called from its huge size, horned head, dark color, and threatening aspect. See cut under *devil-fish*. (b) The ox-ray, *Dicerobatis gnomae*. *Encyc. Dict.* (c) The angler, fishing-frog, or toad-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*. See cut under *angler*. (d) The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*. See cut under *angel-fish*. [Local, Eng.] (e) A giant squid or large poulp. See the quotation under *poulp*.

sea-dog (sē'dog), *n.* 1. The harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina*; the sea-calf; also (in California), one of the eared seals, *Zalophus californianus*. See cuts under *Phoca* and *Zalophus*.—2. The dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias*, a kind of shark.—3. A sailor who has been long afloat; an old sailor.

What Englishman can forget the names of Benbow, Rooke, and Cloudesley Shovel? They were not always successful—as in the case of the first-named old sea-dog.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 206.

4. A pirate; a privateer.

The Channel swarmed with sea-dogs, as they were called, who accepted letters of marque from the Prince of Condé.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., vii.

5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a beast nearly like a talbot or alan, but with the addition

of a tail like that of a triton, and sometimes with a sort of serrated fin along the back, continued down the tail. The body is covered with scales.

sea-dotterel (sē'dot'er-el), *n.* 1. The turnstone, *Streptopelia interpres*.—2. Same as *ring-dotterel*. [Local, British.]

sea-dove (sē'duv), *n.* The dovekie or rotehe, *Alle nigricans*; the little auk. See cut under *dovekie*.

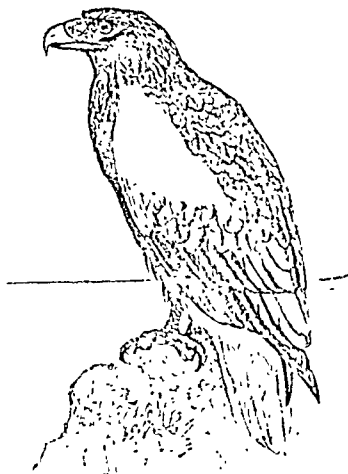
sea-dragon (sē'drag'on), *n.* 1. A fish, *Pegasus draco*; a flying sea-horse. See cut under *Pegasus*.—2. A kind of dragonet. See cut under *Callionymus*.

sea-drake (sē'drak), *n.* 1. A sea-crow or sea-cormorant. *Enyca. Dict.* [Local, British.]—2. The male eider-duck. [New Eng.]

sea-duck (sē'duk), *n.* 1. A duck of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Fuliginæ*, having the hind toe lobate, and often found on salt water. (See *Fuliginæ*.) There are many species, to only one of which the name pertains without a qualifying word. (See *def. 2*.) The anthesis is *river-duck*; but many sea-ducks—that is, *Fuliginæ*—are found inland. See cuts under *Nyroca*, *Edemia*, *eider*, *canvasback*, *redhead*, *pid*, *scap*, *scoter*, and *surf-duck*.

2. Specifically, the eider-duck. [New Eng.]

sea-eagle (sē'ē'gl), *n.* 1. Any eagle of the genus *Haliaetus*, having the shank scaly. The bird to which the name most frequently attaches is *H. albicilla*, the white-tailed sea-eagle. The bald eagle, *H. leucoccephalus*, is another. The largest and most magnificent sea-



Sea eagle (*Haliaetus pelagicus*)

eagle is *H. (Thalassastur) pelagicus* of Kamchatka and other localities. This is over 3 feet long, 7 feet or more in extent of wings; the wing 2 feet, the tail 14 inches, enate and of 14 feathers; the adult is dark-brown, with white shoulders and tail, bright-yellow bill and feet, and pale-yellow eyes. See also cut under *eagle*.

2. The white-tailed fishing-eagle of India, *Palaëtus ichthyæus*.—3. The osprey or fishing-hawk, *Pandion haliaëtus*. See cut under *osprey*.—4. The eagle-ray, *Megachasma*, a batoid fish. See cut under *eagle-ray*.

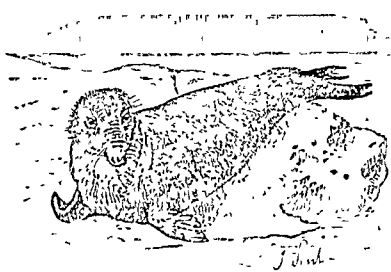
sea-ear (sē'ēr), *n.* 1. A mollusk of the family *Haliotidae*; an ormer or abalone; so called from the shape of the shell. Among the American species used or available for pearl-shell and for food are *Haliotis rufescens*, the red sea-ear; *H. splendens*, the splendid sea-ear; and *H. corrugata*, the rough sea-ear. See also cut under *abalone*.

2. Same as *sea-corn*.

sea-eel (sē'ēl), *n.* [*< ME. "sc-eel, < AS. sē-wēl, < sē, sea, + wēl, eel.*] Any eel caught in salt water; specifically, a conger-eel.

sea-egg (sē'eg), *n.* 1. A sea-urchin; a sea-hedgehog or echinus; a whore's-egg. See cuts under *Echinodermata* and *Echinus*.—2. A species of medice, *Medicago Echinus*, with an echinate pod; more fully, *sea-egg clover*.

sea-elephant (sē'el'ē-fant), *n.* The seal *Macrorhinus elephanticus* or *proboscideus*, or *Morunga proboscidea*. It is the largest of the otaries; the snout is prolonged into a proboscis suggestive of an elephant's trunk. It is confined to the higher latitudes of the southern hemisphere, and is much hunted for its skin and blubber. A similar though distinct species, *M. angustirostris*, is found on the coast of California; but the other large otaries of the North Pacific are of different genera (*Eumetopias* and *Zalophus*), and are called *sea-lions*. Also called *elephant-seal*. See cut in next column.



Sea-elephant (*Macrorhinus proboscideus*)

sea-eringo (sē'e-ring'gō), *n.* A plant, *Eryngium maritimum*. See *cringo* and *Eryngium*.

sea-fan (sē'fan), *n.* An alcyonarian polyp of the suborder *Gorgoniacea*, and especially of the family *Gorgoniidae*, as *Rhipidogorgia flabellum*. See cuts under *Alcyonaria*, *coral*, and *Rhipidogorgia*.

seafarer (sē'fūr'er), *n.* [*< sea + fare + -er*. Cf. *seafaring*.] One whose life is spent in voyaging on the ocean; a sailor; a mariner.

Some mean *sea-farer* in pursuit of gain. W. Browne, in Pope's *Odyssey*, viii. 180.

seafaring (sē'fūr'ing), *a.* [*< ME. sefarinde, seafaring: see sea and fare*.] Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation.

My wife, more careful for the latter-born, Had fasten'd him unto a small spare mast, Such as seafaring men provide for storms. Shak., C. of I., l. 1. 81.

sea-feather (sē'fēr'n'ēr), *n.* 1. A polyp of the family *Pennatulidae*; a sea-pen.—2. A polyp, *Virgularia grandiflora*; the plumed sea-feather.

sea-fennel (sē'fēn'el), *n.* Samphire.

sea-fern (sē'fēr'n), *n.* Any alcyonarian polyp resembling a fern.

sea-fight (sē'fit), *n.* An engagement between ships at sea; a naval battle or action.

sea-fir (sē'fēr), *n.* A hydroid polyp of the family *Scrtulariidae*, as *Scrtularia abietina*.

sea-fire (sē'fir), *n.* Phosphorescence at sea, as that produced by noctilucae, or by salps, etc.

sea-fish (sē'fish), *n.* [*< ME. "se-fishe, earlier seafisc, < AS. sēfisc (= Icel. sefiskr, < sē, sea, + fisc, fish).*] Any salt-water or marine fish.

sea-flea (sē'flē), *n.* Same as *sand-flea*. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 60.

sea-flier (sē'flī'er), *n.* One of the longipennine natatorial sea-birds, as gulls, terns, petrels, etc.

sea-flower (sē'flou'ēr), *n.* A sea-anemone or some similar zoantharian.

sea-foam (sē'fōm), *n.* 1. The froth or foam of the ocean.

The merry seamen laugh'd to see Their gallant ship so lustily Furrow the green sea-foam. Scott, Marmion, ll. 1.

2. Meerschaum; a translation of the German name, which is due to a popular idea that the substance is solidified sea-froth.

sea-fog (sē'fog), *n.* A fog occurring near the coast, extending only a mile or two inland, produced by the mixture of a current of cold air with the warmer saturated air over the sea.

sea-folk (sē'fōk), *n.* [= D. *zeerolk* = Sw. *sjö-folk* = Dan. *sjøfolk*, sea-folk; as *sea* + *folk*.] Seafaring people.

The types of this humble company of shore and seafolk, assembled to do honour to a homely bride and bridegroom, are English. The Academy, No. 290, p. 365.

Seaforthia (sē-fōr'thi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), named after Francis, Lord Seaforth.] A former genus of palms, now included in *Ptychosperma*.

sea-fowl (sē'fowl), *n.* [*< ME. seafoule, < AS. sē-fugel (= Icel. sefugl, < sē, sea, + fugel, fowl).*] A sea-bird; collectively, sea-birds.

sea-fox (sē'foks), *n.* The fox-shark or thrasher, *Urolophus*; so called from the long tail, likened to the brush of a fox. It attains a length of 12 or 15 feet. Also called *sea-ape*. See cut under *Urolophus*.

sea-front (sē'frunt), *n.* The side or edge of the land bordering on the sea; also, the side, as of a building, which looks toward the sea.

We can trace out the long line of the sea-front of the palace which became a city. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 142.

sea-froth (sē'frōth), *n.* [*< ME. seefroth; < sea + froth.*] 1. The froth or foam of the sea.—2. Seaweeds.

Other so dolven kesteth seefroth ynnē. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Seefroth the firth is goo To honge upp, and the Vth he salthē a sithe Made for luyne is upp to honge aswithē. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

sea-furbelow (sē'fēr'be-lō), *n.* A name of various seaweeds, especially of the genus *Laminaria*.

sea-gage (sē'gāj), *n.* 1. The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.—2. A form of sounding-instrument in which the depth is ascertained by the registered pressure of a column of air or liquid. A tide-gage and a sea-gage are essentially different. A tide-gage is an instrument to register the amount of the rise and fall of the tide at a place; a sea-gage is any instrument for determining the depth of the sea.

sea-gasket (sē'gas'ket), *n.* Same as *furling-line*.

sea-gates (sē'gāts), *n. pl.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a supplementary pair of gates opening outward, sometimes placed at the entrance of a dock or tidal basin in exposed situations, as a safeguard against a heavy sea.

sea-gherkin (sē'gēr'kin), *n.* One of several small holothurians; a sea-cucumber.

sea-gillflower (sē'jil'i-flou-ēr), *n.* The common thrift, *Armeria vulgaris*.

sea-ginger (sē'jin'jēr), *n.* Millepore coral, as *Millepora alcinus*, which bites the tongue like ginger. [West Indies and Florida.]

sea-girdle (sē'gēr'dl), *n.* A seaweed, the *Laminaria digitata*; same as *hanger*, 7.

sea-girt (sē'gért), *a.* Girt or surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean: as, a *sea-girt* isle.

Pass we the joys and sorrows sailors find, Coop'd in their winged sea-girt citadel. Byron, Child Harold, ll. 28.

sea-god (sē'god), *n.* A marine deity; a divinity looked upon as presiding over the ocean or sea, as Neptune.

The syrens there the highest-going billows crown, Until some lusty sea-god pulled them down. B. Jonson, Masques, Neptune's Triumph.

sea-goddess (sē'god'es), *n.* A female deity of the ocean; a marine goddess. Pope.

sea-going (sē'gō'ing), *a.* 1. Designed or fit for going to sea, as a vessel.

In the model of the sea-going vessels there has apparently been little change from the first. Howells, Venetian Life, xv.

2. Seafaring.

Subsequently the Greeks themselves became a sea-going people, and little by little drove the Phœnicians back from the coasts of European Greece. B. F. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xxxvii.

3. Catadromous, as a fish.

sea-goose (sē'gūs), *n.* 1. A dolphin: so called from the shape of the snout.—2. A phalarope, either *Phalaropus fulicarius* or *Lobipes hyperboreus*. [New England to Labrador.]

Both known by the . . . inappropriate though curious name of *sea-geese*. Coates, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1861, p. 229.

sea-goosefoot (sē'gūs'fūt), *n.* See *goosefoot*.

sea-gourd (sē'gōrd), *n.* Any member of the *Rhopaloditidae*.

sea-gown (sē'goun), *n.* A skirted garment or wrapper meant to be worn at sea.

Up from my cabin, My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark Groped I to find out them. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 13.

My Guide carried my Sea-gown, which was my covering in the night, and my Pillow was a Log of Wood; but I slept very well, tho the weakness of my body did now require better accommodation. Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 91.

sea-grape (sē'grāp), *n.* 1. See *grape*.—2. The grape-tree or seaside grape, *Coccoloba urifera*. See *grape-tree*.—3. A glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*.—4. *pl.* The clustered egg-cases of squids, cuttles, and other cephalopods. Sometimes they are numerous enough to choke the dredges and interfere with oystering.

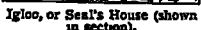
sea-grass (sē'grās), *n.* 1. The thrift, *Armeria vulgaris*, and also one of the glassworts, *Salicornia herbacea*, both seaside plants; also, the eel-grass (*Zostera marina*), the tassel-grass (*Ruppia maritima*), the gulfweed (*Sargassum*), and probably other marine plants.—2. A variety of cirrus cloud whose form suggests the name: it is a forerunner of stormy weather.

sea-green (sē'grēn), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Having a luminous bluish-green color, suggesting that sometimes seen in sea-water.

II. *n.* 1. A rich bluish green of high luminosity.—2. Ground overflowed by the sea in spring tides.

sea-gudgeon (sē'gudj'on), *n.* See *gudgeon*.

sea-gull (sē'gul), *n.* A gull; any bird of the subfamily *Larinæ*, most of which fly over the sea as well as inland waters. Some of the larger



L. L.



pites only on one side of the flat expansive polypidom.
 Though there is a stem from the hilum or notch of the
 342

It comes now to you sealed, and with it as strong and assured seals of my service and love to you.

Donne, Letters, I.

5†. A sealed instrument; a writ or warrant given under seal.

On Thursday last was ther wer browt unto this towne many *Provy Seals*, and on of hem was indosyd to yow, . . . and anodyr was sent unto yowr sone, and indosyd to hym selfe alone, and asynd wythinne wyth the Kyngys howyn hand.

Paston Letters, I. 438.

He gaf Johne the *seel* in hand,
The schereff for to bere,
To brynge Robyn hym to,
And no man do hym dere.

Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 11).

6†. The office of the sealer or official who authenticates by affixing a seal.

As for the commission from the king, we received only a copy of it, but the commission itself staid at the *seal* for want of paying the fees.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 276.

7. The wax or water with which a folded letter or an envelop is closed; also, any other substance similarly used to assure security or secrecy, as lead for sealing bonded cars, etc. See *lead seal*, below.

As soone as Gawein herde speke of the childeren, he lepe on his feet, and toke the letter and brake the *seal* and hit riddle all to the ende as he that well hadde lerned in his yowthe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 280.

Arthur spide the letter in her hand,
Schoot, took, brake *seal*, and read it.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

8. Figuratively, that which effectually closes, confines, or secures; that which makes fast.

Under the *seal* of silence.

Milton, S. A., I. 19.

9. In *plumbing*, a small quantity of water left standing in a trap or curve of tubing connected with a drain or sewer in order to prevent the escape of gas from below.—10. *Eccles.*: (a) The sign of the cross. (b) Baptism. (c) Confirmation. (d) Same as *holy lamb* (which see, under *lamb*).—11. In *old med.*, the so-called sigil or signature of a plant, mineral, etc.

signaturæ.—Broad seal. See *broad-seal*.—Clerk of the privy seal. See *clerk*.—Collation of seals. See *collation*.—Common seal. See *common*.—Fisher's Seal, Seal of the Fisherman, the papal privy seal impressed on wax and not on lead (see *bull* and *bullæ*), representing St. Peter fishing.

Everything that appears in the *servatore Romano* may be taken as having been sealed with the *Fisher's Seal*.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 642.

Great seal, a seal of state. The great seal of the United Kingdom of England and Scotland is used in sealing the writs to summon Parliament (Irish members included), also in sealing treaties with foreign states, and all other papers of great importance affecting the United Kingdom. The Lord Chancellor is the official custodian of the great seal, during a vacancy in the chancellorship it rests with an officer of equal dignity styled the Lord Keeper. The great seal of Ireland is used in the same manner as before the Union in 1801, except in the matter of summoning Parliament, etc. There is also a seal in Scotland for sealing grants and writs affecting private rights there. The great seal of the United States is placed in the custody of the Secretary of State, state seals usually are in the charge of the State secretaries. **Hermetic seal**. See *hermetic*.—**Keeper of the Privy Seal**, or **Lord Privy Seal**. See *keeper*.—**Lead seal**, a disk of lead pierced perpendicularly to its axis with two holes, through which are passed the ends of a twisted wire connecting two objects, as a hasp and staple. When the lead has been stamped down the fastening cannot be removed without cutting the wire or defacing the seal.—**Manual seal**. See *manual*.—**Metallic seal**. Same as *lead seal*.—**Our Lady's seal**. See *Polyannum*.—**Privy seal**. (a) In England, the seal appended to grants which are afterward to pass the great seal, and to documents of minor importance which do not require the great seal. There is a privy seal in Scotland which is used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights. (b) *Seal*. Same as *Lord Privy Seal*. (c) In *Eng. hist.*, an instrument imposing a forced loan, so called because it was authenticated by the clerk of the privy seal.

I went againe to his Grace thence to the Council, and mov'd for another *privy seal* for £20,000.

Clarendon, Diary, June 8, 1655.

Seal of an altar, a small stone placed over the cavity in an altar containing relics. — **Seal of baptism**. See *baptism*. — **Seal of cause**, in *Scots law*, the grant or charter by which power is conferred on a royal burgh or the superior of a burgh of barony, to constitute subordinate corporations or crafts, and which defines the privileges and powers to be possessed by a subordinate corporation. — **Seal of confession**. See *confession*. — **Solomon's seal**. See *Solomon's seal*. — **Testimonial of the great seal**. See *quarter seal*. — **To pass the seals**. See *pass*. — **To set one's seal to**, to give one's authority or imprimatur to, give one's assurance of.—**Under seal**, authenticated or confirmed by sealing.

If the agreement of the grantee is considered as *under seal*, by reason of the deed being sealed by the grantor, it falls within the settled rule of the common law.

Supreme Court Reporter, X. 832.

seal² (sēl), v. [*ME. seclen, silen*, *OF. secler, F. secller*, *CL. sigillare*, *seal*, *sigillum*, *seal*; see *seal*¹, n. Cf. *AS. sigelian* = *D. zegelen* = *MLG. segelen* = *G. siegeln* = *Goth. sigljan* (in comp.) (cf. *OHG. bisigljan*, *MIIG. besiglen* = *Sw. be-*

segla = *Dan. besegle*, *seal*); from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To set or affix a seal to, as a mark of authenticity, confirmation, or execution: as, to *seal* a deed.

Lord Scroop was deposed from the Chancellorship for refusing to *seal* some Grants which the King had made.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 140.

I grant a free pardon,
Well *seal'd* by my own han'.
Young Akta (Child's Ballads, I. 186).

2. To stamp, as with a seal.

But that which is sold to the merchants is made into little pellets, and *sealed* with the Turkish character.

Sandys, Travels, p. 10.

Specifically.—3. To certify with a stamp or mark; stamp as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality: as, to *seal* weights and measures; to *seal* leather.—4. To attest; affirm; bear witness to the truth or genuineness of, by some outward act: as, to *seal* one's loyalty with one's life; hence, to confirm; ratify; establish; fix.

But who will lay downe his life to *seale* some Politicians authority?
Jove *seals* the league, or bloodier scenes prepares;
Jove, the great arbiter of peace and wars!

Pope, Illad, iv. 113.

He (Grenville) would *seal* it with his blood that he never would give his vote for a Hanoverian.

Walpole, Letters, II. 15.

One in fire, and two in field,
Their belief in blood have *seal'd*.

Byron, Prisoner of Chillon.

5. To grant authoritatively or under seal.

Scorn him, and let him go; seem to condemn him,
And, now you have made him shake, *seal* him his pardon.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, II. 2.

Immortal! he had beene *sealed*, both in soule and bodie,
to him and his for ever.

Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

At all times remission of sins may be *sealed* to a penitent soul in the sacrament.

Donne, Sermons, xv.

6. To fasten or secure with a seal, or with some fastening bearing a seal; close or secure with sealing-wax, a wafer, or the like: as, to *seal* a letter.

She *sealed* it (a letter) wth a ring.

Sweet William (Child's Ballads, IV. 262).

The rector *sealed* his epistles with an immense coat of arms and showed, by the care with which he had performed this ceremony, that he expected they should be cut open.

Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, v.

7. To shut up or close: as, to *seal* a book; to *seal* one's lips or eyes; hence, to establish; determine irrevocably.

Now pleasing sleep had *seal'd* each mortal eye.

Pope, Illad, II. 1.

Something *seal'd*
The lips of that Evangelist.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvi.

How I trouble for the answer which is to *seal* my fate!

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xvi.

8. To mark; designate; appoint.

Hath some wound,
Or other dire misfortune, *seal'd* him for
The grave?

Shirley, Grateful Servant, III. 1.

9. To set apart or give in marriage, according to the system of plural marriages prevalent among the Mormons of Utah. This use is apparently derived from such phrases as—"I pronounce you legally and lawfully husband and wife for time and for all eternity, and I *seal* upon you the blessings of the holy resurrection," etc. In the Mormon formula for marriage.

Hence the necessity and justification of polygamy, and the practice of having many wives *sealed* to one saint.

Empey, Brit., XVI. 828.

10. To inclose; confine; imprison.

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *seal* thee so as henceforth not to scorn
The fætic glances of hell.

Milton, P. L., iv. 669.

He blown about the desert dust,
Or *seal'd* within the lion's paws.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvi.

11. In *hydraul.*, *sanitary engin.*, etc., to secure against a flow or escape of air or gas, as by the use of a dip-pipe in any form. A vessel is thus sealed when a shallow channel formed around the neck is filled with water, into which dips the rim of a cover or cap inclosing the orifice. Such a device is said to form a water-seal. The principle has many and various applications, as in the different forms of plumbers' traps.

12. In *arch.*, to fix, as a piece of wood or iron in a wall, with cement, plaster, or other binding material for staples, hinges, etc. Hence—13. To close the chinks of, as a log house, with plaster, clay, or the like.

The house . . . was constructed of round logs *sealed* with mud and clay.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 3.

14. To accept; adopt: as, to *seal* a design.

[Eng. Admiralty use.]

This design was *sealed* by the Ordnance Committee, who did so, stating at the time that they had no opportunity of considering the design.

Contemporary Rev., II. 271.

15. *Eccles.*: (a) To sign with the cross. (b) To baptize. (c) To confirm.—Sealed earth, terra sigillata, an old name for medicinal earths, which were made up into cakes and stamped or sealed.

II. intrans. To make the impression of a seal; attach a seal.

Yes, Shylock, I will *seal* unto this bond.

Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 172.

To White Hall, to the Privy Seal, as my Lord Privy Seal did tell me he could *seale* no more this month, for he goes thirty miles out of towne, to keep his Christmas.

Pepys, Diary, I. 241.

To *seal* under!, to become surety, as on a bond.

I think the Frenchman became his surety, and *sealed* under for another.

Shak., M. of V., i. 2. 89.

seal³, v. See *seal*².

sea-lace (sē'lās), n. A species of alga, *Chorda filum*, the frond of which is blackish, slimy, perfectly cylindrical, or cord-like, and sometimes 20 or even 40 feet in length. Also called *sea-cattail*.

sea-lamprey (sē'lam'pri), n. A marine lamprey; any species of *Petromyzon*, specifically *P. marinus*; distinguished from *river-lamprey* (*Ammocetes*). See *cuts* under *lamprey*.

sea-lark (sē'lärk), n. 1. A sandpiper of some kind, as the dunlin, the saunderling, etc.; also, the turnstone.—2. A ring-plover of some kind, as the ring-dotterel.—3. The sea-titling, *Anthus obscurus*. See *rock-pipit*. [Local, Eng.]

sea-lavender (sē'lav'en-dēr), n. A plant of the genus *Statice*; most often, *S. Limonium*, in the United States called *marsh-rosemary*. The common species is a salt-marsh plant with radical leaves and a wiry stem, bearing at the top a panicle of extremely numerous small lavender-colored flowers. Several species are cultivated, the finest being *S. latifolia*, from Sibeia, a plant similar in habit to the last. The flowers of the genus are of dry texture, and retain their color long after being cut.

sea-lawyer (sē'lā'yēr), n. 1. A querulous or captious sailor, disposed to criticize orders rather than to obey them; one who is always arguing about his work, and making trouble.—2. The gray or mangrove snapper. See *snapper*.—3. A shark.

[Nautical slang in all senses.]

seal-bag (sē'bag), n. The bag in which the Lord High Chancellor of England formerly kept the great seal and other state seals.

seal-bird (sē'bērd), n. The slender-billed shearwater, *Puffinus tenuirostris*, of the North Pacific.

seal-brown (sē'broun), a. and n. **I. a.** Having the color of prepared seal-fur.

II. n. The rich dark brown of the dressed and dyed fur of the fur-seal.

seal-club (sē'klub), n. A club used for killing seals.

sealed (sēld), p. a. 1. Certified or authenticated by seal.—2. Closed by sealing, or by clasping or fastening securely as with a seal; hence, inaccessible; unknown.—3. In textiles, same as *nail-head*. 2.—**Sealed book**, a book the contents of which are unknown or cannot be known; hence, anything unknown or undiscoverable.

The Discipline Clericals long remained a *sealed book*, known only to antiquaries.

Tieknor, Span., Lit., I. 61.

Sealed Books of Common Prayer, certain copies of the English Book of Common Prayer, certified under the seal of England as the standard text, and by act of Parliament in 1662 ordered to be placed in all cathedral and collegiate churches.—**Sealed proposals**. See *proposal*.

sea-leech (sē'lēch), n. A marine suetorial annelid of the genus *Pontobdella*. Also called *skate-sucker*.

sea-legs (sē'legz), n. pl. Legs suited for use at sea: a humorous term implying ability to walk on a ship's deck when she is pitching or rolling: as, to get one's *sea-legs*. [Colloq.]

In addition to all this, I had not got my *Sea legs* on, was dreadfully sea-sick, with hardly strength enough to hold on to anything.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 7.

sea-lemon (sē'lem'on), n. A doridoid; a nudibranchiate gastropod of the family *Dorididae*: so called from some resemblance in shape and color to a lemon. See *cuts* under *Doris*, *Gontodorididae*, and *Egirus*.

sea-engraving (sē'en-grā'ving), n. The art of engraving seals, crests, coats of arms, and other designs on precious stones, gems, etc. Bloodstone, carnelian, and sard are most extensively used. The work is done by holding the stones against circular and disk-shaped small tools revolving very rapidly in the quill or lathe-head of a seal-engravers' engine.

sea-lentil (sē'len'til), n. The gulfweed, *Sargassum vulgare*.

sea-leopard (sē'lep'ärd), n. A spotted seal of the southern and antarctic seas, belonging to the family *Phocidae* and either of two different genera. One of these has been generally known as *Stenorhynchus*, and it has given name to the subfamily



Sea-leopard (*Leptonychotes erdtmani*).

sea-leopard, but, this generic name being preoccupied by the name of a genus, it was changed by Peters in 1875 to *Leptonychotes*, a name which he gave to the genus, commonly known as *Leptonychotes*. In his case, being preoccupied in ornithology, he was obliged by Gill in 1872 to *Leptonychotes*.

sealer (*sē'ler*), *n.* [*seal*, *v.*, + *-er*.] A man or ship engaged in the seal-fishery.

A fleet of sealers in Bering Sea.

Fur-seal Fisheries of Alaska, p. 141.

sealer (*sē'ler*), *n.* [*seal*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who seals; one who stamps with a seal.

On the right, at the table, is the *sealer* pressing down the matrix of the great seal with a roller on the wax.

Archæologia, XXXIX. 358. (Davies.)

In 1414 the indenture for Somersetshire states that the *sealers* made the election "ex assensu totius communitatis," a form borrowed no doubt from the ancient return by the sheriff.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 421.

2. In the United States, an officer appointed to examine and test weights and measures, and set a stamp upon such as are true to the standard; also, an officer who inspects and stamps leather; also, one who inspects brick-molds, sealing such as are of proper size.

sealery (*sē'ler-i*), *n.*; pl. *sealeries* (-iz). [*seal* + *-ery*.] A place in which seals abound, or in which they are caught; a seal-fishing establishment or station.

sea-letter (*sē'let'er*), *n.* A document formerly issued by the civil authorities of a port in which a vessel is fitted out. It certified her nationality, and specified the kind, quantity, ownership, and destination of her cargo. Also called *sea-brief*. *Hamersley*.

sea-lettuce (*sē'let'is*), *n.* See *lettuce*.

sea-level (*sē'lev'el*), *n.* The surface of the sea, supposed to be level; commonly used as equivalent to *mean sea-level*, the level surface half-way between mean high and low water. The word assumes that the surface of the sea is level, which is not true where strong currents exist, nor where the trade winds blow the water into partially closed seas. The sea-level must be considered as bulging out under the continents and wherever gravity is in excess (after due allowance for latitude); otherwise, very large corrections would have to be applied to the results of leveling operations.

seal-fishery (*sē'fish'er-i*), *n.* The art or industry of taking seals; also, the place where seals are taken; a sealery.

seal-flower (*sē'flou'er*), *n.* A name of the bleeding-heart, *Dicentra spectabilis*.

sealgh (*sē'ch*), *n.* [Also *selch*, *silch*; < ME. *seolgh*. < AS. *seolh*, a seal; see *seal*.] A seal or seal-calf. [*Scotch*.]

Ye needna turn away your head sae sourly, like a *sealgh* when he leaves the shore.

Scott, *Pirate*, ix.

seal-hook (*sē'huk*), *n.* An iron hook inserted in the hump of a railway freight-car door, fastened with a wire, and sealed, to secure the door.

sea-light (*sē'lit*), *n.* A light to guide mariners during the night. See *lighthouse*, *harbor-light*.

sea-lily (*sē'lil-i*), *n.* A living crinoid; a lily-star; a feather-star. The fossil encrinurids are commonly distinguished as *stone-lilies*.

sea-line (*sē'lin*), *n.* 1. The horizon at sea; the line where sea and sky seem to meet.

Her face was evermore unseen
And flit upon the far sea-line.

Tennyson, *The Voyage*.

A strange sight, and a beautiful, to see the fleet put silently out against a rising moon, the *sea-line* rough as a wood with sails. *H. L. Stevenson*, *Education of an Engineer*.

2. pl. Long lines used for fishing in deep water.

At first there was a talk of getting *sea lines* and going after the bream.

W. Black, *In Far Lochaber*, xlii.

sealing (*sē'ling*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *seal*, *v.*] The operation of catching seals, curing their skins, and obtaining the oil.

It was the height of the *sealing season*.

C. M. Scammon, *Marine Mammals*, p. 90.

sealing (*sē'ling*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *seal*, *v.*] The act of impressing with a seal; confirmation by a seal.

sealing-wax (*sē'ling-waks*), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* Shellac and rosin melted with turpentine, colored with suitable coloring matters, usually vermilion, and run into molds: used for making seals.

II. *a.* Resembling red sealing-wax: specifically said of the peculiar tips of the feathers of the waxwings. See *waxwing*, *Ampelis*.—*Sealing-wax varnish*, a varnish made of red sealing-wax and shellac dissolved in alcohol: used especially to coat parts of electrical machines.

sea-lintie (*sē'lin'ti*), *n.* The sea-titling or seal-lark, *Anthus obscurus*. Also *rock-lintie*. See *rock-pipit*. [*Local*, Scotland.]

sea-lion (*sē'li'on*), *n.* 1. One of several large eared seals, or otaries. (*a*) *Eumetopias stelleri*, the largest otary of the North Pacific, the male attaining a length of 11 to 13 feet, a girth of 8 to 10 feet, and a weight of about 1,200 pounds. It is a hair-seal, not a fur-seal. See cut under *Eumetopias*. (*b*) A species of *Zalophus*, as *Z. lobatus* of Australasian waters, and *Z. californianus*, a quite distinct species of the Pacific coast of North America and thence to Japan. The latter is the sea-lion which attracts much attention on the rocks off San Francisco, and which barks so loudly and incessantly in traveling menageries. See cut under *Zalophus*. (*c*) Cook's otary,



Sea-lion (*Otaria jubata*).

Otaria jubata, of the antarctic seas: more fully called *Patagonian sea lion*. It is related to the sea-bear figured under *otary*, but is larger.

2. In *her*, a bearing representing a creature having a head like that of a lion, but sometimes without the mane, two paws with long claws, and fish-like body. Also called *lion-poisson* and *morse*.

sea-liquor, *n.* [ME. *see-licoure*; < *seal* + *liquor*.] Sea-water: brine.

Weshe hem in *see licoure* whenne that be clene,
Or water salt, and white that longe endure.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (L. E. T. S.), p. 55.

sea-lizard (*sē'liz'ard*), *n.* 1. A nudibranchiate gastropod of the genus *Glaucus*. See cut under *Glaucus*.—2. An enaliosaur; a fossil reptile of the group *Enaliosauria*.—3. A mosasaurian; any member of the *Mosasauridae*.

seal-lance (*sē'lans*), *n.* A lance designed or used for killing seals.

seal-lock (*sē'lok*), *n.* 1. See *lock*.—2. A form of permutation-lock.

sea-loach (*sē'lōch*), *n.* A gadoid fish, *Onos trichiratus* or *Motella vulgaris*, also called *whistle-fish*, *three-bearded rockling*, *three-bearded cod*, *three-bearded gudge*. See *Motella*.

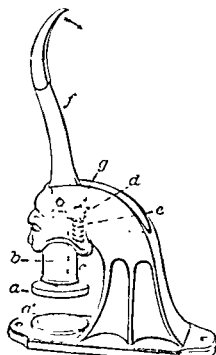
sea-longworm (*sē'lōng'wērm*), *n.* A nemertean worm of the family *Lineidae*.

sea-louse (*sē'lous*), *n.* 1. One of various parasitic isopod crustaceans, as those of the family *Cymatoideæ*.—2. The *Molucca crab*, or horseshoe-crab of the East Indies, *Limulus moluccensis*: translating an old book-name, "*pediculus marinus*."

sea-luce (*sē'lūs*), *n.* The hake, *Merluccius vulgaris*. *Dan.*

seal-pipe (*sē'pīp*), *n.* A pipe so arranged that the open end dips beneath the surface of a fluid so as to prevent reflux of gases, etc.; a dip-pipe.

seal-press (*sē'pres*), *n.* A press or stamp bearing dies on its jaws, or a die and a bed, for imprinting or embossing any device upon paper or a plastic material, as lead. It is much used to form the seals of seal-locks, and may be a kind of heavy pincers.



Seal press.

a and *a'*, dies; *b* (dotted outline), bar sliding in guide *c*; *d* (dotted outline), abutment for coiled spring *e*; *f*, lever with cam *e* at the bottom. The lever moved in the direction indicated by the arrow forces *a* down upon *a'*; when it is released the spring reverses the motion.

seal-ring (*sē'ring*), *n.* A finger-ring in which a seal is inserted as the chaton or bezel; hence, by extension, a ring in which is set a piece of hard stone upon which a seal may be engraved.

I have lost a *seal-ring* of my grandfather's, worth forty mark.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 94.

seal-rookery (*sē'rūk'er-i*), *n.* A place where many seals breed together; a sealery.

sealskin (*sē'skin*), *n.* [*ME. sealskin* = *icel. sealskinn*, *selaskinn* = *Dan. sælskind*; as *seal* + *skin*.] The skin of a seal, tanned or otherwise dressed as material for clothing (as boots, shoes, and caps), and for many other uses; especially, the prepared fur of the fur-seal, used for women's jackets or sacks; by extension, a garment made of this fur.—*Sealskin cloth*, a cloth made of mohair with a nap, and dyed to resemble the fur of the seal: used by women for outdoor garments.

sea-lungs (*sē'lungz*), *n.* A comb-jelly; a ctenophoran or comb-bearer: so called from the alternate contraction and expansion, as if breathing. See cuts under *Saccatæ*.

sea-lungwort (*sē'lung'wērt*), *n.* See *Mertensia*.

seal-wax (*sē'waks*), *n.* Same as *sealing-wax*.

Your organs are not so dull that I should inform you 'tis an inch, Sir, of red *seal-wax*.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, ii. 2.

sealwort (*sē'wērt*), *n.* The Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, and perhaps other species.

seam (*sēm*), *n.* [*ME. seem, seme*, < *AS. seām* = *OFries. sam* = *D. zoom* = *MLG. sōm*, *LG. soom* = *OHG. MHG. soum*, *seum* = *icel. saumur* = *Sw. Dan. søm*, a seam; with formative *-m*, < *AS. sirian*, etc. (*√ su*), sew: see *sew*.] 1. The line formed by joining two edges; especially, the joining line formed by sewing or stitching together two different pieces of cloth, leather, or the like, or two edges of the same piece; a line of union.

At Costantynoble is the Cros of our Lord Jesu Crist, and his Cote withouten *Seems*. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 9.

The coat was without *seam*, woven from the top throughout.

John xix. 23.

2. A piece of plain sewing; that on which sewing is being or is to be done; sewing.

Lady Margaret sits in her bowder door,

Sewing at her silken *seam*.

Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 179).

Gae mind your *seam*.

Burns, *To a Tailor*.

He asked her to put down her *seam*, and come for a walk.

Harper's Mag., LXV. 117.

3. A line of separation, as between two strata, or two planks or the like when fastened together; also, the fissure or gap formed by the imperfect union of two bodies laid or fastened together: as, to calk the *seams* of a ship.—4. A fissure; a cleft; a groove.—5. The ridge in a casting which marks the place where two parts of the mold have been in contact, as in a plaster cast or a molded piece of earthenware.—6. A cleft or scar.—7. A bed or stratum: so used especially in speaking of coal: as, a *seam* of coal (a bed or continuous layer of coal).—8. pl. See the quotation.

The rags known technically as *seams*, being the clippings which fall from woolen rags under the scissors of the sorters, who prepare them for the machine by which they are torn into "rag-wool." These pieces are cut off and with-held from the tearing machine, precisely because they have a sewing thread running along them, or portions of cotton lining adherent, or other vegetal admixture.

Ure, *Dict.*, II. 360.

9. In *anat.*, a suture; a raphe.

If any thought by flight to escape, he made his head to fly in pieces by the lambdoidal commissure, which is a *seam* in the hinder part of the skull.

Urquhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, i. 27.

Bight seam (*naut.*), a seam formed by doubling over the canvas in the middle of a cloth, and stitching it down.—*False seam*. (*a*) A ridge produced on castings where the mold is joined. *F. Campin*, *Mech. Engineering*, Gloss., p. 106. (*b*) In *sail-making*, a seam run in the middle of a cloth longitudinally, by overlaying a fold of the canvas on itself, so as to give the appearance of a regular seam as between two separate cloths. This is done for appearance in yacht-sails, and to make the sail stand flatter.—*Overhead seam*. See *overhead*.—*Round seam* (*naut.*), a seam formed by sewing the edges of canvas together without lapping. This method is used in the United States with only the lightest kind of canvas.—*To toe a seam*, to stand on deck with the toes touching one of the seams. Such standing is imposed as a punishment for slight offenses.—*White seam*, underclothing in the process of making. [*Scotch*.]

Miss Becky was invited; . . . and, accordingly, with . . . a large work-bag well stuffed with *white-seam*, she took her place at the appointed hour.

Miss Ferrier, *Marriage*, xiv.

seam (*sēm*), *v.* [= *Sw. sömma* = *Dan. sömme*; from the noun.] 1. To join with a seam; unite by sewing.—2. In *knitting*, to make an apparent seam in with a certain

stitch: as, to *seam* a stocking.—3. To mark with a seam, fissure, or furrow; scar: as, a face *seamed* with wounds.

It is yet a most beautiful and sweet country as any is under heaven, *seamed* throughout with many goodly rivers. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Dusky faces *seamed* and old.

Whittier, What the Birds Said.

II, intrans. 1. To crack; to become fissured or cracked.

Later their lips began to parch and *seam*.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 400.

2. In *knitting*, to work in a particular manner so as to produce a seam.

seam² (sēm), *n.* [*< ME. secm, seme, saem, < AS. scam, a horse-load, = OIIG. MIIG. soum, G. saum = Icel. saumur = It. salma, soma = Sp. salma = Pr. sauma = OF. somme, some, saume, same, a pack, burden, F. somme, < L. sagma, ML. sauma, salma, a pack, burden, < Gr. sauma, a pack-saddle, < sauma, pack, put a load on a horse, fasten on a load, orig. fasten, allied to Skt. √ sanj, adhere. Cf. summer², sumpter, saum, sagma.*] A horse-load; a load for a pack-horse; specifically, eight bushels of grain or malt. A seam of glass, according to the old statute *de ponderibus*, was 28 stone of 21 pounds each; but later it was 21 stone, understood by Young as 356 pounds, but by Kelly as 120 pounds. A seam of dung in Devonshire was 356 pounds.

I shal assaille the my-selue for a *seme* of whete.

Piers Plowman (B), lll. 10.

Th' encrease of a *seam* is a bushel for store,

Bad else is the barley, or huswife much more.

Tusser, November's Husbandry, st. 2.

seam³ (sēm), *n.* [*Also saim, sayme; early mod. E. seme, < OF. saim, saim, F. saim, grease, lard (in saim-doux, melted lard), = Pr. saim, saim = Sp. saim = It. saime = Wall. saim, saim, < ML. sagmen, fat, < L. sagina, grease, orig. a stuffing, cramming, fattening, food; perhaps akin to Gr. sarren, stuff, pack, cram: see scam².*] Tallow; grease; lard. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The proud lord . . .

Bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*,

And never suffers matter of the world

Enter his thoughts. *Shak., 1 and C., II. 3. 195.*

Grammouse, a dish made of slices of cold meat fried with hogs *seame*.

Calgrave.

seam⁴ (sēm), *v. t.* [*Also saim, sayme; < scam³, n.*] To cover with grease; grease. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

On the other side, Dame Niggardize . . . sate barrelling up the droppings of her nose, in stead of oyle, to rattle wool withall.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 15.

sea-maggie (sē'mag'gi), *n.* A sea-pie; the oyster-eater. See *cut* under *Hamatopus*.

sea-maid (sē'maid), *n.* 1. A mermaid. See *mermaid*.

To hear the *sea-maid's* mumble

Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 154.

2. A sea-nymph. *P. Fletcher.*

sea-mall (sē'mal), *n.* A sea-gull.

The lesser gull, or *seamall*.

Hall, Hist. of Animals, p. 115.

sea-mallow (sē'mal'ō), *n.* See *Lavatera*.

seaman (sē'man), *n.*: pl. *seamen* (-men). [*< ME. sē-mon, < AS. sēman (= D. zeman = G. seemann = Icel. sjómadr = Sw. sjöman = Dan. sømand), < sē, sea, + man, man: see sea¹ and man.*] 1. A man whose occupation it is to coöperate in the navigation of a ship at sea; a mariner; a sailor: applied to both officers and common sailors, but technically restricted to men below the rank of officer.

With 29 as good *sea men*, and all necessary provisions as could possibly be gotten, we put to sea, and the 21 of April fell (in) with flowers and Corvus.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 109.

2. A merman; a male corresponding to the mermaid. [Rare.]

Not to mention mermaids or *seamen*.

Locke

Able-bodied seaman or able seaman. See *able¹*. Frequently abbreviated *A B*—Merchant seaman. See *merchant captain*, under *merchant*. Ordinary seaman. See *ordinary*.—Seaman's chest. See *chest*.—Seaman's register. See *register*.—Syn. 1. Mariner, etc. See *sailor*.

seaman-gunner (sē'man-gun'ēr), *n.* A grade in the naval service for seamen especially trained for gunnery duties.

seamanly (sē'man-li), *a.* [*< seaman + -ly¹.*] Characteristic of or befitting a seaman.

But for the *seamanly* foresight of Nipper in anchoring a line to warp along with, we shouldn't have been able to stir the raft from the ship's side.

W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, xlvii.

seamanship (sē'man-ship), *n.* [*< seaman + -ship.*] The skill of a good seaman; acquaint-

tance with the art of managing and navigating a ship at sea.

sea-mantis (sē'man'tis), *n.* A scull; a stomatopod crustacean of the family *Squilla*: so called from resembling the praying-mantis in general shape and posture. See *Squilla*, and *cuts* under *Squilla* and *mantis-shrimp*.

sea-marge (sē'märj), *n.* The border or shore of the sea.

Thy *sea-marge*, sterile and rocky-hard.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 69.

sea-mark (sē'märk), *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon, as a light-house, a mountain, etc.

They . . . were executed, some of them at London, . . . the rest at divers places upon the Sea-Coast of Kent, Sussex, and Norfolk, for *Sea-marks*, or Light-houses, to teach Perkins People to avoid the Coast.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 142.

It [Fishers Island] is not only a *Sea-mark* for the River, but a secure place to ride in, and very convenient for ships to anchor at.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 10.

sea-mat (sē'mat), *n.* A polyzoon of the family *Flustridae*, forming a flat matted coralline. See *cut* under *Flustra*.

sea-matweed (sē'mat'wēd), *n.* See *matweed*, 1.

sea-maw (sē'mā), *n.* A Scotch form of *sea-weir*.

The white that is on her breast bare,

Like the down of the white *sea-maw*.

The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 275).

seam-blast (sēm'bläst), *n.* In *stone-blasting*, a blast made by filling with powder the seams or crevices produced by a previous drill-blast.

seamed (sēmd), *a.* [*Appar. < seam³, n., + -ed².*] In *falconry*, not in good condition; out of condition: said of a falcon.

sea-melon (sē'mel'ōn), *n.* A pedate holothurian of the family *Pentactidae*, as *Pentacta frondosa*. See *cut* under *Pentactida*.

seamer (sē'mēr), *n.* [*< ME. semere, earlier seamere, < AS. scāmere, a sewer, < sedm, seam: see scam¹.*] One who or that which seams; a seamster. See *seaming-machine*, 2.

sea-mew (sē'mū), *n.* [*< ME. semewe, semowe, sea-mew, < sea¹ + mew¹.*] The common gull, or mew-gull, *Larus canus*; any sea-gull. See *cut* under *gull*.

Se moir, bryd. Aspergo, alcedo. Prompt. Parv., p. 452.

The Night winds sigh, the breakers roar,

And shrieks the wild *sea-mew*.

Byron, Child's Harold, l. 13 (song).

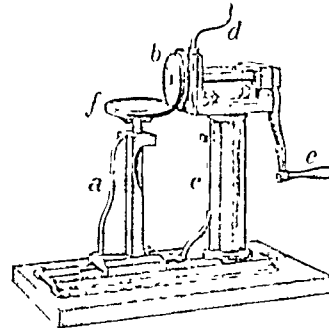
seam-hammer (sēm'ham'ēr), *n.* In *sheet-metal working*, a form of hammer used for flattening seams or joints.

sea-mile (sē'mil), *n.* A nautical or geographical mile. See *mile*.

sea-milkwort (sē'milk'wört), *n.* See *milkwort*, 2, and *Glaux*.

seaming-lace (sē'ming-lās), *n.* 1. See *lace*.—2. A galloon, braiding, gold lace, or other trimming used to sew upon seams in upholstery, carriage-making, etc., the edges or hems being especially decorated with it. Also *seam-lace*.

seaming-machine (sē'ming-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *sheet-metal work*, a hand- or power-tool for



Seaming-machine.

a, vertical shaft and support, horizontally adjustable, and carrying at the top a former; *b*, a counter-put former working at right angles with *f* on the support *e*; *c*, screw with crank by which *d* can be set too and away from *e*; *e*, crank keyed to the shaft of *a*. The edge of the metal is pressed under *d* and over *f* while the crank *c* is turned.

bending sheet-metal to form seams or joints in making tinware, cans, etc. It consists essentially of a pair of rollers of appropriate form, which bend the metal over wire or double it into joints.

2. A kind of sewing-machine used to join fabrics lengthwise neatly and smoothly, preparatory to printing, bleaching, dyeing, etc. Also called *seamer*.

sea-mink (sē'mingk), *n.* The scisenoïd fish *Menticirrhus saxatilis*, a kind of American whit-ting. Also called *barb*.

seam-lace (sēm'lās), *n.* Same as *seaming-lace*, 2.

seamless (sēm'les), *a.* [*< ME. semlesse, semles; < seam¹ + -less.*] Having no seams; without a seam.

sea-monk (sē'mungk), *n.* The monk-seal. See *seal*, 1.

sea-monster (sē'mon'stēr), *n.* 1. A huge, hideous, or terrible marine animal.

Where luxury late reign'd, *sea-monsters* whelp'd.

Milton, P. L., xl. 751.

2. Specifically, the chimera, *Chimera monstrosa*. See *cut* under *chimera*.

sea-moss (sē'mōs), *n.* 1. A kind of compound polyzoon or bryozoan; an aggregate of moss-animalcules forming a mossy mat or tract; any such bryozoan or moss-animal. See *cuts* under *Polyzoa* and *Plumatella*.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Irish moss, or carrageen. (*b*) Same as *seaweed*.

Sea-moss . . . to cool his boiling blood.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 761.

sea-mouse (sē'mous), *n.* 1. A marine dorsibranchiate annelid of the family *Aphroditidae*. The common sea-mouse, *Aphrodite aculeata*, of the British and French coasts, is from 6 to 8 inches long and 2 or 3 in width. In coloring it is one of the most splendid of animals.

2. Same as *sand-mouse*. [Local, Eng.]

seam-presser (sēm'pres'ēr), *n.* 1. In *agri.*, an implement, consisting of two cast-iron cylinders, which follows the plow to press down the newly plowed furrows. Sometimes called *seam-roller*.—2. A goose or sad-iron used by tailors to press or flatten seams in cloth.

seam-rend (sēm'rend), *v. t.* [*< seam¹ + rend; first in seam-rent, a.*] To rip or separate at the seams. [Rare.]

I confesse, I see I have here and there taken a few finish stitches, which may haply please a few Velvet cares; but I cannot now well pull them out, unless I should *seam-rend* all.

N. Ward, Simple Clobber, p. 59.

seam-rent (sēm'rent), *a.* Rent or ripped at the seams.

A lean visage, peering out of a *seam-rent* suit, the very emblems of beggary.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

seam-rent (sēm'rent), *n.* A rent along a seam.

seam-ripped (sēm'ript), *a.* Same as *seam-rent*. *Fuller, Worthies, Sussex, III. 243.*

seam-roller (sēm'rō'lēr), *n.* 1. In *agri.*, same as *seam-presser*, 1.—2. In *leather-working*, a bur-nisher or rubber for flattening down the edges where two thicknesses are sewed together. See *seam-rubber*. *E. H. Knight.*

seam-rubber (sēm'rub'ēr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for smoothing or flattening down a seam, consisting essentially of a roller reciprocated mechanically on an arm or a bed over which the seam is adjusted. *E. H. Knight.*

seam-set (sēm'set), *n.* 1. A grooved punch used by tinner for closing seams.—2. In *leather-manuf.*, a tool for flattening down seams.

seamster, **sempster** (sēm'stēr, semp'stēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seamster*; < ME. *seamster*, *semeestre*, < AS. *scāmestre*, *sēmestre*, fem. of *scāmre*, m., a sewer; see *seamer*.] A man or woman employed in sewing; in early use applied to those who sewed leather as well as cloth.

Goldsmithes, Glouers, Girdillers noble;

Sadlers, souters, *sempsteris* fy.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1525.

In some of the *seamsters'* shops, the new tobacco-office, or amongst the booksellers

Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 96.

[Enter] Wassel, like a neat *sempster*, and sonester; her page bearing a brown bowl drest with ribbands and rose-mary before her.

B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

As the fellow [Trim] was well beloved in the regiment, and a handy fellow into the bargain, my uncle Toby took him for his servant, and of excellent use was he, attending my uncle Toby in the camp and in his quarters as valet, groom, barber, cook, *sempster*, and nurse.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

seamstress, **sempstress** (sēm'stēs, semp'stēs), *n.* [*< seamster + -ess.*] A woman whose occupation is sewing.—*Seamstresses'* cramp or palsy, a neurosis, similar to writers' cramp, to which seamstresses are subject.

seamstressy (sēm'stēs-i), *n.* [*< seamstress + -y³.*] Sewing; the occupation or business of a seamstress. [Rare.]

As an appendage to *seamstressy*, the thread-paper might be of some consequence to my mother.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 42.

sea-mud (sē'mud), *n.* A rich saline deposit from salt-marshes and sea-shores. It is also called *sea-ooze*, and is employed as a manure.

sea-mussel (sē'mus'l), *n.* A marine bivalve of the family *Mytilidae* and one of the genera *Mytilus*, *Modiola*, etc., as *Mytilus edulis*: distinguished from the fresh-water or river mussels (*Unionidae*). See cut under *Mytilus*.

seamy (sē'mi), *a.* [*ME. seamy*; *< seam* + *-y*.] Having a seam or seams; containing or showing seams.

A one-eyed woman, with a scarred and seamy face, the most notorious rebel in the workhouse.

George Eliot, Amos Barton, ii.

The seamy side, the side of a garment on which the seams or edges appear; the under side; hence, figuratively, the side that is less presentable or pleasing to the view.

Some such squire he was

That turn'd your wit the seamy side without,

And I, being you to suspect me.

Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 146.

One must not enjoy a rose without pulling it up by the roots. I have no patience with those people who are always looking on the seamy side.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 112.

sean, *n.* See *seine*.

séance (sā-uns'), *n.* [*< F. séance*, *< séant*, *< L. sedentis*, ppr. of *sedere*, sit: see *sit*.] A sitting or session: as, a spiritualistic séance, in which intercourse is alleged to be held with spirits.

There is scarcely any literature, not even the records of trials for witchcraft, that is more sad and ludicrous than the accounts of "spiritual séances." *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 202.

Massacre was given for fifteen minutes twice daily—much more sensible than the séances of an hour each every three or four days.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 657.

sea-necklace (sē'nok'lās), *n.* Same as *sea-corn*.

sea-needle (sē'nē'dl), *n.* Same as *garfish* (*a*): so called from the slender form and sharp snout.

sea-nest (sē'nest), *n.* The glass-sponge *Holtenia carpentaria*.

sea-nettle (sē'net'l), *n.* A jellyfish; any aculeoph that stings or urticates when touched.—Fixed sea-nettle, a sea-anemone.

seannachie (sen'ā-ehē), *n.* [Also *seannachy*, *seannachy*, *seannachie*, *< Gael. seanachaidh*, a historian, chronicler, genealogist, bard; cf. *seanachas*, history, antiquities, story, tale, narration, *< sean*, old, ancient, + *cūis*, a matter, affair, circumstance.] A Highland genealogist, chronicler, or bard.

The superb Gothic pillars by which the roof was supported were . . . large and . . . lofty (said my seannachy). *F. C. Routland* (Child's Ballads, I. 249, expl. note).

Spring up from the fumes of conceit, folly, and falsehood fermenting in the brains of some mad Highland seannachie. *Scott*, Antiquary, vi.

sea-nurse (sē'nürs), *n.* A shark of the family *Scylliorhinidae*, *Scylliorhinus canicula*. [Local, Eng. (Yorkshire).]

sea-nymph (sē'nimf), *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea; one of the inferior classical divinities called Oceanids.

Her maidens, dressed like sea-nymphs and graces, handled the silken tackle and steered the vessel.

S. Sharpe, Hist. Egypt from Earliest Times, xii. § 29.

sea-oak (sē'ōk), *n.* The seaweed *Fucus vesiculosus*; same as *bladder-wrack*. See cut under *Fucus*.—**Sea-oak coralline**, a sertularian polyp, *Sertularia pinnata*. Compare *sea-jar*.

sea-onion (sē'un'yūn), *n.* See *onion*.

sea-ooze (sē'ūz), *n.* Same as *sea-mud*.

All sea coasts, or oozy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all sorts of land.

Mortimer, Husbandry. (Latham.)

sea-orach (sē'or'ach), *n.* See *orach*.

sea-orange (sē'or'anj), *n.* A holothurian, *Lophothuria fabricii*, of large size, with globoso granulated body of an orange color, and a mass of bright-red tentacles.

sea-orb (sē'ōrb), *n.* A swell-fish or globe-fish. See *orb-fish*.

sea-oré (sē'ōr), *n.* Same as *seaware*.

They have a method of breaking the force of the waves here [Southampton] by laying a bank of Sea-ore, as they call it. It is composed of long, slender, and strong filaments like pill'd hemp, very tough and durable; I suppose, thrown up by the sea; and this performs its work better than walls of stone or natural cliff.

DeFor, Tour through Great Britain, I. 223. (Davies.)

sea-otter (sē'ot'er), *n.* A marine otter, *Enhydris marina*, belonging to the family *Mustelidae* and subfamily *Enhydrinae*: distinguished from *land-otter* or *river-otter*. It inhabits the North Pacific; its fur is of great value, and its chase is an important industry. See cut under *Enhydris*.—**Sea-otter's cabbage**, a gigantic seaweed of the North Pacific, *Nereocystis lutea*. Its huge fronds are a favorite resort for the sea-otters. See *Nereocystis*.

sea-owl (sē'oul), *n.* The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

sea-ox (sē'ōks), *n.* The walrus. See the quotation from Purchas under *morse*, 1.

sea-oxeye (sē'ōks'ī), *n.* A plant of the composite genus *Borrichia*, especially *B. frutescens*. There are 2 or 3 species, shrubby and somewhat fleshy sea-shore plants, with large yellow heads.

sea-packed (sē'pakt), *a.* Packed at sea or during a voyage, as fish to be sold on arrival in port.

sea-pad (sē'pad), *n.* A starfish or fivefingers.

seapage, *n.* See *seepage*.

sea-panther (sē'pan'ther), *n.* A South African fish, *Agriopus torus*, of a brown color with black spots.

sea-parrot (sē'par'ot), *n.* A puffin; an auk of the genus *Fratercula*, as *F. arctica* or *F. corniculata*: so called from its beak. The crested sea-parrot, or tufted puffin, is *Lunda cirrata*. See cuts under *puffin*.

sea-parsnip (sē'pürs'nip), *n.* A plant of the umbelliferous genus *Echinophora*, especially *E. spinosa* of the Mediterranean region.

sea-partridge (sē'pir'trij), *n.* The English conner, *Crenilabrus melops*, a labroid fish. [Moray Firth, Scotland.]

sea-pass (sē'pās), *n.* A passport carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war, to prove their nationality and secure them against molestation.

sea-pay (sē'pā), *n.* Pay received or due for actual service in a sea-going ship.—In sea-pay, in commission, as a ship; in actual service on the sea, as a sailor.

The fleet then left by Pepps in sea pay comprised 76 vessels, and the men numbered 12,040.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 81.

sea-pea (sē'pō), *n.* The beach-pea, *Lathyrus maritimus*.

sea-peach (sē'pēch), *n.* An ascidian or sea-squirt, *Cynthia pyriformis*: so named from the globular figure and reddish or yellowish color.

sea-pear (sē'pār), *n.* An ascidian or sea-squirt of the genus *Boltenia* or family *Bolteniidae*: so called from the pyriform shape.

sea-pen (sē'pen), *n.* A pennatulacean polyp, especially of the family *Pennatulidae*; a sea-feather. See cut under *Alecyonaria*.

sea-perch (sē'pērch), *n.* 1. A percoid fish, *Labrax lupus*, or some species of that genus; a sea-dace; a bass. Its spines, especially the dorsal spines, are strong and sharp, and the gill-covers are edged with projecting teeth that cut like lancets, so that if grasped carelessly it inflicts severe wounds. It is voracious in its habits. See cut under *Labrax*. 2. A serranoid fish of the genus *Serranus*; any serranoid.—3. The reddish or rose-fish, *Sebastes viviparus* or *marinus*. See cut under *Sebastes*. [New York.]—4. Same as *cunner*.

sea-pert (sē'pért), *n.* The opah, *Lampris luna*.

sea-pheasant (sē'fēz'ant), *n.* The pintail or sprigtail duck, *Patula acuta*: so called from the shape of the tail. See cut under *Patula*. [Local, Eng.]

sea-pie (sē'pī), *n.* [*< sea* + *pie*.] A sailors' dish made of salt meat, vegetables, and dumplings baked with an crust.

sea-pie (sē'pī), *n.* [*< sea* + *pie*.] 1. The oyster-catcher or sea-magpie: so called from the pied coloration. Also *sea-pye*, *sea-pict*, *sea-pilot*.

We found plenty of young fowls, as Gulls, *Scapies*, and others.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 279.

Half a dozen sea-pyes, with their beautiful black and white plumage and scarlet beaks and feet, flew screaming out from the rocks and swept in rapid circles above the boat.

W. Black, Princess of Thule, ii.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a bird with the back and wings dark-brown, neck and breast white, and head red.

sea-piece (sē'pēs), *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea.

Great painters . . . very often employ their pencils upon sea-pieces.

Addison, Spectator, No. 489.

sea-piet (sē'pī'et), *n.* Same as *sea-pie*, 1.

sea-pig (sē'pig), *n.* 1. A porpoise or some similar cetacean.—2. The dugong.

sea-pigeon (sē'pī'jōn), *n.* 1. The black guillemot, *Uria* or *Cephalus grylle*. See cut under *guillemot*. [New England and northward.]—2. The dowitcher, or red-breasted snipe: a misnomer. G. Trumbull. [Cape May, New Jersey.]

sea-pike (sē'pik), *n.* 1. A garfish or sea-needle. See *Belone*, and cut under *Belonidae*.—2. The hake, *Merluccius vulgaris*.—3. Any fish of the family *Sphyrenidae*.—4. A fish of the family *Centropomidae*, of an elongate form with a projecting lower jaw like a pike, and with two dorsal fins, the first of which has eight spines.

They also resemble the pike in the elongation of their form, and attain a large size. The color is silvery-white, with a green tinge on the back. The species are peculiar to

tropical America, and most of them ascend into fresh water. The oldest known species is *Centropomus undecimalis*. See cut under *Centropomus*.

sea-pilot (sē'pī'lot), *n.* Same as *sea-pie*, 1.

sea-pimpernel (sē'pim'pēr-nel), *n.* See *pimpernel*.

sea-pincushion (sē'pin'kūsh-un), *n.* 1. A sea-barrow or mermaid's-purse.—2. A starfish whose rays are joined nearly or quite to their ends, thus forming a pentagon.

sea-pink (sē'pink), *n.* 1. See *pink*, 2 and *thrift*, 2.—2. A sea-carnation.

sea-plant (sē'plant), *n.* A plant that grows in salt water; a marine plant; an alga.

sea-plantain (sē'plan'tān), *n.* See *plantain*, 1.

sea-plasht (sē'plash), *n.* Waves of the sea.

And hie thy good guiding through seaplash stormye we marched.

Stanithurst, Eneld, iii. 161.

sea-plover (sē'pluv'ēr), *n.* See *plover*.

sea-poacher (sē'pō'cher), *n.* Any fish of the family *Agonidae*; specifically, the armed bull-head, pogge, lyrio, or noble, *Agonus cataphractus* or *Aspidophorus europæus*, a small marine fish of British waters, about 6 inches long. See cut under *pogge*.

sea-poker (sē'pō'ker), *n.* Same as *sea-poacher*.

sea-pool (sē'pōl), *n.* A pool or sheet of salt water.

See have I . . . heard it often wished . . . that all that land were a sea-pool.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

sea-poppy (sē'pop'ī), *n.* See *poppy*.

sea-porcupine (sē'pōr'kū-pin), *n.* Some plectognathous fish, so called from the spines or tubercles; specifically, *Diodon hystrix*. See cut under *Diodon*.

sea-pork (sē'pōrk), *n.* An American compound ascidian, *Amoracium stellatum*. It forms large, smooth, irregular, or crest-like masses, attached by one edge, which look something like slices of salt pork. [Local, U. S.]

seaport (sē'pōrt), *n.* 1. A port or harbor on the sea.—2. A city or town situated on a harbor, on or near the sea.

sea-potato (sē'pō-tā'tō), *n.* An ascidian of some kind, as *Boltenia reniformis* or *Ascidia mollis*. [Local, U. S.]

seapoy, *n.* An improper spelling of *sepoi*.

sea-pudding (sē'pūd'ing), *n.* A sea-cucumber. See *holothurian*, *trépac*. [Local, U. S.]

sea-pumpkin (sē'pump'kin), *n.* A sea-melon.

sea-purse (sē'pürs), *n.* 1. A sea-barrow, or sea-pincushion; a skate-barrow. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*.—2. A swirl of the undertow making a small whirlpool on the surface of the water; a local outward current, dangerous to bathers. Also called *sea-pounce* and *sea-puss*. [New Eng. and New Jersey coasts.]

sea-purslane (sē'pürs'lān), *n.* See *purslane*.

sea-pye, *n.* See *sea-pie*, 2.

sea-quail (sē'kwāl), *n.* The turnstone, *Streptopelia interpres*. [Connecticut.]

sear (sēr), *a.* [Also *sere*; early mod. E. also *seer*, *seare*, *seere*; *< ME. seer*, *seere*, *< AS. *sear*, dry, sear (found in the derived verb *searian*, dry up), = MD. *soor*, *soore*, D. *soor* = MLG. *sör*, LG. *soor*, dry (cf. OF. *sor*, F. *saure* = Pr. *sor*, *saur* = It. *sauro* (ML. *saurus*, *sorius*), dried, brown, sorrel: see *sore*, *sorrel*), *< Teut. *saus* = Skt. **śush* = Zend **hush*, become dry or withered; Gr. *aberev*, *pareh*, *avarepós*, dry, rough, *> E. austere*: see *austere*.] Dry; withered: used especially of vegetation.

With seer branches, blossoms ungrene.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 4740.

My way of life

Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 23.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sear.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 2.

November's sky is chill and drear,

November's leaf is red and sear.

Scott, Marmion, Int., i.

sear (sēr), *v.* [Also *sere*; *< ME. seeren*, *seren*, *< AS. searian*, dry up, wither away, = MD. *soeren*, D. *soeren* = MLG. *sören*, LG. *soren*, OHG. *sörēn*, become dry, wither; cf. OF. *saurir*, F. *saurer* = Pr. *sawar*, smoke-dry (herrings, etc.); from the adj.] 1. *trans.* To become dry; wither. Prompt. Parv., p. 453.

II. *trans.* 1. To make dry; dry up; wither.

A scatter'd leaf,

Sear'd by the autumn blast of grief.

Byron, The Giaour.

Frost winds sear

The heavy heritage of the ground.

Bryant, Hunter of the Prairies.

2. To wither or dry up on the surface by the application of heat or of something heated; scorch; burn the surface of; burn from the sur-

other enemies. It is also used in military operations and for other purposes.

search-party (sérch'pär'ti), *n.* A party engaged in searching for something lost, concealed, or the like. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 773.

search-warrant (sérch'wör'ant), *n.* In law, a warrant granted by a justice of the peace to a constable to enter the premises of a person suspected of secreting stolen goods, in order to discover, and if found to seize, the goods. Similar warrants are granted to search for property or articles in respect of which other offenses are committed, such as base coin, coiners' tools, also gunpowder, nitroglycerin, liquors, etc., kept contrary to law.

sear-cloth, *n.* A bad spelling of *seer-cloth*.

sear-reach (sēr'rē'h), *n.* The straight course or reach of a winding river which stretches out toward the sea.

searedness (sēr'nes), *n.* The state of being scorched, scorched, or hardened; hardness; hence, insensibility.

D'avenanz up the sinner to a stupidity or searedness of conscience. *South, Sermons*, IX. ii.

sea-reed (sēr'rēd), *n.* The marram or mat-grass, *Amphophila arundinacea*.

sea-reeve (sēr'rēv), *n.* An officer formerly appointed in maritime towns and places to take care of the maritime rights of the lord of the manor, watch the shore, and collect the wrecks.

searing-iron (sēr'ing-i'ern), *n.* A cautery.

sea-risk (sēr'risk), *n.* Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury or destruction by the sea.

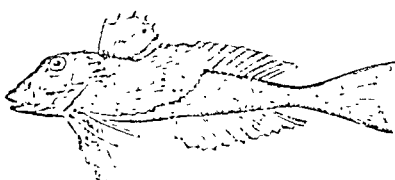
He was so great an encourager of commerce that he charmed himself with all the sea-risk of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter. *Arbutnot*.

seariness (sēr'nes), *n.* [Also *sereness*; < ME. *sereness*, *serness*; < *sear* + *-ness*.] Dryness; aridity. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 453.

sea-robber (sēr'rob'er), *n.* A pirate; one who robs on the high seas. Compare *sea-rover*.

Trade . . . is much disturbed by pirates and sea-robbers. *Milton, Letters of State*.

sea-robin (sēr'rob in), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Triglidae*. In the United States, one of various species of the genus *Promotus*, which is distinguished from *Trigla* by the longer pectoral fins and the development of teeth on the palatine bones. They are more or less red in color.



Sea-robin (*Promotus palmipes*).

and are distinguished by the development of three rays below the pectoral fins on each side, serving as organs both of prehension and of sensation. Several species are found along the eastern coast of the United States, as *P. eretanus*, *P. striatus*, and *P. palmipes*.

2. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. [Rowley, Massachusetts.]

sea-rocket (sēr'rok'et), *n.* A cruciferous plant of the genus *Cakile*. There are 2 species, fleshy shore plants, with few leaves and a two-jointed pod, each joint with one seed, the upper deciduous at maturity, the lower persistent. *C. maritima* is found in Europe, also in Australia; *C. americana*, in the United States on the Atlantic coast northward and along the Great Lakes.

sea-rod (sēr'rōd), *n.* A kind of sea-pen; a penatula-like polyp of the family *Virgulariidae*.

sea-roll (sēr'rōl), *n.* A holothurian.

sea-room (sēr'rōm), *n.* Sufficient room at sea for a vessel to make any required movement; space free from obstruction in which a ship can be easily maneuvered or navigated.

Domflear gat forth of the haven of Saracose with 35 ships, and, having sea-room, haled up sails, and away he went with a merry gale of wind.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 563.

sea-rose (sēr'rōz), *n.* A sea-anemone, *Urticina nodosa*, found on Newfoundland, etc.

sea-rosemary (sēr'rōz'mā-ri), *n.* 1. Same as *sea-lavender*.—2. A saline plant, *Suaeda frutescens*.

sea-rover (sēr'rōv'er), *n.* 1. A pirate; one who cruises for plunder.

A certain Island . . . left waste by sea-rovers. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, l.

2. A ship or vessel that is employed in cruising for plunder.

sea-roving (sēr'rōv'ing), *n.* Roving over the sea in quest of booty; piracy.

Nor was it altogether nothing, even that wild sea-roving and battling, through so many generations. *Carlyle*.

sear-spring (sēr'spring), *n.* The spring in a gun-lock which causes the sear to catch in the notch of the tumbler. See cut under *gun-lock*.

sea-ruff (sēr'ruf), *n.* A sparoid fish of the genus *Pagellus*, inhabiting most European coasts, including the Mediterranean; a sea-bream.

sea-ruffle (sēr'ruf'l), *n.* Same as *sea-corn*.

sea-run (sēr'run), *n.* Migration into the sea; also used attributively.

The group without hyoid teeth includes fontinalis, known in the searun condition as immaculatus, and in its northern habitat varying into hudsonicus of Suckley. *Science*, V. 421.

sea-running (sēr'run'ing), *a.* Catadromous, as a fish.

searwood (sēr'wūd), *n.* [Also *seerwood*, *seer-wood*; < *sear* + *wood*.] Wood dry enough to burn; dry sticks.

And seerwood from the rotten hedges took, And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf*, l. 413.

sea-salmon (sēr'sam'un), *n.* See *salmon*.

sea-salt (sēr'sält), *n.* Sodium chloride, or common salt, obtained by evaporation of sea-water. See *salt*.

sea-sandwort (sēr'sand'wört), *n.* See *sandwort*.

sea-saurian (sēr'sä'ri-an), *n.* Any marine saurian. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 611.

seascape (sēr'skäp), *n.* [*< sear* + *-scape*, as in *landscape*.] A picture representing a scene at sea; a sea-piece. [Recent.]

Seascape—as painters affect to call such things. *Dickens, Household Words*, XXXIV. 236.

On one of these happy days . . . he found perched on the cliff, his fingers blue with cold, the celebrated Andrea Fitch, employed in sketching a land or a sea scene on a sheet of grey paper. *Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, v.

Mdm. —, as a seascape painter, is placed on the line—which is nothing new to her. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 86.

Several of the once-admired interiors and sea-scapes of Eugène Isabey. *Saturday Rev.*, Oct. 25, 1890, p. 381.

sea-scorpion (sēr'skör'pi-on), *n.* 1. In *ichth.*, a scorpion-fish; any member of the *Scorpenidae*. See *scorpion*.—2. A cottoid fish, *Cottus scorpius*. Also called *sculpin*.

sea-scurf (sēr'skürf), *n.* A polyzoan of the genus *Lepralia* or other incrusting sea-moss.

seaset, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *seize*.

sea-sedge (sēr'sēj), *n.* 1. See *Alra marina*.—2. The sedge *Carex armaria*. Also called *German sarsaparilla*.

sea-serpent (sēr'sēr'pent), *n.* 1. An enormous marine animal of serpentine form, said to have been repeatedly seen at sea. Most stories of the sea-serpent are obviously mythical. The few accounts which appear to have some foundation in fact have exhausted all possible conjectures respecting any actual creature. Some naturalists have suspected that a huge marine reptile may have survived from a former fauna; but certainly no animal is known which answers to any current conception of the sea-serpent, nor has such an animal ever been captured. The popular statements regarding sea serpents are generally believed to be based on inaccurate observations of various large marine animals or of schools of animals.

2. In *herpet.*, a general name of the marine venomous serpents or sea-snakes of the family *Hydrophiidae*. There are several genera and species, of warm seas, and especially of the Indian ocean, all extremely poisonous. The best-known belong to the genera *Platurus*, *Pelamis*, and *Hydrophis*, and have the tail more or less compressed like a fin. See also cuts under *Hydrophis* and *Platurus*.

3. A chain of salps linked together.

sea-service (sēr'sēr'vis), *n.* Service on the sea, or on board of a ship or vessel. (a) In the United States navy, service at sea or on board of a sea-going ship, as distinguished from shore-service. (b) Service in the British navy; naval service.

You were pressed for the sea-service, . . . and you got off with much ado. *Swift, Directions to Servants*.

sea-shark (sēr'shärk), *n.* A large shark of the family *Lamnidae*, also known as *man-eater*.

sea-shell (sēr'shel), *n.* The shell of any salt-water mollusk; a marine shell, such as may be found on the sea-shore. See *Oceanides*, 2.

Sea-shells are great improvers of sour or cold land. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

sea-shore (sēr'shör), *n.* 1. The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.—2. In law, the ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark.

sea-shrimp (sēr'shrimp), *n.* A shrimp.

sea-shrub (sēr'shrub), *n.* A gorgoniaceous alcyonarian polyp; a sea-fan. See cuts under *coral* and *Rhipidogorgia*.

seasick (sēr'sik), *a.* Affected with nausea from the motion of a vessel.

seasickness (sēr'sik'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being seasick.

seaside (sēr'sid), *n.* [*< ME. see-side, se-side; < sear* + *side*.] The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea or near it: often used adjectively: as, a *seaside* residence or home.

On the *See-syde* Men may fynde many Rubyes. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 29.

There disembarking on the green *sea-side*, We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope, Odyssey*, ix. 639.

Seaside balsam, a balsamic juice which exudes from the branches of *Croton flaccus*, var. *balsamifer*, a shrub 3 or 4 feet high, found in the Bahamas and West Indies.—**Seaside bean**, *finch*, *grape*, *pine*, etc. See the nouns.

sea-skimmer (sēr'skim'er), *n.* The skimmer, a bird. See *Rhynchops*.

sea-slater (sēr'slä'ter), *n.* The rock-slater, *Ligia oceanica*, and other isopods of the same genus.

sea-sleeve (sēr'slöv), *n.* A cuttlefish: same as *calamary*, 1.

sea-slug (sēr'slug), *n.* 1. A marine opisthobranchiate gastropod whose shell is rudimentary or wanting; a nudibranch, as a didorid. These creatures resemble the terrestrial pulmonates known as slugs, whence the name. There are many species, of different genera and families, some of them known as *sea-hares*, *sea-lemons*, etc. See cuts under *Polycera*, *Hermaea*, and *Egirus*.

2. A holothurian of any kind.

sea-snail (sēr'snä), *n.* [*< ME. see-snail, < AS. sæ-snaegl, sæsnæl*, sea-snail, *< sæ*, sea, + *snagl*, snail.]

1. In *ichth.*, any fish of the family *Liparididae*, and especially a member of the genus *Liparis*, of which there are several species, found in both British and American waters. The common sea-snail or snail-fish of Great Britain is *L. vulgaris*, the unctuous sucker, a few inches long. See cut under *snail-fish*.

2. In *conch.*, a marine gastropod whose shell resembles a helix, as those of the family *Littorinidae*, of which the periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*, is a familiar form, and those of the family *Naticidae*, of which *Lunatia heros* and related species are good examples. See also cuts under *Natica*, *Littorinidae*, *Nerita*, and *Neritidae*.

sea-snake (sēr'snik), *n.* A sea-serpent, in any sense.

That great sea-snake under the sea. *Tennyson, The Mermaid*.

sea-snipe (sēr'snip), *n.* 1. *Tringa alpina*: same as *dunlin*. [North of Eng. and East Lothian.]

—2. The knot, a sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*. [Ireland.]—3. The snipe-fish, *Centriscus scolopax*.

sea-soldier (sēr'söl'jër), *n.* A marine.

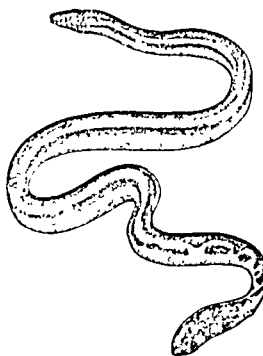
Six hundred sea-soldiers, under the conduct of Sir Richard Levison. *Holland, tr. of Camden*, ii. 136. (*Davies*.)

season (sēr'sün), *n.* [*< ME. seysoun, seson, sesun, sesoun, cesoun, < OF. seson, seison, saison, F. saison = Pr. sadons, sazou, sasos, sazou = Sp. sazón = Pg. sação, < L. satio(-n-), a sowing, planting, ML. sowing-time, i. e. spring, regarded as the chief season for sowing crops, hence any season, < serere, pp. satus, sow, prob. orig. *sesere, redupl. of √ sa, sow: see sow¹. Cf. sation, a doublet of season. In def. 3 the noun is from the verb.*] 1. A particular period of time.

Specifically—(a) One of the periods into which the year is naturally divided by the annual motion of the sun in declination, or by the resulting characteristics of temperature, moisture, conditions of vegetation, and the like. Astronomically the year is divided into four nearly equal seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, reckoned solely with respect to the sun's motion—spring beginning when the sun crosses the equator going northward, summer when it reaches the summer solstice, autumn when it crosses the equator going southward, and winter when it reaches the winter solstice. But popularly and historically the seasons refer to the four well-marked periods which in temperate regions are exhibited in the annual changes of climate and stages of vegetation. In consequence, the times of division and the duration of the seasons are entirely conventional, and are adjusted in terms of the monthly calendar in accordance with the local cli-



Sea snail or Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*), natural size.



Sea-serpent (*Pelamis bicolor*).

mate. In the United States and Canada spring is considered to begin with the first of March, and summer, autumn, and winter with the first of June, September, and December respectively. In Great Britain spring is regarded as beginning with February, summer with May, etc. In the southern hemisphere the summer season is simultaneous with the northern winter, and the periods of the other seasons are similarly interchanged. Within the tropics the annual variation of temperature is not so marked as that of humidity and rainfall, and, according to the locality, sometimes two, sometimes three, and sometimes four climatic seasons are distinguished, termed the *rainy season*, the *dry season*, etc.

In a *somer season*, when soft was the sonne.

Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 1.

The Turks do customably bring their galleys on shore every year in the winter season.

Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 201).

I shall not intend this hot season to bid you the base through the wide and dusty champagne of the Councils.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

(b) The period of the year in which something is more in vogue than at others, as that in which a particular place is most frequented by visitors, or shows most bustling activity, or when a particular trade, business, or profession is in its greatest state of activity: as, the holiday season; the hop-picking season; the London season; the Newport season; the theatrical season; the peach season.

The season was advanced when I first put the play into Mr. Harris's hands: it was at that time at least double the length of any acting comedy. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, Pref.

The London season extended from October to May, leaving four months during which the theatres were closed and all forms of dissipation suspended.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

(c) A convenient or suitable time; the right time; period of time that is natural, proper, or suitable. See phrases below.

2. A period of time, in general; a while; a time.

Than stode y stille a litte *secone*,

And consted this letters or y wente thens.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

Thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a season.

Acts xlii. 11.

You may be favoured with those blessed seasons of universal light and strength of which good men have often spoken.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 21.

3†. Seasoning; that which gives relish, or preserves vigor or freshness.

Salt too little which may season give

To her food-tainted flesh.

Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 141.

All fresh humours . . .

Bearing no season, much less salt of goodness.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

Close-season. Same as *close-time*. — **In season.** (a) Ready for use; on the market, usable, edible: as, cherries are now in season; oysters are not in season during May, June, July, and August.

In that Contree, and in others also, Men fynden longe Apples to selle, in hire *cesoun*; and Men clepen hem Apples of Paradys.

Manderlye, Travels, p. 49.

Now cometh May, when as the eastern morn
Doth with her summer robes the fields adorn;
Delightful month, when cherries and green peason,
Custards, cheese cakes, and kisses are in *season*.

Poor Robin (1705) (*Nares*)

(b) Having the pelage in good order, as fur-bearing animals. This is usually in winter. (c) In good flesh, as beasts, birds, fishes, shell-fish, etc. (d) Affording good sport, as birds well grown and strong of wing. (e) Migrating, and therefore numerous, or found where not occurring at some other time, as birds or fish. (f) Allowed by law to be killed, as any game. (g) Seasonably, opportunely; at the right time, soon enough: as, to go to the theater in season for the overture. — **In season and out of season**, at all times, always.

A Church-mans jurisdiction is no more but to watch over his flock in *season* and out of *season*.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Out of season. (a) Unseasonable; inopportune. (b) Not in season, as game; not in good condition for the table. In general, animals are out of season when breeding. — **Season ticket.** See *ticket*. — **The Four Seasons** (*celes*), the ember days. — **To take a season**, to stay for a time.

From heven til erthe his sone be sent

In mankinde to take a *cesoun*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. T. S.), p. 42.

season (sē'zn), *v.* [= *F. saisonner*, have a good season, = *Sp. Pg. sazonar*, season with condiments; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1†. To render suitable or appropriate; prepare; fit.

And am I then revenged,

To take him in the purging of his soul,

When he is fit and *season'd* for his passage?

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 81.

2. To fit for any use by time or habit; habituate; accustom; mature; inure; acclimatize.

How many things by season *season'd* are

To their right praise and true perfection?

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 107.

A man should . . . harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives.

Addison, Guardian, No. 102.

3. To bring to the best state for use by any process: as, to *season* a cask by keeping liquor in it; to *season* a tobacco-pipe by frequently smoking it; to *season* timber by drying or hardening, or by removing its natural sap.

The good gardiner *seasons* his soyle by sundrie sorts of compost.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 254.

Men are more curious what they put into a new vessel than into a vessel *seasoned*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 28.

A clavestock and rabbitstock carpenters crave,

And *seasoned* timber for pinwood to have.

Tusser, Husbandry Furniture, st. 20.

4. To fit for the taste; render palatable, or give a higher relish to, by the addition or mixture of another substance more pungent or pleasant: as, to *season* meat with salt; to *season* anything with spices.

And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou *season* with salt.

Lev. ii. 13.

5. To render more agreeable, pleasant, or delightful; give a relish or zest to by something that excites, animates, or exhilarates.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours.

Dryden, To John Dryden, l. 60.

She had an easy fluency of discourse, which, though generally of a serious complexion, was occasionally *seasoned* with agreeable sallies.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

6. To render more agreeable or less rigorous and severe; temper; moderate; qualify by admixture.

Earthly power doth then show likest God's

When mercy *seasons* justice.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 107.

'Tis a pride becomes 'em,

A little *season'd* with ambition

To be respected, reckon'd well, and honour'd

For what they have done.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

7. To gratify; tickle.

Let their beds

Be made as soft as yours, and let their palates

Be *season'd* with such vizards.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 97.

8. To imbue; tinge or taint.

There's no mirth

Which is not truly *season'd* with some madness.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Then being first *seasoned* with y^e seeds of grace and virtue, he went to y^e Courte, and served that religious and godly gentleman, Mr. Davison.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 409.

By degrees to *season* them with Principles of Rebellion and Disobedience.

Stillington, Sermons, i. iii.

9†. To preserve from decay; keep sweet or fresh.

All this to *season*

A brother's dead love, which she would keep fresh

And lasting in her sad remembrance.

Shak., T. N., i. 1. 30.

10†. To impregnate. **Holland.** — **Seasoning fever.** See *fever*†.

II. intrans. 1. To become mature; grow fit for use; become adapted to a climate, as the human body. — 2. To become dry and hard by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season*. *Mozon*, Mechanical Exercises.

3†. To give token; smack; savor.

Lose not your labour and your time together;

It *seasons* of a fool. *Fletcher*, The Chances, l. 9.

seasonable (sē'zn-ə-bl), *a.* [*< ME. seasonable, < OF. *seasonable, < sason, season: see season and -able.*] Suitable as to time or season; opportune; occurring, happening, or done in due season or proper time for the purpose; in keeping with the season or with the circumstances; as, a *seasonable* supply of rain.

They sailed furth soundly with *seasonable* wyndes.

Destruction of Troy (E. T. S.), l. 2510.

Then the sonne reneweth his finished course, and the *seasonable* spring refresheth the earth.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., Gen. Arg.

'Tis not *seasonable* to call a Man Traitor that has an Army at his Heels.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 111.

seasonableness (sē'zn-ə-bl-nes), *n.* Seasonable character or quality; the quality of fitting the time or the circumstances; opportuneness of occurrence.

Seasonableness is best in all these things, which have their ripeness and decay.

Ep. Hall, Holy Observations, § 15.

seasonably (sē'zn-ə-bli), *adv.* In due time or season; in time convenient; sufficiently early: as, to sow or plant *seasonably*.

Time was wanting; the agents of Plymouth could not be *seasonably* summoned, and the subject was deferred.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., i. 339.

seasonage† (sē'zn-ə-j), *n.* [*< season + -age.*] Seasoning; sauce.

Charity is the grand *seasonage* of every Christian duty.

South, Sermons, ix. v.

seasonal (sē'zn-əl), *a.* [*< season + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the seasons; relating to a season or seasons.

The deviations which occur from the *seasonal* averages of climate.

Encyc. Brit., vi. 6.

The rainfall of the British Islands has been examined with reference to its *seasonal* distribution in relation to the physical configuration of the surface.

Nature, XXXIII. 355.

Seasonal dimorphism, in *zool.*, a dimorphism or change of form occurring at stated seasons: applied especially to the changes observed in successive generations of certain insects, those appearing at one season being remarkably different from the other broods of the year, so that they have frequently been described as distinct species. Seasonal dimorphism has been observed in the *Cynipidae* or gall-flies, in *Aphididae* or plant-lice, in some *Chalcididae*, and in some butterflies and moths.

seasonally (sē'zn-əl-i), *adv.* Periodically; according to the season.

He believed that the fact of the moth being *seasonally* dimorphic was likely to introduce disturbing elements into the experiments.

Proc. of Ent. Soc., *Nature*, XXXV. 463.

seasoner (sē'zn-ēr), *n.* [*< season + -er.*] 1. One who seasons. — 2. That which seasons, matures, or gives a relish. — 3. A seaman or fisherman who hires for the season; by extension, a loafer; a beach-comber. [*U. S.*]

seasoning (sē'zn-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *season*, *v.*] 1. The act by which anything is seasoned. — 2. That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish, usually something pungent or aromatic, as salt, spices, etc.

There are many vegetable substances used by mankind as *seasonings* which abound with a highly exalted aromatic oil, as thyme and savoury and all spices.

Arbuthnot, Aliments, iii. 4.

3. Something added or mixed to enhance pleasure or enjoyment, or give spice and relish: as, wit or humor serves as a *seasoning* to eloquence.

Political speculations . . . are of so dry and austere a nature that they will not go down with the public without frequent *seasonings* [of mirth and humor].

Addison, Freeholder, No. 46.

There was a *seasoning* of wisdom unaccountably mixed up with his strangest whims.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 42.

4. In *diamond-cutting*, the charging of the laps or wheels with diamond-dust and oil.

seasoning-tub (sē'zn-ing-tub), *n.* In *baking*, a trough in which dough is set to rise.

seasonless (sē'zn-less), *a.* [*< season + -less.*] 1. Unmarked by a succession of seasons. — 2†. Without seasoning or relish; insipid.

And when the stubborn stroke of my harsh song

Shall *seasonless* glide through almighty cares,

Vouchsafe to sweet it with thy blessed tongue.

G. Markham, Tragedy of Sir R. Grinville.

sea-spider (sē'spī'dēr), *n.* Some marine animal whose appearance suggests a spider. (a) A pycnogonid. See cuts under *Nymphon* and *Pycnogonida*. (b) A spider-crab; any maloid, as *Maia squinado*. See cuts under *Leptopodia*, *Maia*, and *Oxyrhyncha*.

sea-spleenwort (sē'splēn'wört), *n.* A fern, *Asplenium marinum*, native along the west coast of Europe.

sea-squid (sē'skwid), *n.* Any squid; a cuttle or calamary.

sea-squirt (sē'skwért), *n.* Any ascidian or tunicate: so called from their squirting water when they contract.

sea-staff (sē'stáf), *n.* Same as *hanger*, 7.

sea-star (sē'stār), *n.* A starfish of any kind.

sea-starwort (sē'stār'wört), *n.* See *starwort*.

sea-stick (sē'stik), *n.* A herring cured at sea as soon as it is caught, in order that it may be first in market and bring a high price. [*Eng.*]

The herrings caught and cured at sea are called *sea sticks*. In order to render them what are called merchantable herrings, it is necessary to repack them with an additional quantity of salt.

A. Smith, Wealth of Nations, III. 31.

sea-stickleback (sē'stik'l-bak), *n.* A marine gasterosteid, *Spinachia vulgaris*.

sea-stock (sē'stok), *n.* Fresh provisions, stores, etc., placed on board ship for use at sea.

With perhaps a recruit of green turtles for a *sea-stock* of fresh meat.

Seammon.

sea-strawberry (sē'strā'ber-i), *n.* A kind of polyp, *Acyonium rubiforme*.

sea-sunflower (sē'sun'flou-ēr), *n.* A sea-anemone.

sea-surgeon (sē'sēr'jōn), *n.* The surgeon-fish.

sea-swallow (sē'swol'ō), *n.* 1. A tern; any bird of the family *Laridae* and subfamily *Sterninae*: so called from the long pointed wings, long forked tail, and slender form of most of these birds, whose flight and carriage resemble those of swallows. See cuts under *Sterna*, *tern*, *roscate*, *Gygis*, *Hydrochelidon*, and *Inca*. — 2. The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. See cut under *petrel*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 3. In *her*, same as *aylet*.

sea-swine (sō'swīn), *n.* 1. A porpoise. Also *sea-hog*, *sea-pig*.

Most nations calling this fish *Porcus marinus*, or the *sea-swine*. *J. Ray*, Philos. Trans., Abridged (1700), II. 845.

2. The ballan-wrasse: in allusion to a supposed sucking noise like that of a pig made by the fish. See cut under *Labrus*. *F. Day*. [Moray Firth, Scotland.]

seat (sēt), *n.* [*ME. sete, setec; (a)* in part *< AS. sēt*, a place where one sits in ambush, = *MD. sacte, sate*, a sitting, seat, chair, station, port, dock, = *OHG. sāza, gesāze*, *MHG. sāze*, a seat, = *Ice. sāt*, a sitting in ambush, an ambush: (*b*) in part *< Ice. satti* = *Sw. sätte* = *Dan. sæde*, a seat; from the verb, *AS. sittan* (pret. *sæt*, pl. *sēton*), etc., sit: see *sit*. Cf. *settle*¹, from the same verb, and cf. *L. sedes*, a seat (*> E. sec², seige*), *sedile*, a seat, chair, *sellā*, a seat, throne, saddle (*> E. sell²*), etc., from the cognate *L. verb.*] 1. A place or thing on which to sit; a bench, stool, chair, throne, or the like.

Prism by purpos a pales gert make
Within the Cite full Solempne of a *sete* rill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1670.

The tables of the moneychangers, and the *seats* of them that sold doves. *Mat.* xxi. 12.

2. That part of a thing on which one sits, or on which another part or thing rests, or by which it is supported: as, the *seat* of a chair; the *seats* in a wagon; the *seat* of a valve.

The *seat* of a valve is the fixed surface on which it rests, or against which it presses. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 111.

3. That part of the body on which one sits; the breech, buttocks, or fundament: technically, the gluteal region.—4. That part of a garment which covers the breech: as, the *seat* of a pair of trousers.

His blue jean trousers, very full in the *seat*, might suggest an idea of a bluebottle fly.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 53.

5. Site; situation; location: as, the *seat* of Eden; the *seat* of a tumor, or of a disease.

This castle hath a pleasant *seat*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, I. 6. 1.
Silver-street, the region of money, a good *seat* for a usurer.
B. Jonson, Staple of News III. 2.

6. Abode; place of abode or residence; specifically, a mansion: as, a family *seat*; a country-*seat*.

In an yle that was neegh the noble kynges *sete*.
This clene hese was inclosede all with clere water,
Euon a forlong threfro, & fully nomore
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 845.

Prusia, now called Bursia, which was the abiding *seat* of the kings of Bithynia.
Gurara, Letters (tr. by Helldorff, 1577), p. 320.

It is the *seat* of an Archbishop, having been first an Episcopal cite before it was graced with the dignity of an Archbishopricke.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 100.

I call'd at my cousin Evelyn's, who has a very pretty *seat* in the forest, 2 miles behither Clifden.
Evelyn, Diary, July 23, 1679.

7. Regular or appropriate place, as of rest, activity, etc.; the place where anything is settled, fixed, or established, or is carried on or flourishes; the matter in which any form inheres: as, the *seat* of war; a *seat* of learning or of commerce.

Remember thee!
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a *seat*
In this distracted globe. *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 5. 96.

The nature of man includes a mind and understanding, which is the *seat* of Providence.
Isaac, Physical Fables, II., Expl.

It is an interesting, but not a surprising fact, that the circumstances of the first planting of Christianity in places which were later among its most powerful *seats*, including Rome and Carthage, are not known.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 519.

8. A right to sit. (*a*) Membership, as in a legislative or deliberative body, or in the Stock or Produce Exchange as, a *seat* in Parliament. (*b*) Sitting-room; sitting accommodation for one person; a sitting: as, a *seat* in a church; *seats* for the play.

9. Method or posture of sitting, as on horseback; hold in sitting: as, to have a firm *seat* in the saddle.

The ordinary Eastern *seat*, which approaches more or less the *seat* of a cross-country rider or fox-hunter, is nearly as different from the cowboy's *seat* as from that of a man who rides bareback.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 659.

—**High seat**. Same as *rising-seat*.—**Redistribution of Seats Act**. See *redistribution*.—**Seat of the soul**, that part of the body which most dualistic psychologists suppose to be in direct connection with the soul; the sensorium.—**To take a seat**, to sit down. [Colloq.]

seat (sēt), *v.* [*< seat, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To place on a seat; cause to sit down: as, to *seat* one's guests: often used reflexively: as, to *seat one's self* at table.

The guests were no sooner *seated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbutnot.*

The young ladies *seated themselves* demurely in their rush-bottomed chairs, and knit their own woollen stockings. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

2. To furnish or fit up with seats: as, to *seat* a church for a thousand persons.—3. To repair by renewing or mending the seat: as, to *seat* a chair or garment.—4. To afford sitting accommodation for; accommodate with seats or sittings: as, a room that *seats* four hundred.—5. To fix; set firm.

Thus Rodoli was *seated* againe in his Soueraignty, and Wallachia became subject to the Emperour.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 26.

In youth it perpetually preserves, in age restores the complexion: *seats* your teeth, and they dance like virginal jacks, firm as a wall.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

6. To locate; settle; place definitely as in a permanent abode or dwelling-place; fix: often reflexively.

Fiercy diseases, *seated* in the spirit, embroile the whole frame of the body. *N. Ward*, Simple Clobber, p. 7.

The greatest plagues that human nature suffers
Are *seated* here, wildness and wants innumerable.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, I. 3.

Perhaps it was with these three Languages as with the Frankes Language when they first *seated themselves* in Gallia.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

7. In *mech.*, to fix in proper place, as on a bed or support; cause to lie truly on such support; fit accurately.—8. To settle; plant with inhabitants: as, to *seat* a country.

Their neighbours of ye Massachusetts . . . had some years after *seated* a towne (called Hingham) on their lands.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 368.

Plantations which for many years had been *seated* and improved under the encouragement of several charters.
Beverly, Virginia, I. § 93.

II. *trans.* 1. To fix or take up abode; settle down permanently; establish a residence.

The Dutch demanded what they intended, and whither they would goe, they answered, up ye river to trade (now their order was to goe and *seat* above them).
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 313.

The Allingtons *seated* here before 1230
Evelyn, Diary, July 20, 1670.

2. To rest; lie down.

The folds where sheepe at night doe *seat*.
Spruser, F. Q., VI. ix. 4.

sea-tang (sē'tang), *n.* A kind of seaweed; tang; tangle.

Drove the cormorant and eurlaw
To their nests of sedge and *sea-tang*.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, II.

sea-tangle (sē'tang'gl), *n.* One of several species of seaweeds, principally of the genus *Laminaria*. See cut under *seaweed*.

seat-back (sēt'bak), *n.* A piece of tapestry or other textile fabric, leather, or the like made for covering the back of a sofa, chair, or other piece of furniture: especially used of decorative pieces made of the size and shape required.

seat-earth (sēt'ērth), *n.* In coal-mining, the bed of clay by which many coal-seams are underlain. The composition of this clay varies much in various regions. Sometimes it is a plastic clay, often refractory, and much used as fire-clay; sometimes it is more or less mixed with silica, or even almost entirely silicious, as in some of the midland counties of England, when it is called *ganister*. Also called *seat-stone*, *seat-clay*, or simply *seat*, *clunch*, *johnson*, *bind*, *sparin*, and (in Leinster) *buddagh*; in the United States generally known as *under-clay*.

seated (sē'ted), *p. a.* Placed; situated; fixed in or as in a seat; located.

In the eyes of David it seemed a thing not fit, a thing not decent, that himself should be more richly *seated* than God.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 23.

A pretty house ye see, handsomely *seated*,
Sweet and convenient walks, the waters crystal.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

Never trust me, but you are most delicately *seated* here, full of sweet delight and blandishment! an excellent air!
B. Jonson, Poetaster, II. 1.

sea-tench (sē'tench), *n.* The black sea-bream, *Cantharus lineatus*. [Dublin county, Ireland.]

sea-thong (sē'thōng), *n.* One of several species of cord-like or thong-like seaweeds, as *Himantalia torca*, *Chorda filum*, etc. See *Chorda*, *Himantalia*, *Laminariaceae*.

sea-thorn (sē'thōrn), *n.* Same as *pustule of the sea* (which see, under *pustule*).

sea-thrift (sē'thrift), *n.* See *thrift*.

seating (sē'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *seat, v.*] 1. The act of placing on a seat; the act of furnishing with a seat or seats.—2. Textile material made for upholstering the seats of chairs, sofas, and the like; especially, haircloth.—3. *pl.* In *mech.*, collectively, the various fitted supports of the parts of a structure or of a machine.—4. In *ship-building*, that part of the floor which rests on the keel.

When the frames are perpendicular to the keel, the beveling of the *seating* of the floors, i. e. the angle between the plane of the side of timber and the keel, is a right angle.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 46.

sea-titling (sē'tit'ling), *n.* The shore-pipit or sea-lark, *Anthus aquaticus* or *obscurus*. See *rock-pipit*. [Local, Eng.]

seat-lock (sēt'lok), *n.* In railroad-cars, etc., a form of lock for holding the back of a reversible seat in position.

sea-toad (sē'tōd), *n.* 1. The sea-frog, fishing-frog, or angler, *Lophius piscatorius*, a fish. See cut under *angler*.—2. The toadfish, *Batrachus tau*.—3. The sculpin.—4. The great spider-crab, *Hyas araneus*. *Wood*.

sea-tortoise (sē'tōr'tis), *n.* A marine tortoise; a sea-turtle.

sea-toss (sē'tos), *n.* A toss overboard into the sea: as, give it a *sea-toss*. [Colloq.]

sea-tossed, sea-tost (sē'tost), *a.* Tossed by the sea.

In your imagination hold
This stage the ship, upon whose deck
The *sea-tost* Pericles appears to speak.
Shak., Pericles, III., Prol., I. 60.

seat-rail (sēt'rāl), *n.* In furniture, one of the horizontal members of the frame which forms, or supports the seat, as in a chair or a sofa.

sea-trout (sē'trout), *n.* 1. Any catadromous trout or char, as the common brook-trout of the United States, *Salvelinus fontinalis*.—2. A kind of weakfish; any one of the four species of sciaenoid fishes of the genus *Cynoscion* which occur along the coast of the middle and southern United States. One of them is the squeteague. Also, sometimes, *salmon-trout*. See cut under *weakfish*.—3. Another sciaenoid fish, *Atractosteomus nobilis*, related to the weakfish of the Atlantic States. Also called *white sea-bass*. [California].—4. A chiroid fish, as *Hexagrammus decagrammus*, of the Pacific coast of the United States: same as *rock-trout*, 2.

sea-trumpet (sē'trum'pet), *n.* 1. A medieval musical instrument essentially similar to the monochord, but suggestive of the viol. It consisted of a wooden body about 6 feet long, flat in front, polygonal behind, and tapering from a somewhat large flat base, which could be rested on the floor, to a short thick neck, terminating in a head with a tuning-screw. It had but one large string, made of gut, stretched over a peculiar bridge, and tuned to a low pitch, usually about that of the second C below middle C. The bridge was made so as to rest firmly on only one foot, the other being free to vibrate upon the body. The instrument was played with a large bow, like that of a violoncello. The tones used were the natural harmonics of the string, produced by lightly touching the nodes. Its scale therefore coincided with that of the trumpet; and this fact, taken in connection with its general shape, probably suggested its name. It was used for both sacred and secular music, both alone and in sets of three or four. It was especially common in nunneries as an accompaniment for singing, since its tones corresponded in pitch with those of the female voice. The latest specimens date from early in the eighteenth century. The instrument is important in connection with the development of the viol. Also *marine trumpet*, *tromba marina*, *nuns'-fiddle*, etc.

2. In *bot.*, a large seaweed, *Ecklonia buccinalis*, of the southern ocean. It has a stem often more than 20 feet in height, crowned by a fan-shaped cluster of fronds, each 12 feet or more in length. The stem is hollow in the upper part, and when dried is frequently used as a trumpet by the native herdsmen of the Cape of Good Hope, whence the name. It is also used as a siphon. Also called *trumpetweed*.

3. A large marine gastropod of the genus *Triton*.

seat-stand (sē'tstand), *n.* In a railroad-car, a support, generally made of metal, for the end of the seat next the aisle.

seat-stone (sēt'stōn), *n.* Same as *seat-earth*.

sea-turn (sē'tēr'n), *n.* A gale or breeze coming from the sea, generally accompanied by thick weather.

sea-turtle¹ (sē'tēr'tl), *n.* [*< sea¹ + turtle¹*] The sea-pigeon, or black guillemot, *Uria grylle*. See cut under *guillemot*.

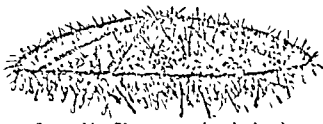
sea-turtle (*sē'tūr'tl*), *n.* [*sea* + *turtle*]. Any marine chelonian; a sea-tortoise. These all have the limbs formed as flippers. Some furnish the tortoise-shell of commerce; others are famous among epicures. The leading forms are the hawksbill, leatherback, loggerhead, and green turtle.

sea-worm (*sē't-wērm*), *n.* A pinworm commonly infesting the fundament. See cut under *Oxyuris*.

sea-umbrella (*sē'um-brē'l'i*), *n.* A pennatulaceous polyp of the genus *Umbellularia*.

sea-unicorn (*sē'ū-ni-kōrn*), *n.* The narwhal, *Monodon monoceros*: so called from the single horn-like tusk of the male, sometimes 8 feet long. See cuts under *Monodon* and *narwhal*.

sea-urchin (*sē'ūr'chīn*), *n.* An echinoid; any member of the *Echinoidea*; a sea-egg or sea-hedgehog. Many of the leading forms have popular designations or vernacular names, as heart-urchins, *Spatangidae*; helmet-urchins, *Galeritidae*; shield-urchins, *Scutellidae*; turban-urchins, *Cidaridae*. The common green sea-urchin of New England is *Strongylocentrotus drobachensis* (figured under the generic word). A purple sea-urchin is *Arbacia punctulata*. *Toxopneustes franciscorum* is a Californian sea-urchin used for food by Indians, and the common European one figured under *Echinus* is classic in the annals of gastronomy. The species here figured is



Sea urchin (*Phormes ma luteolentum*).

flatter and less prickly than usual; still flatter ones are those known as *cake-urchins*, *sand-dollars*, etc. (See *sand-dollar*.) Some sea-urchins have spines several inches long, and in others the spines become heavy clubs. Sea-urchins, like sea anemones, are common objects on most sea-coasts, and their dry tests, usually lacking the spines, are often of beautiful tints. See *Echinus*, also cuts under *ambulacrum*, *Anachites*, *cake-urchin*, *Cidaris*, *Clypeastridae*, *Echinoida*, *Echinometra*, *Echinostauridae*, *Echinus*, *Eucopa*, *lancet*, *petalostichous*, and *Strongylocentrotus*.

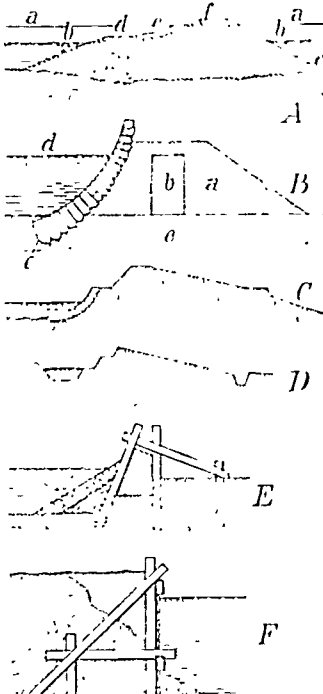
sea-valve (*sē'valv*), *n.* Any one of several valves in the bottom or side of a steamship communicating with the sea below the water-line.

sea-vampire (*sē'vam'pīr*), *n.* A devil-fish or manta.

seave (*sēv*), *n.* [Also written *seave*; < ME. *seave* = *leel*, *sef* = Dan. *sir* = Sw. *saf*, a rush. Cf. *siert*.] 1. A rush. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 327.—2. A wick made of rush.

seavent, **seaventeent**, etc. Obsolete spellings of *seven*, *seventeen*, etc.

sea-view (*sē'vū*), *n.* A prospect at sea or of the sea, or a picture representing a scene at sea; a marine view.



A Plymouth (England) breakwater: *a*, *a*, level of the top, *b*, *b*, low water at spring tide, *c*, bottom, *d*, foreshore, *e*, *e*, slope, *f*, top of sea-dike, *g*, the sea-bottom, *h*, rubble, *i*, core, *j*, *j*, core of stone, *k*, sea level, *l*, and *m*, Section of dike of angle of Zuid-Plas, near Rotterdam, Holland. *n*, Dutch polder bank, consisting of sheet piling with earth filling, and an apron of rubble on the side toward the sea. *F*, Wall of sheet-piling at Havre, France, with earth embankment behind the piles.

seavy (*sē'vi*), *a.* [*seave* + *-y*]. Overgrown with rushes: as, *seavy* ground. *Ray*, Gloss. of North Country Words. [Prov. Eng.]

sea-wall (*sē'wāl*), *n.* [*ME. *sewall*, < AS. *seawall* (poet.), a cliff by the sea, a wall formed by the sea, < *se*, sea, + *wall*, wall.] 1. A strong wall or embankment on the shore, designed to prevent encroachments of the sea, to form a breakwater, etc. See cut in preceding column.—2. An embankment of stones thrown up by the waves on a shore.

sea-walled (*sē'wāld*), *a.* Surrounded or defended by the sea. [Rare.]

When our sea-walled garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, iii. 4. 43.

sea-wand (*sē'wōnd*), *n.* See *hanger*, 7.

seawane, **seawant** (*sē'wān*, -*wānt*), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Wampum.

This (Indian money) was nothing more nor less than strings of beads wrought of clams, periwinkles, and other shell-fish, and called *seawant* or *wampum*.
Irving, *Kluckerbocker*, p. 232.

seaward, **seawards** (*sē'wārd*, -*wārdz*), *adv.* [*< sea* + *-ward*.] Toward the sea.

The rock rushed seaward with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyss the boaster bore.
Fenton, in *Pope's Odyssey*, iv. 681.

seaward (*sē'wārd*), *a.* [*< seaward*, *adv.*] 1. Directed toward the sea.

Those loving papers, where friends send
With glad grief to your seaward steps farewell.
Donne, *Fomics*, *Epistles*, To Sir Henry Wotton, at his going
[Ambassador to Venice].

2*f*. Fresh from the sea.

White heryuge in a diche, if hit be seaward & freshe.
Babees Book (E. L. T. S.), p. 161.

seaware (*sē'wār*), *n.* [Also *seacore*, dial. *seacore*; < ME. **seaware*, < AS. *sēwār* (found only in the form *sēwaur*, an error for **sēwaur*), < *sē*, sea, + *wār*, weed; see *ware*.] Seaweed; especially, the larger, coarser kinds of algae that are thrown up by the sea and used as manure, etc.

sea-washballs (*sē'wosh bālz*), *n. pl.* The egg-cases of the whelk *Buccinum undatum*. [Local, Eng.]

sea-water (*sē'wātēr*), *n.* [*< ME. seawater*, < AS. *sēwator*, < *sē*, sea, + *wator*, water.] The salt water of the sea or ocean. See *ocean*.

Sea water shalt thou drink. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2. 162.

sea-wax (*sē'waks*), *n.* Same as *maltha*.

seaway (*sē'wā*), *n.* *Naut.*, progress made by a vessel through the waves.—In a seaway, in the position of a vessel where a moderately heavy sea is running.

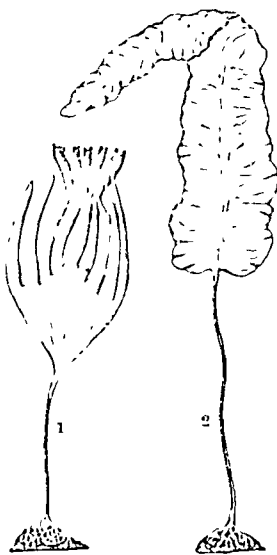
seaweed (*sē'wēd*), *n.* Any plant or plants growing in the sea; more particularly, any member of the class *Algae*. They are very abundant, especially in warm seas, and are often exceedingly delicate and beautiful. See *Algae*. Seaweeds also cut under *air cell*, *conjugation*, *Fucus*, *gulfweed*, and *Micropus*. Also called *seamoss*.—**Seaweed-bath**, a bath made by adding to sea-water an infusion of *Fucus vesiculosus*.—**Seaweed-fern**, the fern *Scopolopendrium vulgare*.

sea-whip (*sē'hwip*), *n.* A gorgonaceous alcyonarian polyp of slender, straight or spiral, and little-branched or branchless shape; any alcyonarian of such form, as black coral. See *Antipathes*.

sea-whipcord (*sē'hwip'kōrd*), *n.* The common seaweed *Chorda filum*. See *sea-thong*, *sea-lace*.

sea-whiplash (*sē'hwip'lash*), *n.* Same as *sea-whipcord*.

sea-whistle (*sē'hwis'tl*), *n.* The common seaweed *Ascophyllum nodosum* (*Fucus nodosus* of authors): so named because the bladders or



Seaweeds.
1. *Laminaria digitata*. 2. *L. longicruris*.

vesicles in the continuity of the frond are used by children as whistles.

sea-wife (*sē'wif*), *n.* 1. A kind of wrasse, *Labrus vetula*, a labroid fish.—2. The fish *Acantholabrus yarelli*.

sea-willow (*sē'wil'ō*), *n.* A gorgonaceous polyp of the genus *Gorgonia*, as *G. anceps* and others, with slender flexible branches like withes or osier.

sea-wind (*sē'wind*), *n.* A wind blowing from the sea. See *sea-breeze*.

sea-wing (*sē'wing*), *n.* 1. A wing-shell. See *Pinna*.—2. A sail. [Rare.]

Antony
Claps on his sea-wing, and, like a doting mallard,
Leaving the fight in height, flies after her.
Shak., *A. and C.*, iii. 10. 20.

sea-withwind (*sē'with'wind*), *n.* A species of bindweed, *Convolvulus Soldanella*; sea-bells.

sea-wold (*sē'wōld*), *n.* A wold-like tract under the sea. [Rare.]

We would run to and fro, and hide and seek,
On the broad sea-wolds. *Tennyson*, *The Mermaid*.

sea-wolf (*sē'wulf*), *n.* 1. The wolf-fish, *Anarhichus lupus*.—2. The bass *Labrax lupus*. See *bass* (a).—3. The sea-elephant or the sealion. [Now rare.]—4. A viking; a pirate.

Sullenly answered Ulf,
The old sea-wolf.

Longfellow, *Wayside Inn*, *Musical's Tale*, xix.

sea-woodcock (*sē'wid'kok*), *n.* The European bar-tailed godwit. See cut under *Limosa*.

sea-woodlouse (*sē'wūd'lous*), *n.* 1. An isopod of the family *Asellidae*; a sea-slater. Also *sea-louse*.—2. A chiton, or coat-of-mail shell: so called from resembling the isopods named woodlice. See cut under *Chitonida*.

seawore (*sē'wōr*), *n.* Same as *seacore*.

sea-worm (*sē'wērm*), *n.* A marine annelid; a free errant worm of salt water, as distinguished from a sedentary or a terrestrial worm; a nereid. The species are very numerous, and the name has no specific application.

sea-wormwood (*sē'wērm'wūd*), *n.* A saline plant, *Artemisia maritima*, found on the shores of Europe and North Africa, also occupying large tracts in the region of the Black and Caspian seas.

sea-worn (*sē'wōrn*), *a.* Worn or abraded by the sea. *Drayton*.

seaworthiness (*sē'wēr'thi-nes*), *n.* Seaworthy character or condition; fitness as regards structure, equipment, lading, crew, etc., for encountering the perils of the sea.

seaworthy (*sē'wēr'thi*), *a.* In fit condition to encounter stormy weather at sea; staunch and well adapted for voyaging; as, a *seaworthy* ship.

Dull the voyage was with long delays,
The vessel scarce seaworthy.
Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

sea-wrack (*sē'rak*), *n.* 1. Same as *grass-wrack*.—2. Coarse seaweeds of any kind that are cast upon the sea-shore, such as *Fucus*, *Laminariaceae*, etc.; seaweed. See *wrack*, *fucus*.

seax, *n.* [AS. *seax*, a knife; see *sax*.] 1. A curved one-edged sword or war-knife used by Germanic and Celtic peoples; specifically, the largest weapon of this sort, having a blade sometimes 20 inches in length.

They invited the British to a parley and banquet on Salisbury Plain; where suddenly drawing out their seaxes, concealed under their long coats—being crooked swords, the emblem of their indirect proceedings—they made their innocent guests with their blood pay the shots of their entertainment.
Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, I. v. 25.

Their arms and weapons, helmet and mail-shirt, tall spear and javelin, sword and *seax*, the short, broad dagger that hung at each warrior's girdle, gathered to them much of the legend and the art which gave color and poetry to the life of Englishmen.
J. R. Green, *Hist. Eng. People*, I. i.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a weapon more or less like the above, but often approaching the form of a similar, to distinguish it from which it is then engrafted at the back.

sebaceous (*sē-bā'shius*), *a.* [= F. *sebace*, < L. *sebum*, *sebum*, tallow, suet, grease.] 1. Pertaining to tallow or fat; made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter; fatty.

—2. In *bot.*, having the appearance of tallow, grease, or fat; as, the *sebaceous* secretions of some plants. *Henslow*.—3. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Fatty; oily; greasy; unctuous; as, *sebaceous* substances; specifically noting the secretion of the sebaceous follicles. (b) Secreting, containing, or conveying sebaceous matter; as, a *sebaceous* follicle, gland, or duct.—**Sebaceous cyst**, a tumor formed from a sebaceous gland, its duct

having been obstructed and the secretion accumulated, this being accompanied by overgrowth of the epithelial lining of the sac and the surrounding connective tissue.—**Sebaceous gland, crypt, or follicle**, a cutaneous gland of small size, opening usually into a hair-follicle, and secreting a greasy substance which lubricates the hair and the skin. Such structures are almost universal among the higher vertebrates, and of many special kinds, though all of one general character. In man they are especially notable on the face, being represented by the pores in the skin, which when stopped with a morbidly consistent secretion produce the unsightly black specks called *comedones*. The Meibomian follicles of the eyelids, the preputial follicles of the penis, the anal or subcutaneous pouch of the badger, etc., are similar structures. The rump-gland of birds is an enormous sebaceous gland. (See *Crocodon*.) The mammary glands are allied structures, and apparently derived from sebaceous glands. The scent-glands of various animals, as the musk, beaver, civet, badger, etc., are all of like character. They serve to keep the skin in order, attract the sexes, repel enemies, etc. See *castor*, *civet*, *musk*, and *ent* under *hair*.—**Sebaceous humor**, an oily matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, which serves to lubricate the hairs and the skin. Also called *sebum*, *sebum cutaneum*, and *emegma*.—**Sebaceous tumor**, (a) A sebaceous cyst. See above. (b) Same as *pearl-tumor*, 2.

sebatic (sē-bas'ik), *a.* [= *F. sébaticque*; as *sebaticus* (cous) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to fat; obtained from fat: as, *sebatic acid* ($C_{10}H_{18}O_4$), an acid obtained from olein. It crystallizes in white, nacreous, very light needles or laminae resembling those of benzoic acid. Also *sebic*.

Se-Baptist (sē-bap'tist), *n.* [*L. se. onesell*, + *LL. baptistes*, baptist: see *baptist*.] One who baptizes himself; specifically, a member of a small religious body which separated from the Brownists early in the seventeenth century: said to have been founded by John Smyth, who first baptized himself and then his followers.

Sebastes (sē-bas'tēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Cuvier, 1829), < *Gr. σεβαστός*, reverend, august, < *σεβας*, feel awe or fear.] A genus of scorpenoid fishes, with few species, of northern seas. It was employed first for *Scorpenidae* with a scaly head and without filaments, but by recent ichthyologists it is restricted to species with 15 dorsal spines and 31 vertebrae, inhabiting the North Atlantic, and typical of the *Sebasti-*



Rare fish, or Norway haddock (*Sebastes maximus*)

na. *S. marinus*, of both coasts of the North Atlantic, is the reddish, rose-fish, red-snapper, Norway haddock, or hemdurgan, of a nearly uniform orange-red color.

Sebastiania (sē-bas-ti-ā-ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Sprengel, 1821), named after Antonio Sebastiani, who wrote (1813–19) on the plants of Rome.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceae*, tribe *Crotoneae*, and subtribe *Hippomaneae*. It is characterized by monocious flowers without a disk and with minute floral bracts, a three- to five-parted calyx, the stamens usually two or three, the ovary three-celled, with spreading or revolute undivided styles and with three orules. There are about 40 species, natives chiefly of Brazil, with two in the tropics of the Old World, and another, *S. lucida*, known as *crabwood* or *poisonwood*, in the West Indies and Florida. They are usually slender shrubs, with small and narrow alternate leaves and slender racemes, which are terminal or also lateral, and consist of many minute staminate flowers, usually with a single larger solitary pistillate flower below.

Sebastichthys (sē-bas-tik'this), *n.* [*NL.* (Gill, 1862), < *Gr. σεβαστός*, reverend, august, + *ἰχθῆς*, a fish.] A genus of scorpenoid fishes, with 13 dorsal spines, 27 vertebrae, and moderate lower jaw. About 40 species inhabit the North Pacific. They are chiefly known as *rockfish* and *rock-cod*. They are of rather large size and varied, often brilliant, colors. All are ovoviviparous, and bring forth young about half an inch long. They have many local designations. See cuts under *corair*, *priest-fish*, and *rockfish*.

Sebastinae (sē-bas-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sebastes* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of scorpenoid fishes, typified by the genus *Sebastes*, having the vertebrae increased in number (12 abdominal, 15 to 19 caudal), and the dorsal commencing over the operculum. The species are Paracetalian, and most numerous in the North Pacific. See *rockfish*.

sebastine (sē-bas'tin), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A scorpenoid fish of the subfamily *Sebastinae*.

II. *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sebastinae*.

Sebastodes (sē-bas-tō'dēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Gill, 1861), < *Sebastes* + *Gr. ἰδός*, form.] A genus of scorpenoid fishes, containing one species, differing from *Sebastichthys* by the very prominent chin and minute scales.

sebastoid (sē-bas'toid), *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sebastinae*; like the genus *Sebastes*.

sebastomania (sē-bas-tō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [*Gr. σεβασμός*, reverend, august, + *μανία*, madness.] Religious insanity. Wharton. [Rare.]

Sebastopol goose. See *goose*.

Sebat, Shebat (se-, she-bat'), *n.* [Heb.] The fifth month of the Jewish civil year, and the eleventh of the sacred or ecclesiastical year, corresponding to the latter part of January and the first part of February. Zech. i. 7.

sebate (sē'bāt), *n.* [= *F. sebate* = *Sp. Pg. scabato*; as *L. sebum*, tallow, + *-ate*.] In chem., a salt formed by sebatic acid and a base.

sebesten, sebestan (sē-bes'ten, -tan), *n.* [Also *sepiatan*; = *OF. sebestē*, *F. sebeste* = *Sp. sebesten*, the tree, *sebesta*, the fruit, = *Pg. sebeste*, *sebesteira*, the tree, *sebesta*, the fruit (*NL. sebesten*), = *It. sebesten*, < *Ar. sebestān*, Pers. *sapistān*, the fruit *sebesten*.] A tree of the genus *Cordia*; also, its plum-like fruit. There are two species. *C. Myxa*, the more important, is found from Egypt to India and tropical Australia; the other is the East Indian *C. alligata* (*C. latifolia*). In the East their dried fruit is used medicinally for its depurative properties, it was formerly so used in Europe. In India the natives pickle the fresh fruit. Also called *Asiatic* or *sebesten plum*.

sebic (sē'bik), *a.* [*L. sebum*, tallow, grease, + *-ic*.] Same as *sebatic*.

sebiferous (sē-bif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. sebum*, tallow, grease, + *ferri* = *E. bear*.] In anat., bot., and zool., sebaceous; sebarious.—**Sebiferous gland.** Same as *sebaceous gland* (which see, under *sebaceous*).

sebilla (sē-hil'ā), *n.* [= *OF. seville*, *F. sébile*, a basket, pannier, wooden bowl; origin unknown.] In ston-cutting, a wooden bowl for holding the sand and water used in sawing, grinding, polishing, etc.

sebiptarous (sē-bip'a-rus), *a.* [*L. sebum*, tallow, grease, + *ptaric*, produce.] Producing sebaceous matter; sebiferous; sebaceous, as a follicle or gland.

sebka (sēh'kai), *n.* [Also *sebkha*; *Ar. (?)*.] A name given in northern Africa to the dry bed of a salt lake, or to an area covered with an incrustation of salt: a salt-marsh. Compare *shott*.

At last its dwindling current bends westward to the *sebkha* (salt marsh) of Debaya. Enayc. Brit., XVI. 832.

seborrhea, seborrhœa (sē-bō-rō-ē), *n.* [*NL. seborrhœa*, < *L. sebum*, tallow (see *sebaceous*), + *Gr. ροια*, a flow, < *ρνι*, flow.] A disease of the sebaceous glands, characterized by excessive and perverted excretion. It is divisible into *seborrhea oleosa* and *seborrhea siccæ*, the former covering the skin with an oily coating, and the latter presenting crusts of the dried secretion.—**Seborrhea genitalium**, the accumulation of a cheesy excretion under the prepuce in the male, and within the labia in the female.

seborrhœic, seborrhœic (sē-bō-rō-ē'ik), *a.* [*Seborrhœa* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, seborrhœa.

Sebuzean (sē-bū-ān), *n.* [*LGr. Σεβυζαίοι*.] One of a sect of Samaritans who kept the sacred festivals at dates different from those prescribed in the Jewish ritual.

sebum (sē'būm), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. sebum*, tallow: see *sebaceous*. Cf. *sevim*.] The secretion of the sebaceous glands. Also *sebum cutaneum*.—**Sebum palpebrale**, the secretion of the Meibomian glands.—**Sebum præputiale, smegma.**

sebudny, sebudnee (sē-būn'di, -dē), *n.* [Also *sibudny*; < *Hind. sibāndi*, Telugu *sibbandi*, irregular soldiery.] In the East Indies, an irregular or native soldier or local militiaman, generally employed in the service of the revenue and police departments; also, collectively, local militia or police.

I found him in the command of a regiment of *sebudnees*, or native militia. Hon. R. Lindsay, Anecdotes of an Indian Life, II. note.

The employment of these people . . . as *sebudny* is advantageous. Wellington Despatches (ed. 1837), II. 170. (Yule and Burnell.)

Sec., sec. An abbreviation of *secretary*, *secant*, *second*, *section*, etc.

sec. An abbreviation of *secundum*, according to.

secability (sek-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*LL. secabilitas* (t-s), capacity for being cut, < *secabilis*, that may be cut, < *L. secare*, cut.] Capability of being cut or divided into parts.

It is possible that it [matter] may not be indefinitely divisible; that there may be a limit to the successive division or *secability* of its parts. Graham, Chemistry, I. 133.

Secale (sē-kā'lō), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737), < *L. secale*, rye, < *secare*, cut: see *secant*.] A genus of grasses, including rye, of the tribe *Hordeae* and subtribe *Triticeae*. It is characterized by its crowded cylindrical spike of compressed spikelets, which

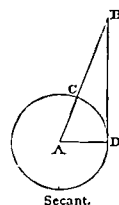
have the flat side sessile against a hollowed joint of the main axis of the plant, and which are commonly but two-flowered. The flowering glume is tipped with a long awn formed from the five nerves, of which the lateral are obscure on the inner face and conspicuous on the outer. The 2 species have been long spontaneous in western and central Asia, and also in the Mediterranean region, where 3 or 4 native varieties are by some considered distinct species. All are erect annual grasses with flat leaves and dense terminal bearded spikes. The *secale cornutum* of pharmacy, used in obstetric practice, is merely the common rye affected with ergot. See *rye*.

Secamone (sek-ā-mō'nē), *n.* [*NL.* (R. Brown, 1808).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceae*, type of the tribe *Secamoneae*. It is distinguished from the other genus, *Toxocarpus*, by the usually dextrorsely overlapping lobes of the wheel-shaped and five-parted corolla, and by the simple scales of the crown with distinct straight or incurved tips. There are about 24 species, natives of the tropics in Africa, Asia, and Australia, extending to South Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They are much-branched shrubby climbers, bearing opposite leaves which are often punctate with pellucid dots. The small flowers are borne in axillary cymes. Some species secrete an acrid principle, useful in medicine. The roots of *S. emetica* are employed in India as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

Secamoneæ (sek-ā-mō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Endlicher, 1836), < *Secamone* + *-æe*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceae*. It is characterized by the two minute globular pollen-masses within each anther-cell and by the inflexed membrane which terminates each anther. It includes the 2 genera *Secamone* (the type) and *Toxocarpus*, both natives principally of Asia and Africa within the tropics, with perhaps a third genus, *Geranthus*, of the East Indies.

secancy (sē'kan-si), *n.* [*secant* (t) + *-cy*.] A cutting or intersection: as, the point of *secancy* of one line with another.

secant (sē'kant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. sécant* = *Sp. Pg. It. secante* = *D. secans* = *G. secante* = *Sw. Dan. sekant*, < *L. secant* (t-s), ppr. of *seccare*, cut, = *Teut. √ sag*, *seg*, in *AS. sagu*, a saw, *sigthe*, a scythe, etc. From the *L. seccare* are also ult. *section*, *sector*, etc., *bisect*, *dissect*, *ersect*, *intersect*, *prosect*, *resect*, *trisect*, *insect*, *scion*, *sickle*, *risk*, etc.] I. *a.* Cutting; dividing into two parts.—**Secant plane**, a plane cutting a surface or solid.



II. *n.* 1. A line which cuts a figure in any way.—2. Specifically, in *trigon.*, a line from the center of a circle through one extremity of an arc (whose secant it is said to be) to the tangent from the other extremity of the same arc; or the ratio of this line to the radius; the reciprocal of the cosine. Abbreviated *sec.*—**Double secant.** See *double*.—**Secant of an angle**, a trigonometrical function, the reciprocal of the cosine, equal to the ratio of the hypotenuse to a leg of a right triangle when these include the angle.—**Secant of an arc**, a line drawn normally outward from one extremity of the arc of a circle until it meets the tangent from the other extremity. This use of the term was introduced in 1833 by the Danish mathematician Thomas Finke.

secco (sek'kō), *n.* and *a.* [*It.*, = *F. sec*, dry, < *L. siccus*, dry.] I. *n.* In the *fine arts*, same as *tempera painting* (which see, under *tempera*). Also called *fresco secco*.

II. *a.* In music, unaccompanied; plain. See *recitative*.

secede (sē-sēd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *seceded*, ppr. *seceding*. [*L. secedere*, pp. *secessus*, go away, withdraw, < *se-*, apart, + *cedere*, go, go away: see *cede*.] To go apart; retire; withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; separate one's self from others or from some association; specifically, to withdraw from a political or religious organization: as, certain ministers *seceded* from the Church of Scotland about the year 1733; certain of the United States of America attempted to *secede* and form an independent government in 1860–61.

seceder (sē-sēd'ēr), *n.* [*secede* + *-er*.] 1. One who secedes or withdraws from communion or association with an organization.—2. [*ecp.*] A member of the Secession Church in Scotland. See *Secession Church*, under *secession*.—**Original Seceders, United Original Seceders**, religious denominations in Scotland, offshoots, more or less remote, from branches of the Secession Church.

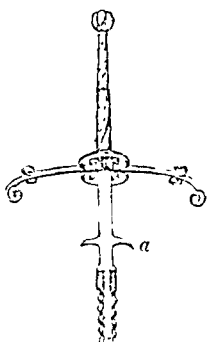
secern (sē-sēr'n'), *v. t.* and *i.* [*L. seccare*, pp. *seccatus*, sunder, separate, < *se-*, apart, + *cernere*, divide, separate: see *concern*, *decern*, *discern*, etc., and cf. *secret*, *secrete*.] 1. To separate.

A viscerat and tubular system, with a *seccerning* or separating cellular arrangement. J. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 95.

2. To distinguish.

Averroes *seccerns* a sense of titillation and a sense of hunger and thirst. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxvii.

Second coming, in *theol.*, the second coming of Christ; the second advent.—**Second controller**, *See controller*, 2.—**Second cousin**. *See cousin*, 2.—**Second curvature**. *See curvature*.—**Second-day**, Monday, the second day of the week; so called by members of the Society of Friends.—**Second death**. *See death*.—**Second dentition**, in diphyodont mammals, the set of teeth which replaces the first or milk dentition; the permanent dentition of any such mammal; also, the period during which this dentition is acquired, in man ranging from the sixth to the twentieth year, or later, when the last molar (wisdom-tooth) comes into functional position.—**Second distance**, in *painting*, the part of a picture between the foreground and background.—**Second ditch**, energy, extreme. *See the nouns*.—**Second figure of syllogism**. *See figure*, 9.—**Second flour**, fluxion, furrows, intention, inversion, iron, joint, man, matter, notion, pedal. *See the nouns*.—**Second guard**, an additional or outer guard of a sword. (a) In the two-handed sword, or spadone, a pair of hooks or projections slightly curved toward the point, forged with the blade itself, and separating the heel from the sharpened part of the blade. *See spadone*. (b) In rapiers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the outer defense beyond the cross-guard, formed of a ring surrounding the blade, a cross, pair of shells, or the like.—**Second nerve**. Same as *optic nerve* (which see, under *optic*).—**Second position**. *See position*, 4 and 10.—**Second probation**, a second trial which some theologians suppose will be given in another life to those who have refused to repent and accept the gospel in this life. *See probation*.—**Second scent**, shift, sight. *See the nouns*.—**Second substance**, general substance; a thing generally considered, as man in general.—**To get one's second breath** or wind. *See breath*.—**To play second fiddle**. *See fiddle*.



Two-handed sword, with Second Guard a; 16th century.

II. *n.* 1. The one next after the first in order, place, time, rank, value, quality, or importance; that one of any two considered relatively which follows or comes immediately after the other.

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor Should hazard such a place as his own second With one of an ingraft infirmity.

Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 143.

2. In *music*: (a) A tone on the next or second diatonic degree above or below a given tone; the next tone in a diatonic series. (b) The interval between any tone and a tone on the next degree above or below. (c) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described. (d) In a scale, the second tone from the bottom: solmized *re*. The typical interval of the second is that between the first and second tones of the major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 8:9. Such a second is called *major*, and also the *greater* or *acute major second*, to distinguish it from the second between the second and third tones of the scale, whose ratio is 9:10, and which is called the *less* or *grave major second*. Both of these contain two half-steps. A second a half-step shorter than the above is called *minor*, and one a half-step longer is called *augmented*. All kinds of seconds are classed as dissonances. Both varieties of major second are also called *whole steps*, *whole tones*, or simply *tones*; and a minor second is also called a *half-step* or *minor tone*. *See interval*. (e) A second voice or instrument—that is, one whose part is subordinate to or lower than another of the same kind; specifically, a second violin or second soprano; popularly, an alto. (f) Same as *seconda*.

Sometimes he sings *second* to her, sometimes she sings *second* to him; and it is a fragmentary kind of thing—a line, or a voice, or merely the humming of the tune.

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, III.

3. *pl.* That which is of second grade or quality; hence, any inferior or baser matter.

Take thou my oblation, poor but free,
Which is not mix'd with seconds.

Shak., Sonnets, cxxv

Specifically—(a) A coarse kind of flour, or the bread made from it.

We buy a pound of bread, that's two-pence farthing—best *seconds*, and a farthing's worth of dripping.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

(b) Acetic acid made from acetate of lime. 4. In *base-ball*, same as *second base*. *See base-ball*.—5. Another; another person; an inferior.

He which setteth a *second* in the place of God shall goe into hell. Az. 31.

The Koran, trans. in Purchas's Pilgrimage, p. 251.

6. One who assists and supports another; specifically, one who attends a principal in a duel or a pugilistic encounter, to advise or aid him, and see that all proceedings between the combatants are fair, and in accordance with

the rules laid down for the duel or the prize-ring.

I'll be your *second* with all my heart—and if you should get a quietus, you may command me entirely.

Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

The *seconds* left off fighting, and went to the assistance of their principals; and it was then, it was averred, that Gen. Macartney treacherously stabbed the Duke.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 195.

7t. Aid; help; assistance.

This *second* from his mother will well urge

Our late design, and spur on Caesar's rage.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2

Second of exchange. *See first of exchange*, under *exchange*.

second¹ (sek'un-dā-ri), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) secundar = Pr. segondar = Lat. secundar = Sp. Pg. segundar = It. secondare (= D. sekunderen = G. sekundiren = Dan. sekundere = Sw. sekundera)*, second, *< L. secundare*, direct favorably, adapt, accommodate, favor, further, second, *< secundus*, following, favorable, propitious: *see second*¹, *a.*] 1. To follow up; supplement.

You some permit

To *second* ill with ill, each elder worse,
And make them dread it, to the doers' thrift.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1. 14.

They intend to *second* their wicked Words, if ever they have Power, with more wicked Deeds.

Milton, Free Commonwealth.

2. To support; aid; forward; promote; back, or back up; specifically, to assist in a duel.

We have supplies to *second* our attempt.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 45.

Come, follow me, assist me, *second* me!

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

It is a mortifying circumstance, which greatly perplexes many a painstaking philosopher, that nature often refuses to *second* his most profound and elaborate efforts.

Freng, Knickerbocker, p. 40.

3t. In *music*, to sing second to.

Horse is my voice with crying, else a part

Sure would I bear, though rude; but, as I may,

With sobs and sighs I sing thy song.

L. Brynhell, Pastoral Eclogue.

4. In legislative and deliberative bodies, public meetings, etc., formally to express approval and support of (a motion, amendment, or proposal), as a preliminary to further discussion or to formal adoption.—5. In the British Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to put into temporary retirement, as an officer when he accepts civil employment under the crown. He is seconded after six months of such employment—that is, he loses military pay, but retains his rank, seniority, etc., in his corps. After being seconded for ten years, he must elect to return to military duty or to retire altogether. [Among military men generally pronounced sek-kond ed or sek-kund ed.]

second² (sek'un-dā-ri), *n.* [= *D. sekonde, < F. seconde = Pr. segonda = Sp. Pg. segundo = It. secondo = G. sekunde = Eccl. sekunda = Dan. Sw. sekund, < ML. secunda*, a second, abbr. of *minuta secunda*, 'second minute,' i. e. second small division, distinguished from *minuta prima*, 'first minute,' prime (see *minute*); fem. of *L. secundus*, second: *see second*¹. Cf. *prime*.] The sixtieth part of a minute. (a) The sixtieth part of a minute of time—that is, the second division, next to the hour; hence, loosely, a very short time. (b) The sixtieth part of a minute of a degree—that is, the second division, next to the degree. A degree of a circle and an hour of time are each divided into 60 minutes, and each minute is divided into 60 seconds, usually marked 60" for subdivisions of the degree, and 60s. for seconds of time. *See degree*, 8 (b), and *minute*, 2.

second-adventist (sek'un-dā-ri-ven-tist), *n.* One who believes in the second coming of Christ to establish a personal kingdom on the earth; a premillennarian; more specifically, one of an organized body of such believers, embracing several branches, with some differences in creed and organization. *See second advent*, under *advent*. **secondarily** (sek'un-dā-ri-li), *adv.* [*< ME. secundarilie; < secondary + -ly*.] 1. In a secondary or subordinate manner; not primarily or originally.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel them *secondarily* to a sloping motion.

Str K. Digby.

2. *Secondly*; in the second place.

Raymonde swore again *secondarily*

That never no day forswore he would be he.

Rom. of Partenay (L. T. S.), I. 512.

First apostles, *secondarily* prophets, thirdly teachers.

1 Cor. xii. 28.

secondariness (sek'un-dā-ri-nes), *n.* Secondary or subordinate character, quality, or position.

The primariness and *secondariness* of the perception.

Norris.

Full of a girl's sweet sense of *secondariness* to the object of her love.

The Century, XXVII. 70.

secondary (sek'un-dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *secondarie*, *secundarie*, *< ME. secundarie* (in adv.); = G. *sekundär* = Sw. *sekundär* = Dan. *sekundær*, *< OF. secundaire*, F. *secondaire* = Pr. *secundari* = Sp. Pg. *secundario* = It. *secondario*, *< L. secundarius*, of or belonging to the second class, second-class, second-rate, inferior, *< secundus*, second: *see second*¹.] I. *a.* 1. Of a second class or group; second, not merely as so counted, but in its own nature; appropriately reckoned as second; fulfilling a function similar to that which is primary, but less important: opposed to *primary* or *principal*. That which is secondary, properly speaking, differs from anything subsidiary or subordinate in that the latter only serves to enable the primary to fulfil its function, while the secondary thing fulfils a similar but less important function. Thus, a subsidiary purpose is a means to an ultimate end; but a secondary purpose or end is a weaker motive reinforcing a stronger one.

Qualities calide elementarie,

Knowne by the names of first & secundarie.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

The supreme power can never be said to be lodged in the original body of electors, but rather in those assemblies of secondary or tertiary electors who chose the representative.

Brougham.

Hence—2. Subordinate; inferior.

The work

Of *secondary* hands by task transfer'd

From Father to his Son.

Milton, P. L., v. 854.

3. In *ornith.*: (a) Of the second order, rank, row, or series, between the primary and the tertiary, as remiges or flight-feathers. *See cuts under covert*, *n.*, 6, and *bird*. (b) Pertaining to the secondaries: as, the *secondary* coverts. These are the largest and most conspicuous of the feathers of a bird's wing, and are divided into greater, median or middle, and lesser. *See cut under covert*, *n.*, 6. 4. In *mineral.*, subsequent in origin; produced by chemical change or by mechanical or other means after the original mineral was formed: said of cleavage, twinning, etc.: as, the *secondary* twinning sometimes developed in pyroxene and other species by pressure.—5. [*cap.*] In *palaeontol.*, same as *Mesozoic*.—**Secondary acids**, acids derived from organic acids by the substitution of two equivalents of an alcoholic radical for two of hydrogen.—**Secondary alcohol**. *See alcohol*, 3.—**Secondary amputation**, amputation of a limb, etc., performed after inflammatory complication or suppuration has set in.—**Secondary battery**, in *elect.* *See battery*.—**Secondary caputulum**, in *bot.*, one of the six smaller cells borne by each of the eight capules in the anthidium of the *Characeae*.—**Secondary cause**, a partial cause producing a small part of the effect; also, a less principal cause; one which aids the principal cause to produce the effect, as a premenstrual or premenstrual cause, or an instrument.—**Secondary caustic**. *See caustic*.—**Secondary charge**, in *her.*, a small charge of which a number are borne upon the field, originally as a mark of cadency and not of the achievement of the head of the family: these have generally decreased in number, sometimes to six or even fewer; but in some cases the escutcheon remains covered with them, and they are then blazoned *sans nombre* or *semé*.—**Secondary circle**. *See circle*.—**Secondary coil**, that coil of an inductorium in which the secondary currents are induced. It is of fine or coarse wire, and long or short, according as the potential of the induced current is to be higher or lower than that of the primary. *See induction*, 6.—**Secondary colors**, in a fanciful theory of colors formerly in some vogue, colors produced by the mixture of any two primary colors in equal proportions, as green, formed of blue and yellow, orange, of red and yellow, or purple, of red and blue. All this, however, is now discarded as inconsistent with fact; since yellow is not a primary color, the mixture of blue and yellow is never more than greenish, and after pink, etc.—**Secondary consciousness**, reflective consciousness; consciousness trained to self-observation.—**Secondary conveyance**. *See conveyance*.—**Secondary creditor**. *See creditor*.—**Secondary current**, in *elect.*, a momentary current induced in a closed circuit by a current of electricity passing through the same or a contiguous circuit at the beginning and also at the end of the passage of the primitive current.—**Secondary deviation**, dial. *See the nouns*.—**Secondary education**. *See education*, 1.—**Secondary embryo-sacs**, in *bot.*, certain chambers within the embryo-sac of gymnosperms within which the female elements are directly developed. *See corpuscle*, 3.—**Secondary end**. *See def.* 1.—**Secondary enlargement** (of mineral fragments), the growth of grains of quartz, feldspar, hornblende, etc., as in a fragmental rock, by gradual deposition of the material about the original fragment, the newer parts (secondary quartz, etc.) ordinarily having the same crystallographic orientation as the old: in this way complete quartz-crystals are sometimes formed from rounded grains in a sandstone.—**Secondary evidence**. *See evidence*.—**Secondary fever**, a febrile condition which recurs in certain affections, as in the maturation of smallpox.—**Secondary hemorrhage, hemorrhage occurring several days after a wound or operation.—**Secondary liber**, in *bot.*, liber formed on the outer face of a liber-bundle.—**Secondary linkage**, meridian, motion. *See the nouns*.—**Secondary mycelium**, in *bot.*, certain rhizoid attachments developed from the base of a sporophore, of the species. *See De Bary*.—**Secondary plane**, in *crystal.*, any plane on a crystal which is not one of the primary planes.—**Secondary planet**. *See planet*, 1.—**Secondary protallium**, in *bot.*, the supplementary or second protallium developed from the mucilaginous protoplasm which fills the basal part of the macrospore in the *Selaginella*. It is frequently separated from the**

true prothallium by a diaphragm. The secondary prothallium is called the *endoparasite* by some writers. — *Secondary pulse-wave*. See *pulse-wave*. — *Secondary qualities*. (a) In the *Aristotelian* philos., derived qualities of bodies: that is to say, all except hot and cold, wet and dry, which are the primary qualities of the elements—fire, earth, water, and air. The secondary qualities are properly fourteen in number—namely, heavy and light, dense and rare, thick and thin, hard and soft, sticky and friable, rough and smooth, coherent and alippery. Color, smell, and taste are also secondary qualities. (b) In *modern philos.*, since Galileo (who in 1623 calls the qualities known as primary "primal accidents") and Boyle (who in 1686 uses the term "secondary qualities, if I may so call them," in precisely the modern signification), affections of bodies; affective, patible, sensible qualities; imputed qualities; qualities of bodies relative to the organs of sense, as color, taste, smell, etc.: opposed to those characters (called *primary qualities*, though properly speaking they are not qualities at all) which we cannot imagine bodies as wanting. Sometimes called *secondary properties*.

Such qualities—which in truth are nothing in the objects themselves, but powers to produce various sensations in us by their primary qualities, i. e. by the bulk, figure, texture, and motion of their insensible parts, as colours, sounds, tastes, etc.—these I call *secondary qualities*.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. viii. § 10.

Secondary queen-poets. See *queen-poet*. — **Secondary redistribution**, a redistribution among the parts of an animal body and among the relative motions of the parts; an alteration of structure or function going on within the body. — **Secondary root**, in bot. See *root*. — **Secondary sexual characters**. See *sexual*. — **Secondary spores**, in bot., slender branches produced upon the promycelium of certain fungi, as *Tilletia caries*, which give rise to small sporidia. They are the same as the sporidia of De Bary. — **Secondary stems**, in bot., branches; the ramifications of the stem. — **Secondary strata**, in geol., the Mesozoic strata. See *Mesozoic*. — **Secondary syphilis**. See *syphilis*. — **Secondary tints**, in painting, tints of a subdued kind, such as umys. — **Secondary tone**, in music, same as *harmonic*. — **Secondary truth**, demonstrative truth. — **Secondary use**. See *use*. — **Secondary wood**, in bot., wood formed on the inner face of a liber-bundle.

II. n.; pl. *secondaries* (-riz). 1. A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another; one who occupies a subordinate or inferior position; specifically, a cathedral dignitary of the second rank, such as a minor canon, precentor, singing clerk, etc. The application of the title varies in different cathedrals.

I am too high-born to be properly a
To be a secondary at court.

Shak., *K. John*, v. 2. 70.

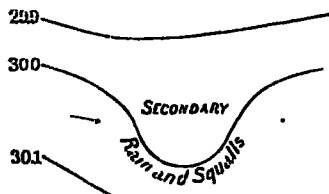
2. A thing which is of second or secondary position or importance, or is dependent on a primary: said of circles, planets, etc.

A man's wages, to prevent pauperism, should include, besides present subsistence, what Dr. Chalmers has called his *secondaries*.

Mauve, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 245.

Specifically—3. A secondary remex or flight-feather; one of the large quills of a bird's wing which are seated on the forearm, and intervene between the primaries and the tertiaries. They vary in number from six (in humming-birds) to forty or more (in albatrosses). See *cut* under *bird* and *covert*. — 4. In *entom.*, one of the posterior or hind wings of an insect, especially of a butterfly or moth. See *cut* under *Cirrophanus*. — 5. [cap.] In *geol.*, that part of the series of fossiliferous formations which lies between the Primary or Paleozoic and the Tertiary or Cenozoic. Same as *Mesozoic*, a word introduced by John Phillips after Paleozoic had become current. *Paleozoic* and *Mesozoic* are now terms in general use, but *Cenozoic*, corresponding to Tertiary, is much less common. Secondary as at present used by geologists has a quite different meaning from that which it originally had when introduced by Lehmman, about the middle of the eighteenth century. According to his classification, all rocks were divided into primitive, secondary, and alluvial. This classification was improved by Werner, who intercalated a "Transition series" between the primary and the secondary. See *Mesozoic*, *Paleozoic*, *Tertiary*, and *Transition*.

6. In *meteor.*, a subsidiary cyclonic circulation, generally on the border of a primary cyclone, accompanied by rain, thunder-storms, and



Typical Arrangement of Isobars in a Secondary

squalls: indicated on a weather-map by the bulging of an isobar toward the region of higher pressure.

second-best (sek'-und-best), *a.* Next to the best; of second quality; best except one.

Item—I give unto my wife my *second-best* bed, with the furniture.

Shak., *Last Will and Testament* (*Life*, xiii., Knight). I come into the *second-best* parlour after breakfast with my books . . . and a slate. *Diogenes*, David Copperfield, iv.

It is one of the prime weaknesses of a democracy to be satisfied with the *second-best* if it appear to answer the purpose tolerably well, and to be cheaper—as it never is in the long run. Lowell, *Oration*, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1888.

To come off *second-best*, to be defeated; get the worst of a contest. [Humorous.]

second-class (sek'-und-klas), *a.* 1. Belonging to the class next after the first: specifically noting railway-carriages, steamer accommodations, and the like: as, *second-class passengers*; a *second-class ticket*. — 2. Inferior, in any sense: as, a *second-class hotel*. — **Second-class matter**, in the postal system of the United States, mail-matter consisting of newspapers and other periodical publications, issued at stated intervals, and sent from the office of publication.

second-cut (sek'-und-kut), *a.* In *hardware*, noting files of a grade between bastard files and smooth files.

seconde (so-kond'), *n.* [F., < *second*, *second*; see *second*.] In *fencing*, a parry, thrust, counter, etc., on the fencing-floor. Probably it was at first the second defensive position assumed by a swordsman after drawing his weapon from the scabbard held in his left hand. Also spelled *secon*. See *prime*, *n.* 6.

We'll go through the whole exercise: carle, tierce, and secon.

Cotnam, *Jealous Wife*, iv.

secondor (sek'-un-der), *n.* [*< second* + -er.] One who seconds; one who approves and supports what another attempts, affirms, or proposes: as, the *secondor* of a motion.

second-hand (sek'-und-hand), *a.* and *n.* [*< second*, *hand*, in the phrase *at second hand* (which see, under *hand*).] 1. *a.* Received from another or a previous owner or user. (*a*) Not original. Some men build so much upon authorities they have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. Locke.

Those manners next
That fit us like a nature *second-hand*;
That fit us indeed the manners of the great.

Tennyson, *Walking to the Mall*.

(*b*) Not new; having been used or worn: as, a *second-hand* book, a *second-hand* cloth.

My brick, being *second-hand* once, required to be cleaned with a towel. Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 250.

2. Dealing in second-hand goods: as, a *second-hand* bookseller.

To point out, in the first instance, the particulars of the great at of the *Second Hand* trades—that in Clothing.

Meyheir, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 620.

Second-hand witness, a witness who can give only hearsay evidence.

II. n. Matter derived from previous users.

I expected to find some hints in the good *second-hand* of a respectable clerical publication.

De Morgan, *Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 217.

second-hand (sek'-und-hand), *n.* [*< second* + *hand*.] A hand for marking seconds on a clock or watch.

secondinat, *n.* An obsolete form of *secundine*. **secondly** (sek'-und-li), *adv.* [*< second* + -ly.] In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law of the most High; and, secondly, she hath trepan used against her own husband. Ecclesi. viii. 25.

second-mark (sek'-und-mark), *n.* The character, used in mathematics as the mark for a second of arc, in architecture as the mark for inches, and as the sign for a second of time. The last use is unusual and objectionable.

secondo (se-kon'do), *n.* [It.: see *second*.] In music, the second performer or lower part in a duet, especially a pianoforte duet: opposed to *primo*. Also *secon*.

second-rate (sek'-und-rat), *a.* and *n.* [*< second*, *rate*, in the phrase *of the second rate*.] 1. *a.* Of the second rate, as to size, rank, quality, importance, or estimation: as, a *second-rate* ship; a *second-rate* works; a *second-rate* actor.

II. *n.* Anything that is rated or classed as second.

These so-called *second rates* are more powerful than the best ironclads the French have at last.

British Quarterly Rev., LVII. 113. (Encyc. Dict.)

second-sighted (sek'-und-sit'ed), *a.* Possessing the faculty of second sight; gifted with second sight. See *second sight*, under *sight*.

Then second-sighted Sandy said,
"We'll do nae good at a' Willie."

Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 205).

A peculiar organization, a habit of haunting the desert, and of fasting, combine to produce the *inyanga* or *second-sighted* man (among the Zulus). Encyc. Brit., II. 201.

seconds-pendulum (sek'-undz-pon'dū-lum), *n.* A pendulum which makes one oscillation per second of mean time. See *pendulum*.

seconic (sē-kon'ik), *n.* A conic section. Cayley. **secondarily**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *secondly*.

secret, *secret*, *a.* and *n.* [ME., < OF. *secre*, also *secre*, > E. *secret*: see *secret*.] I. *a.* Secret.

Bote vndur his *secre* seal Treouthe sende a lettre,
And had hem bugge boldely what hem best lykede.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 25.

Be not wroth, though I the othe praye
To holden *secre* swich an heigh matore.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 288.

II. *n.* A secret, or secrets collectively; a matter or matters of secrecy.

This false theif, this somonour, quod the frere,
Hadde alwey bawdes redy to his hond
As any hank to lure in Engelond,
That tolde hym al the *secre* that they knewe.

Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, I. 41.

secret, *secret*, *adv.* [ME., < *secre*, *secre*, *a.*] Secretly.

It be doon *secre* that noo man see.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

secrecy (sē-kre-si), *n.* [Formerly also *secrecie*, *secrecy*; < *secre* + -cy.] 1. The state of being secret or concealed; secret, secretive, or clandestine manner, method, or conduct; concealment from the observation or knowledge of others: as, to carry on a design in *secrecy*; to secure *secrecy*.

This to me
In dreadful *secrecy* impart they did.

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 2. 207.

Most surprising things having been managed and brought about by them [the Turks], in Cairo, with the utmost policy and *secrecy*.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, I. 178.

2. Privacy; retirement; seclusion; solitude.

Thou in thy *secrecy*, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication.

Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 427.

3. Ability to keep a secret or secrets; fidelity in keeping secrets; strict silence regarding matters intended to be kept secret.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman; and, for *secrecy*,
No lady closer.

Shak., *I Hen. IV.*, II. 4. 112.

4. Secretive habits; secretiveness; lack of openness.

The man is peremptory and secret: his *secrecy* vexes me.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xviii.

5. *a.* Secret; also, secrets collectively.

The subtle-shining *secrecies*
Writ in the glassy margins of such books.

Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 101.

In nature's infinite book of *secrecy*

A little I can read.

Shak., *A. and C.*, I. 2. 9.

secret, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* See *secre*.

secretly, *secretly*, *adv.* [ME., < *secre*, *secre*, + -ly. Doublet of *secretly*.] Secretly; in secret.

I can hyde and helo thynges that mon ought *secretly* to hyde.

Chaucer, *Tale of Melibee*.

For Melusine, the woman off Fary,
Which thar-after cam full many a nyght
Into the chambro right full *secretly*
Whar nourished was Terry suetly to ryght.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 4019.

secretnesse, *n.* [*< ME. secrenesse*, < *secre* + -ness. Doublet of *secretness*.] Secrecy; privacy.

Thou blyvest alse *secretnesse*.

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, I. 675.

secret (sū'kret), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. secret*, *secrete*, *sekre*, usually *secre*, *secre*, < OF. *secret*, *secre*, *F. secret* = *Fr. secreto* = *Sp. secreto* = *Pg. secreto*, *segredo* = *It. secreto*, *segreto*, *secret*; as a noun, < OF. *secre*, *secre*, etc., *m.*, a secret, *secrete*, *secrete*, *secrete*, a secret place, a cap of fovea, etc.; < L. *secretus*, separated, removed, solitary, lonely, hidden, concealed, secret; in neuter as a noun, *secretum*, retirement, solitude, secrecy, also a thing hidden, a mystery, secret, secret conversation; pp. of *secreare*, separate, set apart, < *se*, apart, + *cernere*, separate: see *secre*. Cf. *secre*, *secre*, and *secrete*, *v.*] I. *a.*

1. Set or kept apart; hidden; concealed. (*a*)

Kept from the knowledge of others; concealed from the notice or knowledge of all except the person or persons concerned; private; not revealed.

Ye shal not dyscover the counsell of the bretherynhod or of the craft, that ye have knowen of, that shold be *secret* withyn our-selfe. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

They will send the enemy *secret* advertisement of all their purposes.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

I have a *secret* errand to thee, O king. Judges iii. 10.

Nor shall he smile at thee in *secret* thought.

Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 1005.

Cleanse, O cleanse my crafty soul
From *secret* crimes. Quarles, *Emblems*, I, *Invoc.*

(*b*) Privy; not decent to be exposed to view.

He smote the men of the city, both small and great, and they had emeroes in their *secret* parts.

1 Sam. v. 9.

(c) Occult; mysterious; not seen; not apparent: as, the secret operations of physical causes.

Physic, through which secret art . . . I have,
Together with my practice, made familiar
To me and to my aid the best infusions
That dwell in vegetables, in metals, stones.

Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 32.

2. Affording privacy; retired; secluded; private.

Abide in a secret place, and hide thyself. 1 Sam. xix. 2.
3. Close, cautious, or discreet in speech, or as regards the disclosure of one's own or another's affairs; faithful in keeping secrets; not given to blabbing or the betrayal of confidence; secretive; reticent.

I have founde yow, in earnest and in game,
Att all tymes full secret and full trew

Generiades (L. E. T. S.), l. 730.

Be true and secret, thou shalt want no gold.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, li. 2.

He was . . . very frailly built, with a singular tall forehead and a secret eye.

R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, p. 197.

Letters secret. See letter³.—Secret block, a block or pulley open at only two orifices to permit the rope to be passed round the sheave. Its use is to prevent other ropes from being accidentally drawn into the score of the block. See cut under block.—Secret dovetail. See dovetail.—Secret service, a department of government service concerned with the detection of counterfeiting and other offenses, civil or political, committed or threatened by persons who operate in secrecy. = SYN. 1 and 2. Secret latent, private, covert, occult, clandestine, hidden, concealed, covered, shrouded, veiled, obscure, recondite, close, unknown.

The last four of the italicized words, and in their primary sense the participles, express intentional concealment; the others do not. Secret is the most general, but expresses complete concealment. Latent, literally lying concealed, may mean hidden from those most concerned. as, I had a latent sense, feeling, or desire; hence its appropriateness in the expression latent heat. Private (as, it was kept strictly private) emphasizes the fact that some know the thing in question, while others are kept in ignorance. Covert—that is, covered—suggests something underhand or well put out of sight: as, a covert motive, sneer, irony. It is opposed to frank or avowed. Occult suggests mystery that cannot be penetrated: as, the occult operations of nature; occult arts. Clandestine is now always used for studious or artful concealment of an objectionable or dishonorable sort: as, a clandestine correspondence: it applies especially to action.

II. n. 1. Something studiously hidden or concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge; what is not or should not be revealed.

A talebearer revealeth secrets. Prov. xi. 13.

It is a kind of sickness for a Frenchman to keep a secret long, and all the drugs of Egypt cannot get it out of a Spaniard.

Howell, Forreine Travell (1650, rep. 1860), p. 31.

She had no secret places to keep anything in, nor had she ever known what it was to have a secret in all her innocent life.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlii.

2. A hidden, unrevealed, unexplained, or unexplainable thing; a mystery.

The secrets of nature

Have not more gift in taciturnity.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 2. 74.

3. The key or principle by the application of which some difficulty is solved, or that which is not obvious is explained or made clear; hidden reason or explanation.

At length critics condescended to inquire where the secret of so wide and so durable a popularity lay.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

The secret of this trick is very simple

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 103.

4. Secrecy. [Rare.]

Letters under strict secret were at once written to bishops selected from various parts of Europe.

Card. Manning.

5. In liturgies, a variable prayer in the Roman and some other Latin liturgies, said secretly (see secretly) by the celebrant after the offertory, etc., and immediately before the preface.

After saying to himself a prayer, which was hence called the Secret, the bishop raised his voice, and began the "Preface."

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. B. 35.

6. pl. The parts of the body which propriety requires to be concealed.—7. A concealed piece or suit of armor. Persons fearing assassination sometimes wear such defenses beneath their ordinary dress.

He . . . wore under his jerkin a secret, or coat of chain-mail, made so light and flexible that it interfered as little with his movements as a modern under-waistcoat, yet of such proof as he might safely depend upon.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, iv.

8. A skull-cap of steel worn sometimes under and sometimes over the capmail.

—9. A skeleton cap of slender steel bars, affording a good defense against a blow, worn within a hat or other head-covering. It was sometimes made with the bars pivoted in such a way as to fold up, and could be easily carried about the person. See wire hat, under wire.



Secret, 8.

10. A secret device or contrivance.

Below the stage thus formed a vast room, where was installed the machinery for the traps, counterpoises, and other strange engines and secrets, as they were called.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 74.

Discipline of the secret. See discipline.—In secret, in privacy or secrecy; without the knowledge of others; privately.

Bread eaten in secret is pleasant. Prov. ix. 17.

Open secret, a matter or fact which is known to some, and which may be mentioned to others without violating any confidence; a secret which all who care to inquire into may learn.

It is an open secret to the few who know it, but a mystery and a stumbling-block to the many, that Selence and Poetry are own sisters.

F. Pollock, Int. to W. K. Clifford's Lects.

The mask [of anonymity] was often merely ostensible, a sufficient protection against legal prosecution, but in reality covering an open secret.

Leslie Stephen, Swift, iv.

secreta (sē-kre'tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of secretus, separated, secreted: see secrete, secret.] The products of secretion. Compare excreta.

secretage (sē-kret-ij), n. [*F. secrétage*; as secrete + -age.] In furriery, a process in preparing or dressing furs, in which mercury or some of its salts are employed to impart to the fur the property of felting, which it did not previously possess. Also called secreting, and improperly carroting, from the similarity of the manipulation to that of carroting. See carrot, r. t.

secrétaire (sek-re-tär'), n. [*F. secrétaire*: see secretary.] Same as secretary, n., 4.

He . . . opened a secrétaire, from which he took a parchment-covered volume. . . which, in fact, was a banker's book.

Thackeray, Philip, xxxviii.

secretarial (sek-rē-tā'ri-āl), a. [*secretary* + -al.] Of or pertaining to a secretary or secretaries: as, secretarial work; a secretarial position.

The career likeliest for Sterling . . . would have been . . . some secretarial, diplomatic, or other official training.

Carlyle, Sterling, i. 5.

secretarian† (sek-rē-tā'ri-ān), a. [*secretary* + -an.] Secretarial.

We may observe in his book in most years a catalogue of preferences with dates and remarks, which latter by the Secretarian touches show out of what shop he had them.

Roger North, Examen, p. 33. (Davies.)

secretariat (sek-rē-tā'ri-āt), n. Same as secretariate.

secretariate (sek-rē-tā'ri-āt), n. [*F. secrétariat* = It. *segretariato*, < ML. *secretarius*, the office of a secretary, < *secretarius*, a secretary: see secretary.] 1. The office or official position of secretary.—2. The place or office where a secretary transacts business, preserves records, etc.

secretary (sek'rē-tā-ri), n. and a. [*ME. secretary, secretaire*, also erroneously *secretory, secretory*, < OF. *secrtaire*, *F. secrétaire* = Pr. *secretari* = Sp. *Pg. secretario* = It. *secretario, segretario*, < ML. *secretarius*, a secretary, notary, scribe, treasurer, sexton, etc. (a title applied to various confidential officers), prop. adj., private, secret, pertaining to private or secret matters (LL. *secretarium*, neut., a council-chamber, conclave, consistory), < L. *secretus*, private, secret: see secret.] I. n.; pl. *secretaries* (-riz). 1t. One who is intrusted with private or secret matters; a confidential officer or attendant; a confidant.

Ralph. Nay, Ned, neuer wincke vpon me; I care not, I. K. Hen. Raphe tells all, you shall have a good secretarie of him.

Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 80.

The great secretary of nature and all learning, Sir Francis Bacon.

I. Walton, Life of George Herbert.

A faithful secretary to her sex's foibles.

Scott.

2. A person who conducts correspondence, keeps minutes, etc., for another or others, as for an individual, a corporation, a society, or a committee, and who is charged with the general conduct of the business arising out of or requiring such correspondence, or the making of such records, etc.: as, a private secretary. Abbreviated *Sec.*, *sec.*

Raymounde the writting,
Paper and weke toke to his secretory,
Anon a letter conceived hastily.

Rom. of Partenay (L. E. T. S.), l. 3135.

And, Sir, uppon Fryday last passyd, Blake, the Kynges secretory, tolde me that there was deliuered a supersedynas for all men in that sute.

Paston Letters, l. 222.

His [Bacon's] only excuse was, that he wrote [the book] by command, that he considered himself as a mere secretary.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

3. An officer of state who is charged with the superintendence and management of a particular department of government. (a) In the British government there are five secretaries of state—namely,

those for the home, foreign, colonial, war, and Indian departments. The Secretary of State for the Home Department has charge of the privy signet office, and is responsible for the internal administration of justice, the maintenance of peace in the country, the supervision of prisons, police, sanitary affairs, etc. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs conducts all correspondence with foreign states, negotiates treaties, appoints ambassadors, etc. The Colonial Secretary performs for the colonial dependencies similar functions to those of the Home Secretary for the United Kingdom. The Secretary of State for War, assisted by the commander-in-chief, has the entire control of the army; the office dates from 1855, when the office of Secretary at War was merged into it. The Secretary for India governs the affairs of that country with the assistance of a council. Each secretary of state is assisted by two under-secretaries, one permanent and the other connected with the administration. The Chief Secretary for Ireland is not a secretary of state, though his office entails the performance of duties similar to those performed by the secretaries of state. (b) In the United States government six of the executive departments are presided over by secretaries—namely, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture—all members of the cabinet; their duties are described under the names of their respective departments. (See department.) Each State has also its Secretary of State, or corresponding officer.

4. A piece of furniture comprising a table or shelf for writing, and drawers, and pigeon-holes for the keeping of papers; usually a high cabinet-shaped piece, as distinguished from a writing-table or desk.

We have always believed a Secretary [the word had been used in sense 2] to be a piece of furniture, mostly of mahogany, lined with green baize or leather, with a lot of little drawers in it. Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 15.

5. In printing, a kind of script type in imitation of an engrossing-hand.—6. The secretary-bird or crane-vulture, *Serpentarius secretarius*.—Corresponding secretary, a secretary of a society or other body who conducts correspondence on matters relating to that body.—Recording secretary, a secretary of a society or other body who is charged with noting the proceedings and keeping the minutes of that body.—Secretary at War, an officer of the British Ministry prior to 1855, who had the control of the financial arrangements of the army. The title was abolished in 1863.

At court all is confusion: the King, at Lord Bath's instigation, has absolutely refused to make Pitt Secretary at War.

Walpole, Letters, II. 5.

Secretary of Agriculture, of the Interior, of War, etc. See def. 3, and department.—Secretary of embassy or of legation, the principal assistant of an ambassador or envoy.

II. a. Of a secretary; clerkly: noting a style of handwriting such as is used in engrossing.

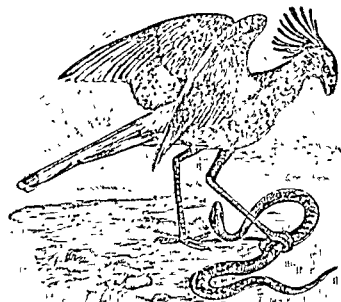
Alas, Sir, that a fair hand should make such blots! what hand is it? Secretarie, Roman, Court, or Text?

Brome, Northern Lass, iii. 2.

The document from which I have transcribed the following yarn is contemporary with the date of the events referred to. It is written in a fine secretory hand, and is endorsed "A Sad Relation of a Ship in Extremity."

N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 23.

secretary-bird (sek'rē-tā-ri-bērd), n. A remarkable raptorial bird of Africa, with very long legs; the serpent-eater or crane-vulture. This bird appears to have been first named *Sagittarius* by Vosmaer in 1769; it is le *serpenteur*, le *message*, and le *mangeur de serpents* of early French writers, and *Falco serpentarius*, *Vultur serpentarius*, *Otis secretarius*, and *Vultur secretarius* of ornithologists of the last century. Between 1797 and 1817 four different generic names were based upon this type (see *Sagittarius*); and since 1800 five specific names have been added (*reptiliarius*, *africanus*, *capensis*, *gambiensis*, and, erroneously, *philippensis*)—the various combinations of the New Latin generic and specific names being now about twenty. The earliest tenable generic name (see *onym*) is *Serpentarius* of Cuvier; the earliest tenable specific name is *secretarius* (Miller, 1785). Some strict constructionists of nomenclatural rules would combine these in the tautology of *Serpentarius serpentarius*, a form which has been introduced sparingly into the present work, simply to recognize its existence. The next specific name in chronological order is *secretarius* of Scopoli, 1786, yielding with the proper generic name the unexceptionable



Secretary bird (*Serpentarius secretarius*).

onym *Serpentarius secretarius*. The name secretary refers to the bird's crest, which when lying smoothly on the head has been likened to a scribe's pen stuck over the ear; and this is also the explanation of *Sagittarius*. The term crane-

vulture (a reflection of Illiger's genus *Gypogeryon*) indicates the long legs like those of a gallinaceous bird; *Serpentarius*, *Ophiolheres*, and *reptiliarius* describe the bird's characteristic habit of feeding upon snakes. Most of the remaining designations are place-names (one of them, *philip-pensis*, a blunder). The systematic position of this isolated type has been much discussed. It has usually been put in the *Raptores*, as a member of either of the families *Falconidae* or *Vulturidae*, or as forming a separate family called *Serpentariidae* or *Gypogeryonidae*. Cuvier put the bird among waders, next to the boat-billed herons (*Canero-na*). The late Dr. H. Schlegel of Leyden thought it was a goshawk, and called it *Astur secretarius*. The expert of the British Museum in the latest official lists locates it next to the carliama (which is transferred to the family *Falconidae* on the strength of the supposed relationship). The appearance of the secretary-bird is somewhat suggestive of the hoatzin (see cuts under *hoatzin* and *Opisthocomus*). It is about 4 feet long from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; the wing from the carpal joint to the point measures 25 inches; the tail is about as long as this, the tarsus 33 inches. The general color is ashy-gray; the flight-feathers, the feathered part of the legs, and the lower belly are black; the breast and under wing and tail-coverts are whitish, more or less shaded with gray; the two middle tail-feathers are longer than the rest, white-tipped, and with subterminal black bar. There is a bare orange-yellow space about the eyes; the iris is hazel; the shanks are flesh-colored. The long crest of black or gray black-tipped feathers springs from the hindhead and nape; these feathers are somewhat spatulate, and dispart when the crest is erected under excitement. The serpent-eater has a very capacious gullet and crop, capable of holding at once several snakes two or three feet long; it also eats other reptiles, as lizards, frogs, toads, and young tortoises. It is said to attack large serpents by grasping them in its talons and striking blows with the wings until it can deal a decisive thrust with the beak upon the head of its prey. The bird has often been tamed by the Dutch colonists, and kept to rid their premises of vermin.

secretaryship (sek'rē-tā-rī-ship), *n.* [*secretary* + *-ship*.] The office of secretary.

secrete¹ (sē-kret'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secreted*, ppr. *secreting*. [*cf.* *F. sécréter* = Sp. *secretar*, *cf.* *L. secretus*, pp. of *secreare*, separate; see *se-cern*, *secret*.] 1. To make or keep secret; hide; conceal; remove from observation or the knowledge of others; as, to *secrete* stolen goods; to *secrete* one's self.

He can discern what things are to be laid open, and what to be *secreted*.

Bacon, *Simulation and Dissimulation* (ed. 1887).

As there is great care to be used for the counselors themselves to be chosen, so there is of the clerks of the council also, for the *secreting* of their consultations.

Bacon, *Advice to Millers*.

2. In animal and vegetable physiol., to produce, prepare, or elaborate by the process of secretion—the product thus derived from the blood or sap being a substance not previously existing, the character of which depends upon the kind of organ which acts, or on the manner in which the secretory operation is carried on.

Chaucer had been in his grave one hundred and fifty years ere England had *secreted* choice material enough for the making of another great poet.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 125.

Pearl *secreted* by a sleeky fish.

Brownman, *Ring and Book*, II. 131.

Secreting fringes, synovial fringes. See *synovial*, and *mucoalbuminous gland* (under *gland*).—**Secreting glands**, those glands which give rise to a secretion; true glands, as distinguished from the lymphatic and other ductless glands.—**Secreting organs**, in bot., certain specialized organs, tissue systems, of plants, whose function is the secretion of various substances, such as the nectar-glands of flowers, the stigmatic surface of a pistil, the resin cells and ducts of the *Coniferae*, etc.—*See* *Syn. 1. Hide*, etc. *See* *conceal* and *hide* under *hide*.

secrete² (sē-kret'), *a.* [*cf.* *L. secretus*, pp. of *secreare*, separate; see *se-cern* and *secret*. *cf.* *dis-crete*.] Separate; distinct.

They suppose two other divine hypostases superior therunto, which were perfectly *secrete* from matter.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System* (ed. 1845), I. 4.

secrete², *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *secret*. **secret-false** (sē-kret-fals'), *a.* Faithless in secret. [Rare.]

Teach in the carriage of a holy saint;

Be *secret false*.

Shak., *C. of E.*, III. 2. 16.

secreting (sē-kret'-ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *secrete*¹, *v.*] In *figurative*, same as *secreting*.

secretion (sē-kret'-shun), *n.* [*cf.* *OF. secretion*, *F. sécrétion* = Sp. *secreción* = Pg. *secreção* = It. *secrezione*, *cf.* *L. secretio* (*n.*), a dividing, separation, *cf.* *secreare*, pp. *secretus*, separate; see *se-cern*, *secret*.] 1. In physiol.: (a) In animal physiology, the process of preparing and separating substances by glandular activity. The product or secretion usually consists of substances previously existing in the blood, such as water, salts, etc., combined with others which have been elaborated by the glandular epithelium from more or less different substances in the blood. The secretion may be eliminated from the body as detrimental, as urine, or it may be used, as the digestive secretions, to serve requirements of the organism or (as the milk) those of its offspring. Secretions which are merely eliminated as detrimental are called *excretions*. The act of secreting seems, in most instances at least, to be a vital act of the glandular epithelium, and is often, if not always, under direct nervous control. (b) In vegetable

physiology, the process by which substances are separated from the sap of vegetables. The descending sap of plants is not merely subservient to nutrition, but furnishes various matters which are secreted or separated from its mass, and afterward elaborated by particular organs. These secretions are exceedingly numerous, and constitute the great bulk of the solid parts of plants. They have been divided into—(1) *general* or *nutritious secretions*, the component parts of which are gum, sugar, starch, lignin, albumen, and gluten; and (2) *special* or *non-assimilable secretions*, which may be arranged under the heads of acids, alkalis, neutral principles, resinous principles, coloring matters, milks, oils, resins, etc.

2. A substance or product secreted, or elaborated and emitted.—**Pancreatic secretion**. See *pancreatic*. = *Syn. Excretion, Secretion*. See *excretion*.

secretional (sē-kret'-shun-əl), *a.* [*cf.* *secretion* + *-al*.] In physiol., same as *secretory*. [Rare.]

secretist (sē-kret-ist), *n.* [= *F. secretiste* = Sp. *secretista* = Pg. *segredista*; *cf.* *secret* + *-ist*.] A dealer in secrets.

Those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another.

Boyle, *Works*, I. 315.

secretitious (sē-kret'-ish-us), *a.* [*cf.* *secrete* + *-itious*.] Produced by secretion.

They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality.

Player, *On the Humours*.

secretive (sē-kret'-iv), *a.* [*cf.* *secrete* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to secrete or keep secret; given to secrecy or concealment; reticent or reserved concerning one's own or another's affairs.

The power of the newspaper is familiar in America, and in accordance with our political system. In England it stands in antagonism with the feudal institutions, and it is all the more beneficent succor against the *secretive* tendencies of a monarchy.

Emerson, *English Traits*, xv.

2. Causing or promoting secretion.

secretively (sē-kret'-iv-ly), *adv.* In a secretive manner; with a tendency to secrecy or concealment.

secretiveness (sē-kret'-iv-ness), *n.* The character of being secretive; tendency or disposition to conceal; specifically, in *phren.*, that quality the organ of which, when largely developed, is said to impel the individual toward secrecy or concealment. It is located at the inferior edge of the parietal bones. See cut under *phrenology*.

Secretiveness is quite often a blind propensity, serving no useful purpose.

W. James, *Psychology*, xxiv.

secretly (sē-kret-ly), *adv.* [*cf.* *ME. secretly*; *cf.* *secret* + *-ly*.] 1. In a secret or hidden manner; without the observation or knowledge of others; in secret; not openly.

And that hide all his commandment so *secretly* that noon it perceyved, ne not the lady her-self.

Merlin (L. E. T. S.), II. 180.

Now *secretly* with inward grief she plin'd.

Addison.

2. In secrecy, concealment, or retirement.

Let her awhile be *secretly* kept in.

And publish it that she is dead indeed.

Shak., *Much Ado*, iv. 1. 205.

3. In *liturgies*, in a low or inaudible voice. See *cephalicus*, 2. Also *secreto*.

secretness (sē-kret'-ness), *n.* 1. Secret, hidden, or concealed character or condition.—2. Secretive character or disposition; secretiveness.

There were three or four that knew y^e *secretness* of his mynde.

Berners, tr. of *Prologue's Chron.*, I. xlv.

For I could muster up, as well as you,

My glants and my wylches too,

Which are yast constancy and *Secretness*,

But these I neither look for nor profess.

Donne, *The Bump*.

secreto (sē-kret'-tō), *adv.* [*cf.* *L. secretus*; see *secret*.] Same as *secretly*, 3.

secretor (sē-kret'-tōr), *n.* [*cf.* *secret* + *-or*.] One who or that which secretes; specifically, a secreting organ; as, the silk-secretor of a spider.

secretory¹ (sē-kret'-tōr-ē), *a.* [*cf.* *F. sécrétaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *secretaria*, secretary; as *secrete* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to secretion; performing the office of secretion; as, *secretory* vessels.

secretory², *n.* An obsolete erroneous form of *secretary*.

secrestanet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sacristan*.

sect¹ (sekt), *n.* [*cf.* *ME. secte* (= D. *sekte* = MLG. *sekte*, *sekte* = MHG. *sekte*, *G. sekte*, *sekte* = Sw. Dan. *sekt*, *cf.* *F. or L.*), *cf.* *OF. secte*, *F. secte* = Pr. Sp. *secta* = Pg. *secta*, *sila* = It. *setta*, a sect in philosophy or religion, *cf.* *L. secta*, a sect in philosophy or religion, a school, party, faction, class, guild, band, particularly a heretical doctrine or sect; in ML. in general a following, suite, a suit at law, a part, train, series, order, suit of clothes, etc.; *L. secta*, a school or set of doctrines (in philosophy), in earliest use a mode of life, a way, most fre-

quently in the phrase *sectam* (*alicujus*) *sequi* or *persequi*, 'follow (some one's) way' (whence *sectam* (*alicujus*) *secuti*, 'those following (some one's) way,' one's party, sect, or faction), where *secta* is prop. 'a way, road,' lit. 'a way cut through,' being orig. pp., *secta* (sc. *via*, way), fem. of *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut, as used in the phrase *secare viam*, take one's way, travel one's road, lit. 'cut one's way' (cf. Gr. *τέμνειν ὁδόν*, cut one's way, take one's way): see *seant*, *sect*², *section*. *cf.* ML. *rupta*, a way, road, orig. a road broken through a forest: see *route*, *route*¹, *rut*¹. The L. *secta* has been explained otherwise: (a) According to Skeat and others, lit. 'a follower' (= Gr. *ἐπίτης*, a follower), with formative *-ta*, *cf.* *sequi* (√ *sequ*, *sec-* as in *secundus*, etc.) (= Gr. *ἐπιδότα*, follow: see *sequent*. But *secta* is never used in the sense of 'follower,' and the phrase *sectam alicujus sequi* cannot be translated 'follow some one's follower.' (b) *L. secta*, lit. 'a following,' formed from *sequi* as above; but this is equally untenable. The notion of 'a following,' however, has long been present in the use of the word, as in the ML. senses: see above, and *cf.* *seclator*, *suit*, *suite*, ult. *cf.* *L. sequi*, follow. (c) The notion that L. *secta* is lit. 'a party cut off,' namely from the true, orthodox, or established church, and thus implies schism and heresy (cf. *sect*²), is entirely groundless. *cf.* *sept*¹.] 1. A system or body of doctrines or opinions held by a number of persons and constituting the distinctive doctrines of a school, as propounded originally by the founder or founders of the school and (usually) developed or modified by later adherents; also and usually, the body of persons holding such doctrines or opinions; a school of philosophy or of philosophers; as, the *sect* of Epicurus, the *sect* of the Epicureans.

As of the *secte* of which that he was born

He kept his lay, to which that he was sworn.

Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, l. 10.

The academicks were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness.

Dryden.

When philosophers in after-times embraced our religion, they blended it often with the peculiar notions of those *sects* in which they had been educated, and by that means corrupted the purity and simplicity of the Christian doctrine.

Ep. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. iv.

2. A party or body of persons who unite in holding certain special doctrines or opinions concerning religion, which distinguish them from others holding the same general religious belief; a distinct part of the general body of persons claiming the same religious name or origin; especially, such a party of innovators, differing in their beliefs from those who support the older or orthodox views; a party or faction in a religious body; a separate ecclesiastical organization; an ecclesiastical denomination; as, the *sects* of the Jewish religion (which were not separately organized); the *sects* of the Christian church (usually separately organized); Mohammedan *sects*; Buddhist *sects*. The Latin word *secta*, from which the English word *sect* is derived, did not at first become limited in Christian usage to a specific meaning. It was used for 'way,' 'mode of life,' etc., but also for the Greek *αἵρεσις* (Latin *hæresis*, the original of the English word *heresy*), signifying 'a school of philosophy, opinion, or doctrine,' especially peculiar or erroneous doctrine. A familiar application was to the sect of Christians, as distinguished from Jews and pagans. In four of the nine passages in which *αἵρεσις* is found in the New Testament, the Vulgate has *hæresis*, in the other five *secta*. In Acts xiv. 11 it has 'the way (*sectam*) which they call heresy (*hæresim*).' The use of *secta* in these passages led to the meaning of 'a separate or heretical body,' which is found in writers of the fourth century, and by desynonymization *secta* emphasized the organization and *hæresis* the doctrine. Afterward it came to be supposed that the word *secta* meant, etymologically, 'a party cut off'; hence the more or less opprobrious use of *sect* by many writers. It is often used, however, unopprobriously, in a sense substantially identical with the original sense, to signify 'a body of persons who agree in a particular set of doctrines.'

This new *secte* of Lollardie. Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, Prolog.

After the most straitest *sect* of our religion I lived a Pharisee.

Acts xxvi. 5.

Slave to no *sect*, who takes no private road,
But looks through nature up to nature's God;

Pursues that chain which links the Immense design,
Joins heaven and earth, and mortal and divine.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, iv. 331.

We might say that the massacre of St. Bartholomew was intended to extirpate, not a religious sect, but a political party.

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

The eighty or ninety *sects* into which Christianity speedily divided hated one another with an intensity that exalted the wonder of Julian and the ridicule of the Pagans of Alexandria.

Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, II. 207.

3. A religion. [Rare.]

Wherefore methinketh that Cristene men scholden ben more deuote to seruen oure Lord God than any other men of any other Secte.
Manderlyle, Travels, p. 261.

4. In a general sense, a number of persons holding the same opinions or practising the same customs, or having common associations or interests; a party; following; company; faction.

We'll wear out,
In a wall'd prison, packs and sects of great ones,
That ebb and flow by the moon. *Shak., Lear, v. 3. 18.*

But in this age a sect of writers are,
That only for particular likings care.
B. Jonson, Epicæne, Prol.

5. Kind; sex: originally merely a particular use of *sect* in sense 4, but now regarded as a form of *sex*, and as such avoided as incorrect.

The wives love of Bathe
Whos lif and al hire secte God maintene.
Chaucer, C. T., l. 9046.
So is all her sect; an they be once in a calm, they are sick.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., li. 4. 41.

When she blushes,
It is the holiest thing to look upon,
The purest temple of her sect that ever
Made Nature a blest founder.
Fletcher, Valentinian, l. 1.

6f. Apparel; likeness.

Many tyme God hath ben mette amonge nedy peple,
There neuere segge hym seigh in secte of the riche.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 237.

Ionic sect. See *Ionic*.

sect² (sekt), *n.* [*< L. sectum, a part cut (in pl. secta, parts of the body operated on), neut. of sectus, cut, pp. of secare, cut; see sectant, section. Cf. sect¹, with which sect² has been confused.*] A part cut off; a cutting; scion.

But we have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts, whereof I take this that you call love to be a sect or scion. *Shak., Othello, i. 3. 336.*

sectant (sek'tant), *n.* [*< L. sectus, pp. of secare, cut, + -ant. Cf. sectant.*] A portion of space cut off from the rest by three planes, but extending to infinity.

sectarial (sek-tā'ri-al), *a.* [*< sectary (ML. sectarius) + -al.*] Same as *sectarian*.—Sectarial marks, emblems marked on the forehead of the members of the different sects, or worshippers of the different gods, in India. They are painted or tattooed on the skin in the middle of the forehead. Representations of the gods have usually also a distinguishing mark of this kind. More than forty different sectarial marks are in common use.

sectarian (sek-tā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< sectary (ML. sectarius) + -an.*] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a sect or sects; peculiar to a sect: as, *sectarian interests; sectarian principles.*—2. That inculcates the particular tenets of a sect: as, *sectarian instruction; a sectarian book.*—3. Of or pertaining to one who is bigotedly attached to a particular sect; characterized by or characteristic of bigoted attachment to a particular sect or its teachings, interests, etc.

Zeal for some opinion, or some party, beareth out men of *sectarian* and factious spirits in such practices (as slander). *Larroe, Works, Sermon xviii.*

The chief cause of *sectarian* animosity is the incapacity of most men to conceive systems in the light in which they appear to their adherents, and to enter into the enthusiasm they inspire. *Locky, Europ. Morals, l. 141.*

II. n. One of a sect; especially, a person who attaches excessive importance or is bigotedly attached to the tenets and interests of a sect.

But hardly less censurable, hardly less contemptible, is the tranquilly arrogant *sectarian* who denies that wisdom or honesty can exist beyond the limits of his own ill-lighted chamber.

Landon, Imaginary Conversations, Lucian and Timotheus. =Syn. See heretic.

sectarianise, *v. t.* See *sectarianize*.

sectarianism (sek-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< sectarian + -ism.*] The state or character of being *sectarian*; adherence to a separate religious sect or party; especially, excessive partizan or denominational zeal.

There was in Foster's nature no *sectarianism*, religious or political. *Edinburgh Rev., CLXVIII. 531.*

sectarianize (sek-tā'ri-an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sectarianized*, ppr. *sectarianizing*. [*< sectarian + -ize.*] To render *sectarian*; imbue with *sectarian* principles or feelings. Also spelled *sectarianise*.

Sectarianizing the schools.

Jour. of Education, XVIII. 83.

sectarism† (sek-tā'rizm), *n.* [*< sectar-y + -ism.*] 1. *Sectarianism.*

Nor is there any thing that hath more marks of Scism and *Sectarism* than English Episcopacy.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

2. A sect or sectarian party. [Rare.]

Towards Quakers who came here they were most cruelly intolerant, driving them from the colony by the severest penalties. In process of time, however, other *sectarisms* were introduced, chiefly of the Presbyterian family.

Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 31.

sectarist (sek-tā'rist), *n.* [*< sectar-y + -ist.*] A *sectary*. [Rare.]

Milton was certainly of that profession or general principle in which all *sectarists* agree: a departure from establishment. *T. Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

sectary (sek-tā'ri), *n. and a.*; pl. *sectaries* (-riz). [*< F. sectaire = Sp. Pg. sectario = It. settario, < ML. sectarius, < L. secta, a sect: see sect¹.*] *I. n.* 1. A member of a particular sect, school, party, or profession.

Then he would scoffe at learning, and eke scorne
The *Sectaries* thereof, as people base.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 833.

How long have you been a *sectary* astronomical?

Shak., Lear, i. 2. 162.

Specifically—2. A member or an adherent of a sect in religion; a *sectarian*: often used opprobriously by those who regard as mere sects all bodies of Christians outside of their own.

Sects may be in a true Church as well as in a false, when men follow the Doctrin too much for the Teachers sake, whom they think almost infallible; and this becomes, through Infirmity, implicit Faith; and the name *Sectary* pertains to such a Disple.

Milton, True Religion.

Anno 1663, divers *sectaries* in religion beginning to spread themselves there (in the Virginia colonies), great restraints were laid upon them, under severe penalties, to prevent their increase.

Beverly, Virginia, l. 79.

He had no party's rage, no *sect's* whim;
Christian and countryman was all with him.

Crabbe, Works, l. 115.

=*Syn. Dissenter, Schismatic, etc. See heretic.*

II. a. *Sectarian.*

These *sectary* precise preachers.

L. Bacon, Genesis of New Eng. Churches.

sectator† (sek-tā'tor), *n.* [= *F. sectateur; < L. sectator, a follower, < sectari, follow eagerly, accompany, freq. of sequi, follow: see sequent.*] A follower; a disciple; an adherent of a sect, school, or party.

The best learned of the philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth for them, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators* with those of Plato and the Academicks.

Raleigh, Hist. World, l. 1.

The philosopher busies himself in accommodating all her (Nature's) appearances to the principles of a school of which he has sworn himself the *sectator*.

Warburton, Prodigies, p. 82.

sectile (sek'til), *a.* [= *F. sectile = Pg. sectil; < L. sectilis, cut, divided, < secare, pp. sectus, cut: see sectant, section.*] Capable of being cut; in *mineral*, noting minerals, as talc, mica, and steatite, which can be cut smoothly by a knife without the particles breaking, crumbling, or flying about; in *bot.*, appearing as if cut into small particles or pieces. Also *sective*.—*Sectile mosaic*, inlaid work the pieces of which are notably larger than the tessere of ordinary mosaic. See *opus sectile*, under *opus*.

sectility (sek-til'i-ti), *n.* [*< sectile + -ity.*] *Sectile* character or property; the property of being easily cut.

sectio (sek'shi-ō), *n.* [*L.*] A section or cutting.—*Sectio alta*, suprapubic lithotomy.—*Sectio cadaveris*, an autopsy; a post-mortem operation.—*Sectio lateralis*, lateral perineal lithotomy.

section (sek'shon), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) section = Sp. sección = Pg. secção = It. sezione, < L. sectio(n-), a cutting, cutting off, excision, amputation of diseased parts of the body, a distribution by auction of confiscated property, in geom. a division, section, < secare, pp. sectus, cut: see sectant.*] 1. The act of cutting or dividing; separation by cutting: as, the *section* of one plane by another.

In the *section* of bodies we find man, of all sensible creatures, to have the fullest brain to his proportion, and that it was so provided by the Supreme Wisdom, for the lodging of the intellective faculties.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae, p. 80.

2. A part cut or separated, or regarded as separated, from the rest; a division; a portion. Specifically—(a) A distinct part or division of a book or writing; a subdivision of a chapter; a division of a law or other writing; a paragraph. (b) In *music*, one of the equal and more or less similar divisions or parts of a melody or movement. The term is used inconsistently to describe either the half of a phrase or a double phrase. (c) A distinct part of a country or nation, community, class, or the like; a part of territory separated by geographical lines or of a people considered as distinct.

The extreme *section* of one class consists of bigoted dotards, the extreme *section* of the other consists of shallow and reckless empirics.

Macaulay.

I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to one section as to another.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 113.

(d) One of the squares, each containing 640 acres, into which the public lands of the United States are divided; the thirty-sixth part of a township. (e) A certain proportion of a battalion or company told off for military movements and evolutions. (f) In *mech.*, any part of a machine that can be readily detached from the other parts, as one of the knives of a mower. (g) A division in a sleep-

ing-car, including two seats facing each other, and designed to be made into two sleeping-berths. A double section takes in four seats, two on each side of the car. (h) In *bookbinding*, the leaves of an intended book that are folded together to make one gathering and to prepare them for sewing. (i) In *printing*, that part of a printed sheet of book-work which has to be cut off from the full sheet and separately folded and sewed. On paper of ordinary thickness, the section is usually of eight leaves or sixteen pages; on thick paper, the section is often of four leaves or eight pages.

3. The curve of intersection of two surfaces.

—4. A representation of an object as it would appear if cut by any intersecting plane, showing the internal structure; a diagram or picture showing what would appear were a part cut off by a plane supposed to pass through an object, as a building, a machine, a biological structure, or a succession of strata. In mechanical drawing, a *longitudinal section* usually presents the object as cut through its center lengthwise and vertically, a *cross-section* or *transverse section* as cut crosswise and vertically, and a *horizontal section* as cut through its center horizontally. *Oblique sections* are made at various angles. Sections are of great importance in geology, as it is largely by their aid that the relations and positions of the various members of the different formations, both stratified and unstratified, are made intelligible. The geological structure of any region is best indicated by one or more cross-sections on which the groups of rocks are represented in the order in which they occur and with the proper dips, as well as the irregularities due to faults, crust-movements, and invasions by igneous masses, by which causes the stratigraphy of a region may be made so complicated and obscure as to be unintelligible without such assistance to its comprehension as is afforded by cross-sections.

5. A thin slice of an organic or inorganic substance cut off, as for microscopic examination.

—6. In *zool.*, a classificatory group of no fixed grade or taxonomic rank; a division, series, or group of animals: used, like *group*, differently by different authors. Sections, cohorts, phalanges, tribes, etc., are frequently introduced between the family and the order, or between the family and the genus; but it is commoner to speak of *sections* of a genus (*i. e.*, subgenera). The sense corresponds to that of the word *coup* as much used by French zoologists. The sections of many English entomologists often correspond to families as they are understood in continental Europe and the United States.

7. In *bot.*, a group of species subordinate to a genus: nearly the same as *subgenus* (which see).

—8. In *fort.*, the outline of a cut made at any angle to the principal lines other than a right angle.—9. The sign §, used either (a) as a mark of reference to a foot-note, or (b), prefixed to consecutive numerals, to indicate divisions or subdivisions of a book.—*Abdominal section*, laparotomy.—*Angular sections*. See *angular*.—*Cæsarean, conic, dominant section*. See the adjectives.—*Frontal section*. See *frontal plane*, under *frontal*.—*Frozen section*, a cutting of frozen parts, or that which is cut while frozen; especially, the surface of such cutting. It is much used in anatomy to show the exact relations of soft parts which might be disarranged or distorted if cut in their natural state.—*Golden, macrodiagonal, principal section*. See the adjectives.—*Harmonic section*, the cutting of a straight line at four points harmonically situated.—*Microscopic section*. See *def. 5*, and *section-cutter*.—*Normal section*. See *normal*.—4.—*Public section*, symphysectomy.—*Rhinocercotic section*, ribbon sections, sagittal sections, serial sections, Sigaultian section subconary section, etc. See the adjectives.—*Vertical section*. See *orthograph*.—*Syn. 2. Division, Piece, etc. See part, n.* *section* (sek'shon), *v. t.* [*< section, n.*] To make a section of; divide into sections, as a ship; cut or reduce to the degree of thinness required for study with the microscope.

The embryos may then be embedded in paraffine and sectioned lengthwise. *Amer. Naturalist, XXIII. 829.*

sectional (sek'shon-al), *a.* [= *F. sectional; < section + -al.*] 1. Composed of or made up in several independent sections: as, the *sectional* hull of a ship.—2. Of or pertaining to some particular section or region; or for in regard to some particular part of a country as distinct from others; local: as, *sectional interests; sectional prejudices; sectional spirit; sectional legislation.*

If that government be not careful to keep within its own proper sphere, and prudent to square its policy by rules of national welfare, *sectional* lines must and will be known.

W. Wilson, Congressional Government, vi.

Sectional dock. See *dock*.

sectionalism (sek'shon-al-izm), *n.* [*< sectional + -ism.*] The existence, development, or exhibition of sectional prejudices, or of a sectional spirit, arising from the clashing of sectional interests, whether commercial or political; the arraying of one section of a country against another on questions of interest or policy, as, in the United States, the Northern States against the Southern, or the contrary; sectional prejudice or hatred. [U. S.]

Their last organic act was to meet the dark wave of this tide of *sectionalism* on the strand, breast high, and roll it back upon its depths. *R. Choate, Addresses, p. 427.*

sectionality (sek-sho-nal'i-ti), *n.* [*< sectional + -ity*.] The quality of being sectional; sectionalism.

sectionalization (sek'shon-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< sectionalize + -ation*.] The act of rendering sectional in scope or spirit.

Cincinnati gathered the remains of a once powerful national party, and contributed to its farther *sectionalization* and destruction. *S. Doulos*, in *Merriam*, I. 162.

sectionalize (sek'shon-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sectionalized*, ppr. *sectionalizing*. [*< sectional + -ize*.] To render sectional in scope or spirit.

The principal results of the struggle were to *sectionalize* parties. *The Century*, XXXIV. 521.

sectionally (sek'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a sectional manner; in or by sections. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 316.

section-beam (sek'shon-bēm), *n.* In *warping*, a roller which receives the yarn from the spools, either for the dressing-machine or for the loom. In the latter case, also called *yarn-beam*. *E. H. Knight*.

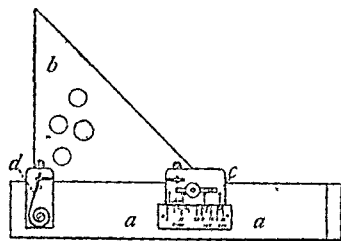
section-cutter (sek'shon-kut'er), *n.* An instrument used for making sections for microscopic work. Some forms have two parallel blades; others work mechanically, and consequently with more precision. The specimen from which the section is to be taken is often frozen by means of ether-spray or otherwise. Also called *microtome*.

sectionize (sek'shon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sectionized*, ppr. *sectionizing*. [*< section + -ize*.] To cut up, divide, or form into sections.

The *sectionized* parts became perfect individuals on the day of their division.

T. Gill, *Smithsonian Report*, 1885, p. 700. This whole region was *sectionized* by the general land office several years previously. *Science*, VIII. 142.

section-liner (sek'shon-lī'nēr), *n.* A draftsman's instrument for ruling parallel lines. It



Section-liner.
a, straight edge; b, triangle moving on a for a distance determined by the set of the micrometer-scale; c, spring for releasing triangle and keeping it in the end of its slot.

consists of a triangle so attached to a straight-edge that it can be moved back and forth on it a distance predetermined by the adjustment of a set-screw.

section-plane (sek'shon-plān), *n.* A cut surface; a plane exposed by section.

The *section plane*, as made by the saw, passed just sinistral of the meson. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 109.

sectioplanography (sek'shi-ō-plā-nog'ra-fī), *n.* [*< L. sectio(n)-, a cutting off, + planus, plane, + Gr. γράφω, < >gráphō, write*.] A method of laying down the sections of engineering work, as railways, in which the line of direction is made a datum-line, the cuttings being plotted on the upper part and the embankments on the lower part of the line.

sectism (sek'tizm), *n.* [*< sect + -ism*.] Sectarianism; devotion to a sect. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sectist (sek'tist), *n.* [*< sect + -ist*.] One devoted to a sect; a sectarian. [Rare.]

The Duell . . . would maintain, By sundry obstinate *Sectists* (but in vain), There was not one Almighty to begin The great stupendous Works. *Heywood*, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 19.

sectiuncle (sek'ti-ung-kul), *n.* [*< L. as if *sectiuncula, dim. of sectio(n)-, a section; but intended as a dim. of sect: see sect¹*.] A petty sect. [Rare.]

Some new sect or *sectiuncle*. *J. Martineau*, (*Imp. Dict.*)

sective (sek'tiv), *a.* [*< L. sectivus, that may be cut, < secare, pp. secutus, cut, divide: see secant*.] Same as *sectile*.

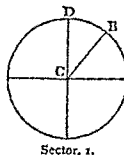
sect-master (sek't-mās'tēr), *n.* The leader or founder of a sect. [Rare.]

How should it be otherwise, when a blind company will follow a blind *sect-master*? *Rev. S. Ward*, *Sermons*, p. 76.

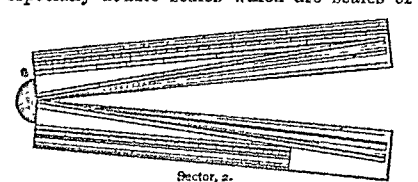
That *sect-master* (Epictetus). *J. Howe*, *Works*, I. 28.

sector (sek'tor), *n.* [= *F. secteur* = *Sp. Pg. sector* = *It. settore* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. sektor*, < *L.*

sector, a cutter, *LL.* a sector of a circle (tr. *Gr. τομή*), < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *secant*, *section*.] 1. In *geom.*: (a) A plane figure enclosed between the arc of a circle, ellipse, or other central curve and two radii to its extremities from the center. Thus, in the figure, CDB is a *sector* of a circle. (b) A solid generated by the revolution of a plane sector about one of its radii.—2. A mathematical rule consisting of two flat pieces connected by a stiff rule-joint so that the broad sides move in their own planes, and bearing various scales, especially double scales which are scales of



trigonometric functions, etc., duplicated on the two pieces and radiating from the center of the joint. The joint is opened until the distance between two certain corresponding points is equal to the indicated trigonometric line for a given radius, when the distances between all the corresponding points on all the double scales are equal to the respective trigonometric lines for the same radius.



Bp. Seth Ward, of Sarum, has told me that he first sent for Mr. . . . Gunter, from London (being at Oxford university), to be his Professor of Geometry; so he came and brought with him his *sector* and quadrant, and fell to resolving of triangles and doing a great many fine things. *Aubrey*, *Lives*, Henry Savill.

3. An astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope turning about the center of a graduated arc. It was formerly used for measuring differences of declination. See *zenith-sector*.—4. In *mech.*, a toothed gear of which the face is an arc of a circle, intended for reciprocating action. See cut under *operating-table*.—5. In *entom.*, one of the veins of the wing of some insects, as the ephemerids; a branch of the cubitus.—Sector of a sphere, the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii, which remains fixed; a conic solid whose vertex coincides with the center of the sphere, and whose base is a segment of the same sphere. (See also *dip-sector*.)

sectoral (sek'tor-al), *a.* [*< sector + -al*.] Of or belonging to a sector: as, a *sectoral* circle.—Sectoral barometer, an instrument in which the height of the mercury is ascertained by observing the angle at which it is necessary to incline the tube in order to bring the mercury to a certain mark on the instrument.

sector-cylinder (sek'tor-sil'in-dēr), *n.* A cylinder of an obsolete form of steam-engine (never widely used), called the *sector-cylinder steam-engine*. It has the form of a sector of a cylinder, in which, radially to the axis of the cylinder, a rectangular piston oscillates on a rocking-shaft—a lever on the outer end of the shaft being connected to a crank for converting oscillating into continuous rotary motion.

sector-gear (sek'tor-gēr), *n.* 1. See *sector*, 4.—2. Same as *variable wheel* (which see, under *wheel*).

sectorial (sek-tō'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. sectorius*, pertaining to a cutter, < *sector*, a cutter: see *sector*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, adapted for cutting, as a tooth; carnassial: specifically said of a specialized molar or premolar, as the flesh-tooth of a carnivore: not said of incisors.—2. In *math.*, of or relating to a sector.—Sectorial harmonic. See *harmonic*.

II. *n.* A sectorial tooth; a flesh-tooth; a scissor-tooth.

sectorius (sek-tō'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sectorii* (-i). [*NL. (sc. den(t)-s, tooth): see sectorial*.] A sectorial tooth: more fully called *dens sectorius*. *Owen*.

sector-wheel (sek'tor-hwēl), *n.* Same as *sector-gear*.

sectour, *n.* See *secutour*.

secular (sek'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *secular*; < *ME. secular*, *secular*, *seculere*, < *OF. seculier*, *seculier*, *F. séculier* = *Pr. Sp. seglar*, *secular* = *Pg. secular* = *It. secolare*, < *L. secularis*, *secularis*, of or belonging to an age, or period (pl. *seculares*, *secularia*, the secular games), also *LL.* of or belonging to the world, worldly, secular, < *seculum*, *seculum*, a generation, age, *LL.* the world: see *seculo*.] I. *a.* 1. Celebrated or occurring once in an age or a century.

The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addison*.

2. Going on from age to age; accomplished or taking place in the course of ages; continued through an indefinite but long period of time; not recurrent or periodical, so far as known: as, *secular* change of the mean annual temperature; the *secular* cooling or refrigeration of the globe; the *secular* inequality in the motion of a planet. The last, however, is known to be periodical. It is called *secular* because, being dependent on the position of the orbits of the disturbing and disturbed bodies, not on the positions of the planets in the orbits, its period is excessively long.

So far as the question of a *secular* change of the temperature is concerned, no definite result appears to have been reached by Moutanour.

J. D. Whitney, *Climatic Changes*, p. 227.

Shrinkage consequent on the earth's *secular* cooling led to the folding and crushing of parts of the crust. *Athenæum*, No. 3071, p. 293.

3. Living for an age or ages; permanent.

Though her body die, her fame survives A *secular* bird ages of lives. *Milton*, *S. A.*, I. 1707.

Nature looks provokingly stable and *secular*. *Emerson*, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 275.

4. Of or pertaining to the things of time or of this world, and dissociated from or having no concern with religious, spiritual, or sacred matters or uses; connected with or relating to the world or its affairs; concerned with mundane or temporal matters; temporal; worldly; profane: as, *secular* affairs; the *secular* press; *secular* education; *secular* music.

When Christianity first appeared, how weak and defenceless was it, how artless and undesigned! How utterly unsupported either by the *secular* arm or *secular* wisdom! *Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, I. iii.

The *secular* plays . . . consisted of a medley of different performances, calculated chiefly to promote mirth, without any view to instruction. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 242.

A *secular* kingdom is but as the body Lacking a soul. *Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, iv. 1.

5. Lay, as opposed to clerical; civil. See def. 4.

He which hath no wry I holde him shent; He is with helples and al desolat— I speke of folk in *secular* estat. *Chaucer*, *Merchant's Tale*, I. 78.

6. Living in the world, not in the cloister; hence, not bound by monastic vows or rules, nor subject to a monastic order: used especially of parish priests and other non-monastic clergy, as distinguished from the monastic or regular clergy.

These northern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby came, to the clergy, both *secular* and regular. *Sir W. Temple*.

The Spanish Archbishop of Santa Fé has for his diocese the wild territory of New Mexico, which supports only thirty-six *secular* priests, nearly all of whom are Spaniards or Mexicans. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 511.

Abandonment to the *secular* arm. See *abandonment*.

—Secular abbot, benefice, change, equation, perturbations, etc. See the nouns.—Secular games (*ludi seculares*), a festival of Imperial Rome, celebrated at long but (despite the name, which would imply a fixed period or cycle) irregular intervals in honor of the chief among the gods and the prosperity of the empire. The festival lasted three days and nights, and was attended with sacrifices, illuminations, choral hymns, and games and dramatic representations of every description. This festival was a survival in a profoundly modified form of the Frenetic or Taurian games of the republic, a very ancient festival in propitiation of the infernal deities Dis and Proserpine.—Secular refrigeration, in *geol.*, the cooling of the earth from its supposed former condition of igneous fluidity.—Syn. 4. Temporal, etc. See *worldly*.

II. *n.* 1. A layman.

Whether thou be male or female, . . . ordred or unordred, wys or fool, clerk or *seculer*. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

The clergy thought that if it pleased the *seculars* it might be done. *Hales*, *Letter from the Synod of Dort*, p. 6. (*Latham*.)

2. An ecclesiastic, such as a parish priest, who lives in the world and not in a monastery, is not subject to any monastic order or rule, and is bound only to celibacy; a secular priest: opposed to *religious* or *regular*.

If cloistered Avarice scruple not to wrong The pious, humble, useful *Secular*, And rob the people of his daily care. *Wordsworth*, *Eccles. Sonnets*, II. 10.

While the Danish wars had been fatal to the monks—the "regular clergy" as they were called—they had also dealt heavy blows at the *seculars*, or parish priests. *J. R. Green*, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 332.

3. An unordained church officer.

secularisation, secularise. See *secularization, secularize*.

secularism (sek'ū-lār-izm), *n.* [*< secular + -ism*.] Exclusive attention to the present life and its duties, and the relegation of all considerations regarding a future life to a secondary place; the system of the secularists; the

ignoring or exclusion of religious duties, instruction, or considerations. See *secularist*.

Secularism is the study of promoting human welfare by material means, measuring human welfare by the utilitarian rules, and making the service of others a duty of life. *Secularism* relates to the present existence of man, and to action. R. J. Hinton, Eng. Kad. Leaders, p. 317.

In *secularism* the feeling and imagination, which in the religious world are bound to theological belief, have to attach themselves to a positive natural philosophy. E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 407.

secularist (sek'ū-lār-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< secular + -ist.*] *I. n.* One who theoretically rejects or ignores all forms of religious faith and worship established on the authority of revelation, and accepts only the facts and influences which are derived from the present life; one who maintains that public education and other matters of civil policy should be conducted without the introduction of a religious element.

What is the root-notion common to *Secularists* and *Denominationalists*, but the notion that spread of knowledge is the one thing needful for bettering behaviour? H. Spencer, Sociology, p. 361.

II. a. Holding the principles of secularism.

There is a section of the London working classes which is *secularist* or agnostic. Contemporary Rev., II. 659.

secularity (sek'ū-lār'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. sécularité = Sp. secularidad = Pg. secularidade = It. secolarità, < ML. seclāritas(-t)s, secularness, < L. seclāris, secular: see secular.*] Exclusive or paramount attention to the things of the present life; worldliness; secularism.

Littleness and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

The practical question of the present day is how to defend the very principle of religion against naked *secularity*. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 111.

secularization (sek'ū-lār-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< F. sécularisation = Sp. secularización = Pg. secularização = It. secolarizzazione; as secularize + -ation.*] The act of rendering secular, or the state of being secularized. (a) Conversion to secularism: as, the *secularization* of the masses. (b) Conversion to merely secular uses or purposes: as, the *secularization* of church property, especially called *alienation* (see *alienation* (b)); the *secularization* of the Sabbath; on the Continent, especially in the former German empire, the transfer of territory from ecclesiastical to temporal rulers: as, the *secularization* of the bishopric of Halberstadt in the Peace of Westphalia. (c) Absolution or release from the vows or rules of a monastic order, change from the status of regular to that of secular: as, the *secularization* of a monk. (d) The exclusion of religion and ecclesiasticism from civil or purely secular affairs; the exclusion from the affairs of this life of considerations regarding the life to come; the divorce of civil and sacred matters: as, the *secularization* of education or of politics. Also spelled *secularisation*.

secularize (sek'ū-lār-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secularized*, ppr. *secularizing*. [= *F. séculariser = Sp. Pg. secularizar = It. secolarizzare; as secular + -ize.*] 1. To make secular. (a) To change or transfer from regular or monastic into secular: as, to *secularize* a monk or priest. (b) To change or degrade from religious or ecclesiastical appropriation to secular or common use: as, the ancient abbey was *secularized*; especially, to transfer, as territory, from ecclesiastical to temporal rulers.

The celebrated proposal of the "Unlearned Parliament" of Henry IV., to *secularize* all Church property, was kept in mind by its successor.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i, note.

2. To make worldly or unspiritual; divest of religious observances or influences: as, to *secularize* the Sabbath; to *secularize* the press; to *secularize* education.—3. To convert to or imbue with secularism: as, to *secularize* the masses.

A *secularized* hierarchy, . . . to whom the theocracy was only a name, and whose whole interests were those of their own selfish politics. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 55.

Also spelled *secularise*.

secularly (sek'ū-lār-ly), *adv.* In a secular or worldly manner.

secularness (sek'ū-lār-nes), *n.* Secular quality, character, or disposition; worldliness; worldly-mindedness. Johnson.

secund (sē'kund), *a.* [*< L. secundus, following: see second*]. 1†. An obsolete form of *second*. —2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, arranged on one side only; unifarious; unilateral, as the flowers of the lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*), the false wintergreen (*Pyrola secunda*), etc.: as, *secund* processes of the antennae.

secundariet, *a.* An obsolete form of *secondary*. **secundarius** (sek-un-dā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *secundarii* (-i). [ML.: see *secondary*.] A lay vicar. See *lay* 4.

secundate (sē-kun'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secundated*, ppr. *secundating*. [*< L. secundatus, pp. of secundare (> It. secondare = Sp. secundar*

= *F. sekunder*), direct favorably, favor, further, < *secundus*, following: see *second*]. To make prosperous; promote the success of; direct favorably. Bailey, 1731. [Rare.]

secundate (sē-kun'dāt), *n.* [*< NL. Secundates.*] A member of the *Secundates*.

Secundates (sek-un-dā'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (formed on the type of *Primates*), < *L. secundus*, second: see *second*]. A term applied by De Blainville to the *Feræ* of Linnæus (as a correlative of the Linnean term *Primates*). It is equivalent to the *Carnassia* or *Carnaria* of Cuvier, and therefore to the modern *Carnivora* or *Feræ* proper (with the *Insectivora*). The *Secundates* were divided by Blyth (1819) into *Cynodina* and *Ecanina* (= *Feræ* and *Insectivora*); but none of these terms are now in use, though the divisions they indicate are retained.

secundation (sek-un-dā'shən), *n.* [*< secundate + -ion.*] Prosperity. Bailey, 1731. [Rare.]

secundelicht, *adv.* A Middle English form of *secondly*.

Secundian (sē-kun'di-an), *n.* [*< Secundus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a dualistic gnostic sect of the second century, followers of Secundus, a disciple of Valentinus. See *Valentinian*.

secundine (sek'un-din), *n.* [Formerly *secondine*; < *F. secondine = It. secondina, < LL. secundina*, afterbirth, < *L. secundus*, following: see *second*]. 1. The afterbirth; what remains in the womb to be extruded after the birth of the fetus, being the fetal envelopes, placenta, and part of the navel-string: generally used in the plural.

The *secundine* that once the infant cloth'd, After the birth, is cast away and loath'd. Baxter, Self-Denial, Dialogue.

2. In *bot.*, the second (or inner) coat or integument of an ovule, lying within the primine. It is really the first coat of the ovule to be formed, and by some authors is (advisedly) called the *primine*. See *primine*, *ovule*, 2.

secundipara (sek-un-dip'a-rā), *n.* [L., < *secundus*, second, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] A woman who is parturient for the second time.

secundly (sē'kund-ly), *adv.* In *bot.*, arranged in a secund manner: as, a *secundly* branched seaweed.

secundogeniture (sē-kun-dō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [*< L. secundus*, following (see *second*), + *genitura*, generation: see *geniture*. Cf. *primogeniture*.] The right of inheritance pertaining to a second son; also, the possessions so inherited.

The kingdom of Naples . . . was constituted a *secundogeniture* of Spain. Daneroft.

secundo-primary (sē-kun-dō-prī'mā-ri), *a.* Intermediate between primary and secondary.—**Secundo-primary quality**. See *quality*.

secundum (sē-kun'dum), [L., orig. neut. of *secundus*, following: see *second*]. A Latin preposition, meaning 'according to,' 'by rule or practice of': used in some phrases which occur in English books.—**Secundum artem**, according to art or rule. (a) Artificially; not naturally. (b) Artistically; skillfully; scientifically; professionally: used especially as a direction to an apothecary for compounding a prescription.—**Secundum naturam**, naturally; not artificially.—**Secundum quid**, in some respect only.—**Secundum veritatem**, universally valid. A refutation *secundum veritatem*, contradistinguished from a refutation *ad hominem*, is one drawn from true principles, and not merely one which satisfies a given individual.

securable (sē-kūr'a-bl), *a.* [*< secure + -able.*] Capable of being secured. Imp. Dict.

securance (sē-kūr'ans), *n.* [*< secure + -ance.* Cf. *surance*.] Assurance; confirmation.

After this, when, for the *securance* of Thy Resurrection, upon which all our faith justly dependeth, Thou hadst spent forty days upon earth, I find Thee upon Mount Olivet. Bp. Hall, Mystery of Godliness, § 10.

secure (sē-kūr'), *a.* [= *F. sûr, OF. seür (> E. sure)*] = *Fr. segur = Sp. Pg. seguro = It. sicuro*, secure, sure, < *L. securus*, of persons, free from care, quiet, easy; in a bad sense, careless, reckless; of things, tranquil, also free from danger, safe, secure; < *se-*, without, + *cura*, care: see *cure*. Older *E.* words from the same *L.* adj. are *sicker* (through *AS.*) and *sure* (through *OF.*), which are thus doublets of *secure*.] 1. Free from care or fear; careless; dreading no evil; unsuspecting; hence, over-confident.

But we be *secure* and uncareful, as though false prophets could not meddle with us. Latimer, Remains (ed. 1845), p. 265.

But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes. Dryden.

Hezekiah, king of Jerusalem, caused it to be taken away, because it made the people *secure*, to neglect their duty in calling and relying upon God. Burton, Anat. of Mel.

2. Free from apprehension or doubt; assured; certain; confident; sure; with *of* or an infinitive.

To whom the Cretan thus his speech address:
Secure of me, O king! exhort the rest.

Pope, Iliad, iv. 303.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly
To regions unexplored, *secure* to share
Thy state. Dryden, Sig. and Guis., I. 678.

3. Free from danger; unexposed to danger; safe: frequently with *against* or *from*, and formerly *of*: as, *secure against* the attacks of the enemy.

Secure of thunder's crack or lightning flash.
Shak., Tit. And., II. 1. 3.

For me, *secure* from fortune's blows,
Secure of what I cannot lose,
In my small pinnacle I can sail.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Odes, I. 29.

It was thought the roads would be more *secure* about the time when the great caravan was passing.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 5.

4. In safe custody or keeping.

In iron walls they deem'd me not *secure*.
Shak., I. Hen. VI., i. 4. 49.

I suppose your own prudence will enforce the necessity of dissembling, at least till your son has the young lady's fortune *secure*. Goldsmith, Vicar, II.

5. Of such firmness, stability, or strength as to insure safety, or preclude risk of failure or accident; stanch, firm, or stable, and fit for the purpose intended: as, to make a bridge *secure*; a *secure* foundation. = *Syn.* 3. See *safe*.

secure (sē-kūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secured*, ppr. *securing*. [= *Sp. Pg. segurar = It. sicurare*; from the adj. Cf. *sure*, *v.*] 1†. To make easy or careless; free from care, anxiety, or fear.

Why dost thou weep? Canst thou the conscience lack
To think I shall lack friends? *Secure* thy heart.
Shak., T. of A., II. 2. 185.

2. To make safe or secure; guard from danger; protect: as, a city *secured* by fortifications.

If this come to the governor's ears, we will persuade him, and *secure* you. Mat. xxviii. 14.

We'll higher to the mountains; there *secure* us.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4. 8.

For Woods before, and Hills behind,
Secure it both from Rain and Wind.
Prior, The Ladle.

You and your Party fall in to *secure* my Rear.
Steele, Grief à la-Mode, v. 1.

3. To make certain; assure; guarantee: sometimes with *of*: as, we were *secured* of his protection.

He *secures* himself of a powerful advocate.
W. Broom, Notes to Pope's Odyssey.

How are we to *secure* to labor its due honor?
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 273.

4. To make sure of payment, as by a bond, surety, etc.; warrant or guarantee against loss: as, to *secure* a debt by mortgage; to *secure* a creditor.—5. To make fast or firm: as, to *secure* a window; to *secure* the hatches of a ship.—6. To seize and confine; place in safe custody or keeping: as, to *secure* a prisoner.—7. In *surg.*, to seize and occlude by ligature or otherwise, as a vein or an artery, to prevent loss of blood during or as a consequence of an operation.—8. To get hold or possession of; make one's self master of; obtain; gain: as, to *secure* an estate for a small sum; to *secure* the attention of an audience; to *secure* a hearing at court.

They adapted their tunes exactly to the nature of each person, in order to captivate and *secure* him.

Bacon, Moral Fables, vi.

The beauteous Lady Tragabigzanda, when I was a slave to the Turkes, did all she could to *secure* me.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 53.

There was nothing she would not do to *secure* her end.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxi.

9†. To plight; pledge; assure.—**Secure piece**, a command in artillery directing that the piece be moved in battery, the muzzle depressed, the tonion inserted in the muzzle, and the vent-cover placed on the vent.—**To secure arms**, to hold a rifle or musket with the muzzle down, and the lock well up under the arm, the object being to guard the weapon from the wet.

securefull (sē-kūr'fūl), *a.* [Irreg. < *secure + -ful*.] Protecting.

I well know the ready right-hand charge,
I know the left, and every sway of my *securefull* targe.
Chapman, Iliad, vii. 209.

securely (sē-kūr'ly), *adv.* In a secure manner. (a) Without care or thought of evil or danger; with confidence; confidently.

Devise not evil against thy neighbour, seeing he dwelleth *securely* by thee. Prov. iii. 29.

We see the wind sit sore upon our sails,
And yet we strike not, but *securely* perish.

Shak., Rich. II., II. 1. 266.

(b) Without risk or danger; in security; safely: as, to lie *securely* hidden.

The excellent nocturnal Government of our City of London, where one may pass and repass *securely* all hours of the Night, if he gives good Words to the Watch.

Howell, Letters, I. i. 17.

(c) Firmly; in such a manner as to prevent failure or accident; so that loss, escape, injury, or damage may not result; as, to fasten a thing *securely*; lashed *securely* to the rigging.

Even gnats, if they rest on the glands [of *Drosera rotundifolia*] with their delicate feet, are quickly and *securely* embraced.

Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 261.

securément (sē-kūr'ment), *n.* [*< secure + -ment. Cf. surement.*] 1. Security; protection.

They, like Judas, desire death; . . . Calm, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securément* from it.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

2. The act of securing, obtaining, or making sure.

The *securément* . . . of perpetual protection.

The Century, XXVI. 475.

secureness (sē-kūr'nes), *n.* The state of being secure or safe. (a) The feeling of security; confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of vigilance or caution.

Which omission was a strange neglect and *secureness* to my understanding.

Bacon, Letters (1657), p. 20. (Latham.)

(b) Safety; security.

securer (sē-kūr'ēr), *n.* One who or that which secures or protects.

securicula (sek-ū-rik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *securiculae* (-lā). [*L.*, dim. of *securis*, an ax or hatchet with a broad edge, *< secure*, cut; see *secant*, and cf. *sarcl*, *scythe*, from the same ult. root.] A little ax; specifically, a votive offering, amulet, or toy having the shape of an ax-head, with a tongue or with an entire handle attached.

Securidaca (sek-u-rid'ā-kā), *n.* [*NL.* (Rivinus, 1699), *< L. securidaca*, an erroneous reading of *securicula*, a weed growing among lentils, tem. (sc. *herba*) of *securidatus*, shaped like a hatchet, *< securicula*, a hatchet, a little ax; see *securicula*.] 1. A former genus of plants: same as *Securigera*.—2. A genus of polypetalous plants (Linnæus, 1753), of the order *Polygalac.* It is characterized by two large, wing shaped sepals, a one-celled ovary, and a samaroid or crested fruit usually with a long wing. There are about 30 species, natives of the tropics, mostly in America, with 1 or 5 in Africa or Asia. They are shrubs, often of climbing habit, with alternate leaves and terminal or axillary racemes of violet, red, white, or yellow flowers. Many South American species climb upon trees to a great height, and are very beautiful in flower. *S. longipetala* (*Lophotilia petiolaris* etc.) is a shrub of the Zambesi region, 5 or 10 feet high, forming impenetrable thickets near water, and contains a very tough fiber, the used for fish lines and for nets. See *banzai-bur*.

securifer (sē-kūr'ī-fer), *n.* [*< L. securifer*; see *Securifera*.] A hymenopterous insect of the division *Securifera*; a saw-flower insect, as a saw-fly.

Securifera (sek-u-ri-fēr'a), *n.*, pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. securifer*, ax-bearing, *< securis*, an ax, + *ferre* = *L. bear*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the first family of *Hymenoptera*, divided into two tribes, *Tenthredinidae* and *Crucianidae*, the saw flies and horn-tails. It included the forms with sessile abdomen, and is equivalent to the *Terebrantia* of modern systems. (See *Terebrantia*.) Also called *Phytophaga*, *Serrifera*, and *Serricentres*.



Securifera. Saw. 1. Saw fly. 2. Phytophaga (see *Crucianidae*).

securiferous (sek-u-ri-fēr'us), *a.* [As *securifer* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Securifera*.

securiform (sē-kūr'ī-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. securis*, an ax, + *forma*, form.] 1. Shaped like an ax or a hatchet; dolabriform.—2. In *cutanea*, subtriangular or trapezoidal and attached by one of the acute angles, as a joint or other part.

Securigera (sek-u-ri-jēr'a), *n.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candolle, 1815), from the shape of the pod; *< L. securis*, a knife, + *gerere*, bear.] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Papilionaceae* and tribe *Loteae*. It is characterized by the elongated linear flat and tapering pod, which is nearly or quite thickened margins. The flowers bear a short, broad, and somewhat two-lipped calyx, a nearly circular banner petal, an incurved keel, diadelphous stamens, and a sessile ovary with numerous ovules which ripen into flat squarish seeds. The only species, *S. coronilla*, a smooth, spreading herb, is a native of the Mediterranean region. See *hatchet vetch* and *axfitch*.

Securinea (sek-ū-rin'ē-gā), *n.* [*NL.* (Jussieu, 1789), alluding to the hardness of the wood, which withstands the ax; *< L. securis*, a knife, an ax, + *neqo*, deny.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceae* and tribe *Phyllanthaceae*. It resembles *Phyllanthus* in habit and character, but is distinguished by the presence in the staminate

flowers of a rudimentary ovary which is often long and two- or three-cleft. It includes about 8 species, natives of South America, Spain, and Africa, and of other temperate and tropical regions. They are branching shrubs, bearing small entire alternate leaves, and numerous small staminate flowers in axillary clusters, with the few pistillate flowers borne on slender stalks, on separate plants or on the same. *S. nitida* is the myrtle of Tahiti and Mauritius, sometimes cultivated for its white flowers.

securipalp (sē-kūr'ī-palp), *n.* A beetle of the section *Securipalpi*.

Securipalpi (sē-kūr'ī-pal'pī), *n.*, pl. [*NL.* (Latreille, 1825), *< L. securis*, an ax, + *NL. palpus*, q. v.] In *Coloptera*, a group corresponding to Stephens's family *Melandyridae*, and characterized by the large size of the three terminal joints of the maxillary palpi, which are often serrated and deflexed. Also called *Serripalpi*.

securitant (sē-kūr'ī-tān), *n.* [*< securit-y + -ant*.] One who dwells in fancied security. [Rare.]

The sensual *securitant* pleases himself in the conceits of his own peace.

Dr. Hall, Sermons. (Latham.)

securite (sek'ū-rit), *n.* [A trade-name.] A modern high explosive, said to consist of 26 parts of metadinitrobenzol and 74 parts of ammonium nitrate. It is a yellow powder, emitting the odor of nitrobenzol. There are also said to be three modifications, respectively containing trinitrobenzol, dinitronaphthalene, and trinitronaphthalene. Also called *securit*.

security (sē-kūr'ī-ti), *n.*; pl. *securities* (-tiz). [*< F. securité* = *Sp. seguridad* = *Pg. seguridade* = *It. sicurtà*, *securità*, *< L. securita* (-tis), freedom from care, *< securus*, free from care; see *securus*. Cf. *surety*, a doublet of *security*, as *sure* is of *securus*.] 1. The state of being secure. (a) Freedom from care, anxiety, or apprehension; confidence of safety; hence, unconcernedness; carelessness; heedlessness; over-confidence.

And you all know *security* Is mortals' chiefest enemy.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 5. 32.

The last daughter of pride is delusion, under which is contained gluttony, luxury, sloth, and *security*.

Nash, Christ's Tears Over Jerusalem, p. 157. (Trench.)

The army, expecting from the king's illness a speedy order to return, conversed of nothing else within their camp, with that kind of *security* as if they had already received orders to return home.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 57.

(b) Freedom from annoyance, harm, danger, or loss; safety.

The people neither used as well nor ill, yet for our *security* we took one of their petty Kings, and led him bound to conduct us the way.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 196.

What greater *security* can we have, than to be under the protection of infinite wisdom and goodness?

Dr. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxli.

The right of personal *security*, . . . that no person, except on impeachment, and in cases arising in the military and naval service, shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, or for any offence above the common-law degree of petit larceny, unless he shall have been previously charged on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, that no person shall be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; and, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused is entitled to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury, and upon the trial he is entitled to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence; and as a further guard against abuse and oppression in criminal proceedings, it is declared that excessive bail cannot be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Kent's Commentaries (12th ed.), II. 12.

2. That which secures or makes safe; protection; defense; guard.

Amjou is neighbouring upon Normandy: a great *Security* to it, if a Friend, and as great a Danger, if an Enemy.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 44.

There are only two or three poor families that live here, and are in perpetual fear of the Arabs, against whom their poverty is their best *security*.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 59.

(a) A guaranty or pledge; something given or deposited as surety for the fulfillment of a promise or an obligation, the payment of a debt, or the like.

This is no time to lend money, especially upon bare friendship, without *security*.

Shak., T. of A., III. 1. 46.

Ten. Well, sir, your *security*?

Am. Why, sir, two diamonds here.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, IV. 1.

We obliged him to give his son Mahomet in *security* for his behaviour towards us.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 46.

(b) A person who engages or pledges himself for the performance of another's obligations, one who becomes surety for another.

3. An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond or a certificate of stock; as, government *securities*.

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*.

Swift, Examiner.

Collateral, heritable, personal security. See the adjectives.—**Infestment in security.** See *infestment*.—**To go security.** See *go*.—**To marshal securities.** See *marshal*.

secutour† (sek'ū-tūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sectour*; *< ME. secutour, secutour, seketoure, sectour, secture, < OF. exsecutor, F. exécuteur*, an executor; see *executor*.] An executor.

If me be destayned to dye at Dryghtyns wyll,
I charge the my *sektour*, cheffe of alle other,
To mynystre my mobler.

Morie Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 605.

Mery. Who shall your goodes possesse?
Royer. Thou shalt be my *sektour*, and haue all more
and lesse.

Udall, Roister Doister, III. 3.

sed†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seed*.

sed² (sed), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A line of silk, gut, or hair by which a fish-hook is fastened to the line; a snood. J. W. Collins. [Maine.]

sedan (sē-dan'), *n.* [Said to be so named from *Sedan*, a town in northeastern France. Cf. *F. sedan*, cloth made at Sedan.] 1. A covered chair serving as a vehicle for carrying one person who sits within it, the inclosure being therefore of much greater height than width; it is borne on two poles, which pass through



Sedan.

rings secured to the sides, and usually by two bearers. These chairs were first introduced in western Europe in the sixteenth century (first seen in England in 1551, and regularly used there from 1631), but their use was greatly extended in the eighteenth century, when they were the common means of transportation for ladies and gentlemen in the cities of England and France. They were often elaborately decorated, with paintings by artists of note, panels of *terrazz*, and the like, and lined with elegant silks. Similar chairs, carried on the shoulders of two or more bearers, have long been in use in China.

If your wife be the gentle woman o' the house, sir, shee's now gone forth in one o' the new hand-litters: what call ye it, a *Sedan*.

Brome, The Sparagus Garden, iv. 10.

Close mewed in their *sedans*, for fear of air;

And for their wives produce an empty chair.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 186.

Sedans, from hence [Naples] brought first into England by Sir Sanders Duncumb.

Edgyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1645.

2. A hand-barrow with a deep basket-like bottom made of barrel-hoops, used to carry fish. It has been used since the eighteenth century to carry fish from the beach over the sand to the flakes. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

Sedan black. See *black*.

sedan-chair (sē-dan'chūr), *n.* Same as *sedan*, 1.

When not walking, ladies used either a coach or *sedan chair*, and but seldom rode on horseback.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 93.

sedant (sē'dant), *a.* [*F. *sedant, < L. seden* (-tis), sitting; see *sedent*, *sejant*.] In *her.*, same as *sejant*.

sedate (sē-dāt'), *a.* [= *It. sedato, < L. sedatus*, composed, calm, pp. of *sedare*, settle, causal of *sedere*, sit, = *E. sit*; see *sit*.] Quiet; composed; placid; serene; serious; undisturbed by passion; as, a *sedate* temper or deportment.

With countenance calm, and soul *sedate*.

Dryden, Æneid, iv. 999.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural fierceness of temper, affect always to appear sober and *sedate*.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 373).

He was about forty-eight—of a *sedate* look, something approaching to gravity.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 78.

A mind

Of composition gentle and *sedate*.

And, in its movements, circumspect and slow.

Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

When he touched a lighter string, the tones, though pleasingly modulated, were still *sedate*.

Gifford, Introd. to Ford's Plays, p. 1.

=*Syn.* Imperturbable, serious, staid.

sedater, r. t. [*< sedate, a.*] To calm; compose.

To *sedate* these contests. Dr. John Owen, Works, VIII., (pref., p. 48. (N. and Q.))

sedately (sē-dāt'li), *adv.* In a *sedate* manner; calmly; serenely; without mental agitation.

She took the kiss *sedately*.

Tennyson, Maud, xli. 4.

sedateness (sē-dā't'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sedate; calmness of mind, manner, or countenance; composure; placidity; serenity; tranquillity; as, *sedateness of temper*; *sedateness of countenance*.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council.

Addison, *State of the War*.

sedation (sē-dā'shən), *n.* [*L. sedatio(n)-*], an allaying or calming, *< sedare*, pp. *sedatus*, settle, appease: see *sedate*.] The act of calming.

The unevenness of the earth is clearly Providence. For since it is not any fixed *sedation*, but a floating mild variety that pleaseth, the hills and valleys in it have all their special use.

Feldham, *Resolves*, II. 85.

sedative (sē-dā'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. sedatif*, *F. sedatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. sedativo*, *< NL. *sedativus*, *< L. sedare*, pp. *sedatus*, compose: see *sedate*.] *I. a.* Tending to calm, tranquilize, or soothe; specifically, in *med.*, having the power of allaying or assuaging irritation, irritability, or pain.—*Sedative salt*, boracic acid.—*Sedative water*, a lotion composed of ammonia, spirit of camphor, salt, and water.

II. n. Whatever soothes, allays, or assuages; specifically, a medicine or a medical appliance which has the property of allaying irritation, irritability, or pain.

All its little griefs soothed by natural *sedatives*.

O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, vi.

Cardiac sedatives, medicines which reduce the heart's action, such as veratrine, aconite, hydrocyanic acid, etc.

sedate, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *sedate*.

sedet. A Middle English form of *said*.

se defendendo (sē-dē-fen-den'dō), [*L. se*, abl. of pers. pron. 3d pers. sing.; *defendendo*, abl. sing. of gerundive of *defendere*, avert, ward off: see *defend*.] In law, in defending himself: the plea of a person charged with slaying another that he committed the act in his own defense.

sedell, *n.* A Middle English form of *sedule*.

sedent (sē'dent), *a.* [*< L. seden(t)-*], ppr. of *sedere*, sit: see *sit*.] Sitting; inactive; at rest.

Sedentaria (sed-en-tā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. neut. pl. of L. sedentarius*, sedentary: see *sedentary*.]

1. In Lamarck's classification (1801-12), one of three orders of *Annelida*, distinguished from *Apoda* and *Autemata*, and containing the sedentary or tubicolous worms: opposed to *Errantia*.—*2.* The sedentary spiders: same as *Sedentariae*.—*3.* A suborder of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, containing those which are sedentary, as the *Tortellidae*: distinguished from *Natantia*.

Sedentariæ (sed-en-tā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. fem. pl. of L. sedentarius*, sedentary: see *sedentary*.] A division of *Araneina*, containing those spiders that spin webs in which to lie in wait for their prey; the sedentary spiders: opposed to *Errantia*. It includes several modern families, and many of the most familiar species.

sedentarily (sed'en-tā'ri-li), *adv.* In a sedentary manner. *Imp. Dict.*

sedentariness (sed'en-tā'ri-nes), *n.* The state or the habit of being sedentary.

Those that live in great towns . . . are inclined to paleness which may be imputed to their *sedentariness*, or want of motion; for they seldom stir abroad.

In Addison, *West Barbary* (1671), p. 113.

sedentary (sed'en-tā'ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. sedentaire*, *F. sédentaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. sedentario*, *< L. sedentarius*, sedentary, sitting, *< seden(t)-*, ppr. of *sedere*, sit: see *sit*.] *I. a.* 1. Sitting; being or continuing in a sitting posture; working habitually in a sitting posture. [*Rare.*]

She sits unmoved, and freezes to a stone.
But still her envious hue and sullen mien
Are in the *sedentary* figure seen.

Addison, *tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, II.

When the text of Homer had once become frozen and settled, no man could take liberties with it at the risk of being tripped up himself on its glassy surface, and landed in a lugubrious *sedentary* posture, to the derision of all critics.

De Quincey, *Homer*, I.

Hence—(a) Fixed; settled; permanent; remaining in the same place.

The *sedentary* sowl

That seek yon pool, and there prolong their stay
In silent congress.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, IV.

(b) Inactive; idle; sluggish: as, a *sedentary* life.

The great Expanse it [travel upon the king's service] will require, being not to remain *sedentary* in one Place as other Agents, but to be often in Itinerary Motion.

Howell, *Letters*, I. IV. 25.

I imputed . . . their compulency to a *sedentary* way of living.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, VIII.

(c) In *zool.*: (1) Abiding in one place; not migratory, as a bird. (2) Fixed in a tube; not errant, as a worm; belonging to the *Sedentaria*. (3) Spinning a web and lying in wait, as a spider; belonging to the *Sedentariae*. (4) Affixed; attached; not free-swimming, as an infusorian,

a rotifer, polyp, cirriped, mollusk, ascidian, etc.; specifically, belonging to the *Sedentaria*. (5) Encoyted and motionless or quiescent, as a protozoan. Compare *resting-spore*.

2. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture; hence, secluded.

But, of all the barbarians, this humour would be least seen in the Egyptians: whose sages were not *sedentary* scholastic sophists, like the Grecian, but men employed and busied in the public affairs of religion and government.

Warburton, *Divine Legation*, III. § 4.

3. Characterized by or requiring continuance in a sitting posture: as, a *sedentary* profession; the *sedentary* life of a scholar.

Sedentary and within-door arts, and delicate manufactures (that require rather the finger than the arm), have in their nature a contrariety to a military disposition.

Bacon, *True Greatness of Kingdoms*, etc. (ed. 1857).

4. Resulting from inactivity or much sitting.

Till length of years

And *sedentary* numbness cize my limbs.

Milton, *S. A.*, I. 571.

II. n.; pl. sedentaries (-riz). *1.* A sedentary person; one of sedentary habits.—*2.* A member of the *Sedentariæ*; a sedentary spider.

sederunt (sē-dō'runt), [*Taken from records orig. kept in Latin: L. sederunt*, 3d pers. pl. perf. ind. of *sedere*, sit: see *sit*.] *1.* There sat: a word used in minutes of the meetings of courts and other bodies in noting that such and such members were present and composed the meeting: as, *sederunt* A. B., C. D., etc. (that is, there sat or were present A. B., C. D., etc.). Hence—*2. n.* A single sitting or meeting of a court; also, a more or less formal meeting or sitting of any association, society, or company of men.

'Tis a pity we have not Burns's own account of that long *sederunt*.

J. Wilson.

That fable . . . of there being an Association . . . which met at the Baron D'Holbach's, there had its blue-light *sederunts*, and published Transactions, . . . was and remains nothing but a fable.

Carlyle, *Diderot*.

Acts of Sederunt. (a) Ordinances of the Scottish Court of Session, under authority of the statute 1540, xclii., by which the court is empowered to make such regulation as may be necessary for the ordering of processes and the expediting of justice. The Acts of Sederunt are recorded in books called *Books of Sederunt*. (b) A Scotch statute of 1692 relating to the formalities of publicity in conveying lands.

sedes impedita (sē'dēz im-pē-dī'tā), [*L. sedes*, a seat; *impedita*, fem. of *impeditus*, pp. of *impedire*, entangle, hinder, hold fast: see *impede*, *impedite*.] A term of canon law to designate a papal or an episcopal see when there is a partial cessation by the incumbent of his episcopal duties.

sedes vacans (sē'dēz vā'kanz), [*L. sedes*, a seat; *vacans*, ppr. of *vacare*, be vacant: see *vacant*.] A term of canon law to designate a papal or an episcopal see when absolutely vacant.

sedge (sej), *n.* [*Also dial. (common in early mod. E. use) seg; < ME. segge, segg, < AS. secg = MD. segge = MLG. LG. segge, sedgo, lit. 'cutter,' so called from the shape of the leaves; < Teut. √ seg, sag, cut: see saw¹. Cf. Fr. scag, scing = W. hesg, sedgo. For the sense, cf. B. sword-grass; F. glaieul, < L. gladiolus, a small sword, sword-lily, flag (see gladiolus); G. schwertel, sword-lily, schwertel-gras, sedge, <*

schwert, a sword.] A plant of the genus *Carex*, an extensive genus of grass-like cyperaceous plants. The name is thence extended, especially in the plural, to the order *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge family. In popular use it is loosely comprehensive of numerous flag-like, rush-like, or grassy plants growing in wet places. See *Carex* and *Cyperaceæ*.

The meads, the orchards, and the primrose-lanes,
Instead of *sedge* and reeds, bear sugar-canes.

Marlowe, *Jew of Malta*, IV. 4. 103.

Thirtie or fortie of the Rapallanocks had so accommodated themselves with branches, as we took them for little bushes growing among the *sedge*.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 185.

No more thy glassy brook reflects the day,
But, choked with *sedges*, works its weedy way.

Goldsmith, *Des. Vil.*, I. 41.

Beak-sedge. See *Myriophospora*.—*Myrtle sedge.* See *myrtle*.—*Sweet sedge.* Same as *sweet-flag*. (See also *cotton-sedge*, *hammer-sedge*, *nut-sedge*.)

sedge² (sej), *n.* [*A var. of siegc (ME. scge)*, seat, sitting: see *siegc*.] A flock of herons or bitterns, sometimes of cranes.—*Syn.* Covey, etc. See *flock*.

sedge-bird (sej'bērd), *n.* A sedge-warbler.

sedged (sejd), *a.* [*< sedge¹ + -ed²*.] Composed of flags or sedge.

You nymphs, called Naiads, of the winding brooks,
With your *sedged* crowns and ever harmless looks.

Shak., *Tempest*, IV. 1. 129.

sedge-flat (sej'flat), *n.* A tract of land lying below ordinary high-water mark, on which a coarse or long sedge grows which cattle will not eat.

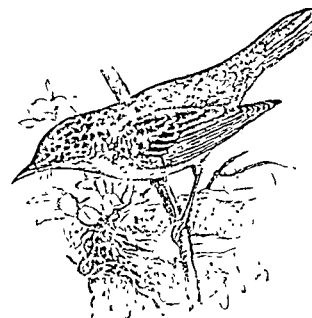
sedge-hen (sej'hen), *n.* Same as *marsh-hen* (b). [*Maryland and Virginia.*]

'T've never fished there," Dick interrupted; "but last fall I shot over it with Matt, and we had grand sport. We got forty-two *sedge-hens*, on a high tide."

St. Nicholas, XVII. 638.

sedge-marine (sej'mā-rēn'), *n.* The sedge-warbler. *C. Swainson*. [*Local, Eng.*]

sedge-warbler (sej'wār'blēr), *n.* An acrocephaline bird; a kind of reed-warbler, specifically *Sylvia* or *Calamohorpe* or *Salicaria* or *Aerocephalus phragmitis*, or *A. schwanobancus*, a sedge-bird widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and



Sedge-warbler (*Aerocephalus phragmitis*).

Africa, about 5 inches long, rufous-brown above and buffy-brown below, frequenting sedgy and reedy places. There are many other species of this genus, all sharing the name. Also called *reed-warbler*, *reed-wren*, *sedge-wren*, etc. See *reed-thrush*, and quotation under *reeler*, 2.

sedge-wren (sej'ren), *n.* Same as *sedge-warbler*.

sedgy (sej'i), *a.* [*< sedge¹ + -y¹*.] 1. Of or pertaining to sedge: as, a *sedgy* growth.

If they are wild-ducks, parboil them with a large carrot (cut to pieces) inside of each, to draw out the fishy or *sedgy* taste.

Miss Leslie, *Cook-book* (ed. 1854), p. 94.

2. Overgrown or bordered with sedge.

Gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank. Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, I. 3. 98.

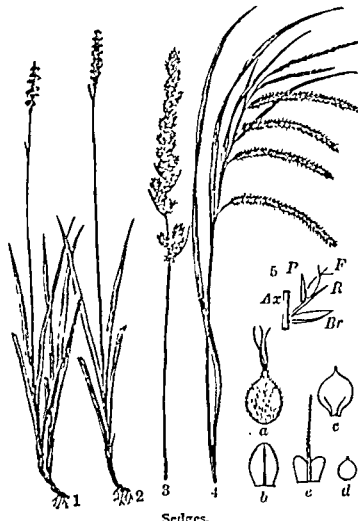
To the right lay the *sedgy* point of Blackwell's Island, drest in the fresh garniture of living green.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 116.

sedigitated (sē-dij'i-tā-ted), *a.* [*< L. sedigitus*, having six fingers on one hand, *< sex*, six (= E. six), + *digitus*, a finger (see *digit*), + -ate¹ + -ed².] Same as *scadigitate*. *Darwin*.

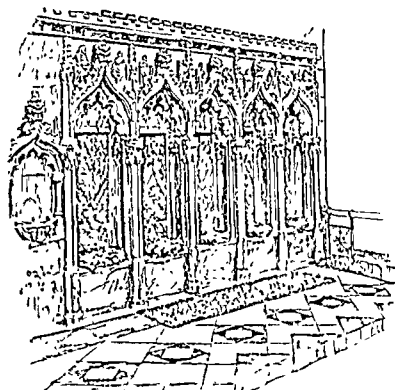
sedile (sē-dī'lē), *n.; pl. sedilia* (-dī'lī-ā). [*L. sedile*, a seat, bench, *< sedere*, sit: see *sit*.] *Eccles.*, one of the seats within the sanctuary provided originally or specifically for the celebrant of the mass (or holy communion) and his assistants. The sedilia are typically three in number, for the use of the priest, the deacon, and the subdeacon, and in England are often recesses constructed in the south wall of the chancel, and generally enriched with carving. The name is sometimes also used for non-structural seats serving the same purpose. The singular *sedile* is little used. See cut on following page.

Sedillot's operation. See *operation*.



Sedges.

1, the male plant of *Carex scirpoides*; 2, the female plant of *Carex scirpoides*; 3, the inflorescence of *Carex vulpinoidea*; 4, the inflorescence of *Carex crinita*; 5, schematic view of the female flower (*st.*, axis; *br.*, bract; *P.*, perigynium; *R.*, rachis; *F.*, fruit); 6, fruit with the perigynium of *Carex scirpoides*; 7, a bract; 8, perigynium of *C. crinita*; 9, the achene; 10, a bract.



Sedburgh, Southwell Minster, England.

sediment (sed'i-ment), *n.* [*< OF. sediment, F. sédiment = Sp. Pg. It. sedimentum, < L. sedimentum, a settling, subsidence, < sedere, sit, settle, = E. sit: see sit.*] The matter which settles to the bottom of water or any other liquid; settlements; lees; dregs; in *geol.*, detrital material mechanically suspended in or deposited from water; the material of which the sedimentary rocks are composed.

It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South, Sermons.*

In recent years it has been attempted to calculate the amounts of *sediment* worn off by various great rivers from the surface of the regions drained by them. *J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 18.*

Latericeous sediment. See *latericeous*. **sedimental** (sed-i-men'tal), *a.* [*< sediment + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of sediment or dregs.

For if the rattled and azure body of this lower heaven be folded up like a scroll of parchment, then much more this drossy, feculent, and *sedimental* earth shall be burnt. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 336.*

sedimentary (sed-i-men'ta-ri), *a.* [*= F. sédimentaire; as sediment + -ary.*] In *geol.*, formed by deposition of materials previously held in suspension by water; nearly synonymous with *aqueous*. A rock is *sedimentary* when it has no structure indicating an aqueous origin. It is *sedimentary* when its appearance indicates that it is made up of the detritus of other rocks, eroded and carried away by watery currents, to be deposited in another place. All *sedimentary rocks* are made up of the fragments of the original crust of the earth of eruptive materials which have come up through this crust from below, or of other sedimentary beds which, having been deposited, have again in their turn been subjected to erosion and redeposition. It is in sedimentary rocks that organic remains are found. In the original crust of the earth, or in volcanic materials, traces of life could not be expected to occur. **Sedimentary cataclysm**, a soft cataclysm, in which the denser parts have subsided.

sedimentation (sed-i-men-tā'shon), *n.* [*< sediment + -ation.*] The deposition of sediment; the accumulation of earthy sediment to form strata.

sediment-collector (sed-i-ment-ko-lek'tor), *n.* Any apparatus in vessels containing fluids for receiving deposits of sediment and impurities, with provision for their removal.

sedition (sē-dish'on), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also sedicion; < ME. sedicioun, < OF. sedition, sedicion, F. sédition = Pr. sedicio = Sp. sedición = Pg. sedição = It. sedizione, < L. seditiō(n-), dissension, civil discord, sedition, lit. 'a going apart,' hence dissension, < *sedine (not used), go apart, < sed-, apart, + ire, go: see stir, etc. Cf. ambition, rebellion, transgression.*] A factious commotion in a state; the stirring up of such a commotion; incitement of discontent against government and disturbance of public tranquillity, as by inflammatory speeches or writings, or acts or language tending to breach of public order; as, to stir up a *sedition*, a speech or pamphlet abounding in *sedition*. *Sedition*, which is not strictly a legal term, comprises such offenses against the authority of the state as do not amount to treason, for want of an overt act. But it is not essential to the offense of *sedition* that it threaten the very existence of the state or its authority in its entire extent. Thus, there are *seditions*, *seditions*, *seditions*, etc., as well as direct and indirect threats and acts amounting to *sedition*—all of which are punishable as misdemeanors by fine and imprisonment.

Thus have I evermore been burdened with the word of *sedition*. *Lutwiler, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1540.* And he released unto them him that for *sedition* and murder was cast into prison. *Luke xliii. 25.*

If the Devil himself were to preach *sedition* to the world, he would never appear otherwise than as an Angel of Light. *Stillington, Sermons, I. vii.*

The hope of impunity is a strong incitement to *sedition*; the dread of punishment, a proportionally strong discouragement to it. *A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 26.*

Sedition Act. See *alien and sedition laws, under alien*. = *Syn. Rebellion, Revolt, etc. See insurrection.*

seditionary (sē-dish'on-ā-ri), *a. and n.* [*< sedition + -ary.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to *sedition*; *seditionary*.

II. n.; pl. seditionaries (-riz). An inciter or promoter of *sedition*.

A *seditionary* in a state, or a schismatick in the church, is like a sulphureous fiery vapour in the bowels of the earth, able to make that stable element reel again. *Ep. Hall, Remains, p. 71.*

seditious (sē-dish'us), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also sedicious; < OF. seditioux, sedicioux, F. sédition = Sp. Pg. sedicioso = It. sedizioso, < L. seditiōsus, factious, seditious, < seditiō(n-), sedition: see sedition.*] *1.* Partaking of the nature of *sedition*; tending to the promotion of *sedition*: as, *seditious strife*; *seditious speech*; a *seditious* harangue.

This *sedicious* conspiracy was not so secretly kept, nor so closely cloaked. *Hall, Henry IV., an. 6.*

We weaken the Reins of the Government of our selves by not holding them with a stricter hand, and make our Passions more *seditious* and turbulent by letting them alone. *Stillington, Sermons, III. vii.*

It was enacted "that such as imagined or spoke any *seditions* or scandalous news, rumours, sayings, or tales of the King or the Queen should be set upon the pillory if it turned to be said without any city or town corporate." *Strype, Memorials, Queen Mary, an. 1551.*

2. Engaged in *sedition*; guilty of *sedition*; exciting or promoting *sedition*: as, *seditious* persons.

While they lived together in one city, their numbers exposed them to the delusions of *seditious* demagogues. *J. Adams, Works, IV. 496.*

= *Syn. Incendiary. See insurrection.*

seditionously (sē-dish'us-li), *adv.* In a *seditionous* manner; with *sedition*. *Locke, On Toleration.*

seditionousness (sē-dish'us-ness), *n.* The state or character of being *seditionous*.

Seditious powder. See *Seditious powder, under powder*.

seduce (sē-dūs'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. seduced, ppr. seducing.* [*= F. séduire = Pr. seduire = Sp. seducir = Pg. seduzir = It. sedurre, seducere, < L. seducere, lead apart or astray, < se-, apart, + ducere, lead: see duct. Cf. adduce, conduce, deduce, etc.*] To lead aside or astray; to entice away from duty, legal obligation, or rectitude, as by promises, bribes, etc.; corrupt; specifically, to entice (a woman) to a surrender of chastity. *See seduction, 2.*

For me, the gold of France did not *seduce*; Although I did admit it as a motive. *Shak., Hen. V., II. 2. 155.*

Beware of them, Diana, their promises, enticements, oaths, tokens and all these engines of lust, are not the things they go under. many a maid hath been *seduced* by them. *Shak., All's Well, III. 5. 22.*

The best historians of later times have been *seduced* from truth, not by their imagination, but by their reason. *Macleay, History.*

O Popular Applause! what heart of man Is proof against thy sweet *seducing* charms? *Carper, Task, II. 182.*

= *Syn. Lure, Deceit, etc. See allure, and list under entice.*

seduceable (sē-dūs'a-bl), *a.* [*< seduce + -able.*] Capable of being *seduced* or led astray; *seducible*.

seducement (sē-dūs'ment), *n.* [*= It. seducimento; as seduce + -ment.*] *1.* The net of *seducing*; *seduction*.

Daughters of my *seducement*. *Middleton, Game at Chess, II. 2.*

He made a very free and full acknowledgement of his error and *seducement*. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 74.*

2. The means employed to *seduce*; the arts of flattery, falsehood, and deception.

'Twas a weak Part in Eve to yield to the *Seducement* of Satan, but it was a weaker Thing in Adam to suffer himself to be tempted by Eve. *Hood, Letters, II. 21.*

seducer (sē-dūs'ēr), *n.* [*< seduce + -er.*] *1.* One who *seduces*; one who entices another from the path of rectitude and duty; specifically, one who, by solicitation, flattery, or promises, persuades a woman to surrender her chastity.

Grant it me, O King! . . . others have a *seducer* flourish, and a poor maid is undone. *Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 146.*

God's eye sees in what seat there sits, or in what corner there stands, some one man that wavers in matters of doctrine, and inclines to hearken after a *seducer*. *Donne, Sermons, x.*

seducible (sē-dūs'i-bl), *a.* [*< seduce + -ible.*] Capable of being *seduced*, or drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible.

The vicious examples of ages past poison the curiosity of these present, affording a hint of sin unto *seducible* spirits. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.*

seducingly (sē-dūs'ing-li), *adv.* In a *seducing* or *seductive* manner.

seductive (sē-dūs'iv), *a.* [*< seduce + -ive.*] *Seductive*. [*Rare.*]

There is John Courtland—ah! a *seductive* dog, to drink with. *Dulver, Eugene Aram, I. 11.*

seduction (sē-dūk'shon), *n.* [*< OF. seduction, F. séduction = Pr. seduction = Sp. seducción = Pg. sedução = It. seduzione, < L. seductio(n-), a leading astray, < seducere, pp. seductus, seduce: see seduce.*] *1.* The act of *seducing*; enticement, especially to evil; *seductive* influences: as, the *seductions* of wealth.

The *seductions* of such Averroistic pantheism as was preached by heretics like Amalric of Bena. *Encyc. Brit., X. 549.*

2. The act of persuading a woman to surrender her chastity.

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of reach of *seduction*. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.*

Specifically, in *law*: (a) The tort committed against a woman, or against her parent or master, by enticing her to surrender her chastity. (b) In some jurisdictions (by statute), the criminal offense of so doing, especially under promise of marriage.

seductive (sē-dūk'tiv), *a.* [*= Sp. seductivo, < L. seductus, pp. of seducere, lead astray (see seduce), + -ive.*] Tending to *seduce* or lead aside or astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances.

Go, splendid sycophant! No more Display thy soft *seductive* arts. *Langhorne, Fables of Flora, I.*

seductively (sē-dūk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a *seductive* manner; with *seduction*.

seductiveness (sē-dūk'tiv-ness), *n.* *Seductive* character, influence, or tendency: as, the *seductiveness* of sin.

seductor (sē-dūk'tor), *n.* [*= F. séducteur = Sp. Pg. seductor = It. seduttore, < L. seductor, a misleader, seducer, < L. seducere, pp. seductus, mislead, seduce: see seduce.*] One who *seduces* or leads astray; a leader of *sedition*. [*Rare.*]

To suppress This bold *seductor*. *Masenger, Believe as you List, II. 2.*

seductress (sē-dūk'tres), *n.* [*< seductor + -ess.*] A female *seducer*; a woman who leads a man astray. *Imp. Dict.*

sedulity (sē-dū'li-ti), *n.* [*< OF. sedulite = It. sedulità, < L. sedulitas(-), sedulousness, assiduity, < sedulus, sedulous: see sedulous.*] *Sedulous* care and diligence; diligent and assiduous application; constant attention; unremitting industry.

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's enquiries into it. *South.*

Sedulity . . . admits no intermission, no interruption, no discontinuance, no trepidity, no indifference in religious offices. *Donne, Sermons, xxlii.*

That your *Sedulities* in the Reception of our Agent were so cordial and so eagerous we both gladly understand, and earnestly exhort ye that you would persevere in your good Will and Affection towards us. *Milton, Letters of State, May 31, 1650.*

sedulous (sed'ū-lus), *a.* [*< L. sedulus, diligent, prob. lit. 'sitting fast, persistent' (cf. assiduus, busy, occupied, assiduous), < sedere, sit (cf. sedes, a seat): see sedent, sit.*] In another view, lit. 'going, active, agile.' [*< √ sad, go, seen in Gr. sōō, a way, sōōōō, travel.*] Diligent in application or in the pursuit of an object; constant, steady, and persevering; steadily industrious; assiduous.

The *sedulous* Bee Distill'd her Honey on thy purple Lips. *Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.*

The laziest will be *sedulous* and active where he is in pursuit of what he has much at heart. *Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.*

= *Syn. See assiduity.*

sedulously (sed'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a *sedulous* manner; diligently; industriously; assiduously.

sedulousness (sed'ū-lus-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being *sedulous*; assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort. = *Syn. See comparison under assiduity.*

Sedum (sē'dum), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. sedum, houseleek.*] *1.* A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Crossulaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with a four- or five-lobed calyx, the same number of separate petals, twice as many stamens alternately adnate to the petals, and a number of small scales inserted beneath the four or

five ovaries, the latter containing numerous ovules and ripening into separate follicles. There are about 160 species, natives of north temperate and frigid regions, rare in America, where one occurs in Peru, and in the United States 10 or more, chiefly in the mountains, with 3 others naturalized in the east. They are usually smooth herbs, either erect or decumbent, often tufted or moss-like, and remarkable for their fleshy stems and leaves. The latter are of very varied shapes, usually entire or but slightly toothed, and either opposite, alternate, or whorled. The flowers are borne in cymes, usually white, yellow, or pink, sometimes purplish or blue. Many species are common in dry, barren, or rocky places where little else will grow. The 10 British species and some of the American are known as *stonecrop*. Many others, known in cultivation by the generic name, and favorites for ornamenting rockwork, filling vases, and covering walls, are valued for the permanence of their foliage, which resists drought. Several with stiff rosettes of thick leaves are used for bedding out in summer, or employed for decorative borders and to form permanent designs, mottoes, and lettering. Many similar Mexican plants so used, and commonly confused with these, belong to the subgenus *Echeveria* of the related genus *Cotyledon*, and are distinguished by their united five-furrowed corolla-tube. A similar habit occurs in the related genus *Sempervivum*. Several other species are in cultivation for their pink, purple, or scarlet flowers, and others for their variegated leaves mottled with white or yellow. A few are dioecious, and have flat, thinner leaves, forming the subgenus *Thodiola*, the *rhodia* of medieval shops. (See *roseroot* and *heal-all*.) Many species are remarkable for persistence of life, cut stems growing and even flowering when fastened on a wall, deriving nourishment from reserves in their lower leaves and succulent stem, especially *S. Telephium* (for which see *orpine*, 2), also called *live-for-ever* and *live-long*, and known as *Anon's-rod* because sometimes growing when pressed and apparently dried, and as *midsummer-men* because formerly used for divination on midsummer eve by setting up two stems to see if the one representing the lover will turn to the other. *S. aere*, the English wall-pepper, bird's-bread, creeping-jack, or pricklet, an emetic and cathartic, is often cultivated in America as *moss, golden moss, or love-entangle*, and *S. Sieboldii*, a Japanese species valued for its grayish-green whorled leaves, as *constancy*; *S. rupestre* is known in England as *jealousy*; and for *S. Anacamperos*, see *herb of friendship*, under *herb*. *S. album*, formerly esteemed in medicine and eaten cooked or as a salad, is known as *worm-grass* and *prickmadam*. *S. pulchellum* of the southern United States is sometimes cultivated under the name of *widow's-crow*. *S. fernatium*, the wild stonecrop of rocky places in Pennsylvania and southward, with white flowers and rounded ornamental leaves in threes, is also often cultivated. *S. telephoides*, from the Potomac southward, and the *roseroot*, in the Rocky Mountains and arctic America, are conspicuous on account of their growth in multitudes on high ledges of dry mountain-cliffs.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Sedum*: extended by very early writers to the houseleek and other crassulaceous plants. Sometimes written *cedum*.

YI hestes harme it that both in the grounde,
Let mynge juce of cedum [houseleek] smal ygrounde
With water, and oon nyght this seede thre stepe,
And heestes wicke away thus may me kepe.
Palladius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 180.

see¹ (sē), v.; pret. *saw*, pp. *seen*, ppr. *seeing*. [*<ME. seen, sen, without inf. term. see, se (pret. saie, saugh, sawgh, sauh, sauch, say, saygh, sey, sei, seigh, seih, seylh, seiz, sigh, sy, etc., pp. sein, seyn, seuren, sezen, seien, sen, seic, etc.), <AS. seón, sión (pret. seah, pl. sáicon, ságon, pp. gesegen, gesceoren) = OS. schan, scan = OFries. súa = MD. sien, D. zien = MLG. sēn, LG. seen = OHG. schan, MFG. schen, G. sehen = Icel. sjá = Sw. Dan. se = Goth. saihuan (pret. sahr, pl. saihum, pp. saihwans), see, Teut. √ seh- (> segh, seic), see; accordant in form, and prob. identical in origin, with L. sequi = Gr. ἑκείναι, follow, = Lith. sekti, follow (√ seq. follow): see sequent, suc, etc. The transfer of sense is not certain; prob. 'follow with the eyes.'] I. *trans.* 1. To perceive by the eye; become aware of (an object) by means of light-waves emitted by it or reflected from it to the organs of sight; behold: as, to *see* a man coming; no man can *see* God.*

He abode, till the Damysle saugh the Schadewe of him in the Myroure. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 24.

This we saw with our eyes, and rejoyced at it with our hearts. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 42.

2. To examine with the eyes; view; behold; observe; inspect: as, to *see* the games; to *see* the sights of a town.

But as some of vs vlysted one place and some an other, so yt whan we mette echo reported vnto other as we had founden and *rene*. *Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage*, p. 47.

And every wight will have a looking glasse
To see himselfe, yet so he seeth him not.
Gascayne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 64.

He's awa to the wedding house,
To see what he could see.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 35).

How can any Body be happy while they're in perpetual
Fear of being seen and censur'd?
Congreve, Love for Love, II. 9.

3. To perceive mentally; discern; form a conception or idea of; distinguish; understand; comprehend: as, to *see* the point of an argument; to *see* a joke.

William & his worthi make, whan thei *see* time,
Told themperour treult that hem hidde hadde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4917.

Lady Easy. . . . To be in love, now, is only to have a
design upon a woman. . . .

Lady Betty. Ay, but the world knows, that is not the
case between my lord and me.

Lady Easy. Therefore, I think you happy.
Lady Betty. Now, I don't see it.

Cibber, *Careless Husband*, II. 1.
The sooner you lay your head alongside of Mr. Bruff's
head, the sooner you will see your way out of the dead-
lock.

W. Collins, *The Moonstone*, III. 6.
4†. To keep in sight; take care of; watch over;
protect.

Unnethes myghte the frece speke a word,
Till atte laste he seyde, "God you see."
Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, I. 469.

5. To bring about as a result; superintend the
execution or the performance of a thing so as
to effect (a specified result); make sure: with
an object-clause with *that* specifying the result.
The *that* is often omitted, and the clause may suffer further
ellipsis: as, *see that* it is done; or, *see it* is done; or, *see*
it done.

See that ye fall not out by the way. *Gen.* xiv. 24.
See the lists and all things fit. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., II. 3. 64.

Farewell: and see this business be a foot
With expedition.
Fletcher (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, I. 1.

'Tis his Business to *see that* they and all other about the
House perform their Duties. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 23.

Take him away now, then, you gaping idiot, and *see that*
he does not bite you, to put an old proverb to shame.
Scott, *Old Mortality*, xxxiv.

6. To wait upon; attend; escort: with an ob-
jective predicate: as, to *see* a friend off to Eu-
rope; to *see* a lady home.

Ant. But, hark ye, Ferdinand, did you leave your key
with them?
Ferd. Yes; the maid who *saw* me out took it from the
door. *Sheridan*, *The Duenna*, I. 2.

She was with him, accompanying him, *seeing* him off.
Mrs. Oliphant, *Poor Gentleman*, xxviii.

7. To call on; visit; have an interview with.
Come, Casca, you and I will yet ere day
See Brutus at his house. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 3. 154.

8. To meet and speak with; receive: as, I can-
not *see* any one to-day.

I was to *see* Monsieur Baudelot, whose Friendship I
highly value. I received great Civilities from him.
Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 46.

Assert your right boldly, man! . . . *see* what company
you like; go out when you please; return when you
please. *Culman*, *Jealous Wife*, I.

9. To consult for a particular purpose; some-
times, euphemistically, to consult as a lobbyist
for the purpose of influencing by a bribe or the
like. See the quotation under *lobbyist*. [*Col-
loq.*]—10. To find out; learn by observation
or experience.

The people had come ruddy to the boat when I was
absent, and had said that they would see whether this
stranger would dare come out another day, having taken
great umbrage at my copying the inscriptions.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, I. 105.

11. To feel; suffer; experience; know by
personal experience. *See seen*, p. a.

If a man keep my saying he shall never see death.
John viii. 51.

When remedies are past, the griefs are ended
By living the worst. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 3. 203.

I have lived, *seen* God's hand thro' a lifetime, and all was
for best. *Browning*, *Saul*.

12. In *poker* and other gambling games, to
meet and accept by staking a similar sum: as,
to *see* a bet.—Not to *see* the fun of. *See fun*—To
have seen one's (or its) best days, to have begun to
decline; be on the wane.

True wit has *seen* its best days long ago.
Dryden, *Limberham*, Prolog., I. 1.

To have seen service. *See service*.—To have seen the
day. *See day*.—To see one through, to aid one in
accomplishing. [*Colloq.*]—To see out. (a) To see or hear
to the end.

I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did not care
for contradicting him. *Addison*, *Freeholder*, No. 22.

(b) To outdo, as in drinking; beat.

I have heard him say that he could *see* the Dundee peo-
ple out any day, and walk home afterwards without stag-
gering. *Dickens*.

To see the back of. *See back*.—To see the elephant.
See elephant.—To see the light. *See light*.—Syn. 1-3.

See, *Perceive*, *Observe*, *Notice*, *Behold*, *Witness*. The first
five express either the physical sight or the result of re-
flection; *witness* expresses sight only. *See* is the general
word; it represents often an involuntary act: to *perceive*
implies generally or always the intelligence of a prepared
mind; to *observe* implies the purpose of inspecting mi-
nutely and taking note of facts connected with the object.
Notice applies to the involuntary discovery of some object
by the sight, or of some fact by the mind; it has also the
meaning of *observe*: as, to *notice* the operation of a steam-
engine. To *behold* is to look at a thing for some time,
to see plainly, or to see that which is interesting, remark-

able, or otherwise worth seeing. To *witness* is to see a
thing done or happening: as, to *witness* a surgical opera-
tion; hence, legally, to *witness* a signature is to certify
that one saw it made.

How he should be truly eloquent who is not a good man
I see not. *Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

Lo, she is one of this confederacy!
Now I perceive they have conjoin'd all three
To fashion this false sport, in spite of me.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, III. 2. 193.

He who through vast immensity can pierce,
See worlds on worlds compose one universe,
Observe how system into system runs,
May tell why Heaven has made us as we are.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, I. 25.

When he lay dying there,
I noticed one of his many rings, . . . and thought,
It is his mother's hair. *Temnyson*, *Maud*, xxiv. 8.

Haste hither, Eve, and worth thy sight behold,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 308.

You ask if nurses are obliged to *witness* amputations
and such matters, as a part of their duty. I think not,
unless they wish. *L. M. Alcott*, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 80.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have the power of per-
ceiving by the eye; have the power of sight;
perceive or discern objects or their apparent
qualities by the organs of sight.

Though neither eyes nor ears, to hear nor see,
Yet should I be in love by touching thee.
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I. 437.

We went on thro' clouds of dust to Akim, for, the
wind being high, it raised the sands to such a degree
that we could not see before us any further than in a very
thick fog. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, I. 80.

2. To perceive mentally; apprehend; discern;
understand: often with *into* or *through*.

I see into thy end, and am almost
A man already. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, III. 4. 169.

Many sagacious persons will . . . *see through* all our
fine pretensions. *Tillotson*.

3†. To look: with *after*, *for*, *on*, *up*, or *upon*.

She was full more blisful on to see,
Than is the newe porcionette tree.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, I. 61.

I gae up to my tapmast,
And see for some dry land.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 341).

4. To examine or inquire; consider.

See now whether pure fear and entire cowardice doth
not make thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman to close
with us. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 352.

We'll take three men on either side,
And see if we can our fathers agree.
Greene and Becket (Child's Ballads, III. 82).

5†. To meet; see one another.

How have ye done
Since last we saw in France?
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, I. 1. 2.

Let me see, let us see, let's see, are used to express con-
sideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of
a subject.—See to it, look well to it; attend; consider;
take care.—To see about a thing, to pay some attention
to it; consider it.—To see after. *See after*.—To see
double. *See double*.—To see good. *See good*.—To see
into or through a millstone. *See millstone*.—To see
through one, to understand one thoroughly.

He is a mere piece of glass: I see through him by this
time. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

To see to. (a†) To look at or upon; behold.

An altar by Jordan, a great altar to see to. *Josh.* xxii. 10.

A certain shepherd lad,
Of small regard to see to. *Milton*, *Comus*, I. 620.

(b) To attend to or care or arrange for; look after; take
care of.

The Sick . . . they see to with great affection.
Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 8.

I will go and purse the ducats straight,
See to my house, left in the fearful guard
Of an unthrifty knave. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I. 3. 176.

See is used imperatively, or as an interjection, to call the
attention of others to an object or a subject, signifying
'lo!' 'look!' 'behold!'

see¹ (sē), n. [*< see¹, v.*] What one has to see.
[Rare.]

May I depart in peace, I have seen my see.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 123.

see^{2†}, n. An obsolete spelling of *see¹*.

see³ (sē), n. [Early mod. E. also *sca*; < ME. *see*,
se, < OF. *se*, *sed*, *siet* = Sp. *sedc*, *seo* = Pg. *sedc*,
se = It. *sedc*, a seat, see, < L. *sedes*, a seat, < *se-*
dere = E. *sit*: see *sit*. Cf. *seat*.] 1†. A seat of
power or dignity; a throne.

And smale harpers with her glees
Saten under hem in sees.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, I. 1210.

In the Roofo, ouyr the popes see,
A saluator may thou see,
Neuer peynted with hond of mon.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 123.

Scho lifte me up lightly with hir leve hondes,
And sette me softly in the see, the septe me rechede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2351.

Jove laught on Venus from his soverayne see.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. vi. 2.

2. The seat of a bishop, whether an ordinary bishop, or a bishop of higher rank (metropolitan, etc., patriarch, pope); the local center of a diocese and of diocesan authority, or of a diocese and other subordinate dioceses; the city or locality from which ecclesiastical jurisdiction is exercised; hence, episcopal rank, authority, and jurisdiction as exercised from a permanent local center. The word *see*, from meaning any seat of dignity, came to apply specifically to the cathedra, or episcopal throne, situated in a cathedral, thence to the city which contained the cathedral and was the chief city of a bishop's diocese, and so in modern usage to the diocese itself. It differs from *diocese*, however, in that *diocese* represents the territorial province for the care of which the bishop is responsible (that is, where his duties lie), whereas *see* is the local seat of his authority, dignity, and episcopal privileges. Both words differ from *bishopric*, in that *bishopric* represents the bishop's office, whether actual or nominal. See *throne*.

The church where the bishop is set with his college of presbyters about him we call a *see*.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

Apostolic see. See *apostolic*—Holy see, the see of Rome.—See of Rome, the papal office or jurisdiction; the papal court.

Others, that would to high preferment come,

Leave us, & lie unto the Sea of Rome.

Times' Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 51.

seeable (sē'a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*<* late ME. *seabyll*; *<* see¹ + *-able*.] *I.* *a.* Capable of being seen; to be seen.

II. *n.* That which is to be seen. [Rare.]

We shall make a march of it, seeing all the seeables on the way.

Southern, Letters, II. 271. (Davies.)

seebachite (sē'bak-it), *n.* [Named after Karl von Seebach, a German geologist (1839-78).] A zeolitic mineral from Richmond, near Melbourne, Victoria, probably identical with hercynite.

see-bright (sē'brīt), *n.* The clary. *Salvia sclarea*. See *clary*² and *sage*².

seecatchie (sē'kach-i), *n.* [Local name: Russian or Aleutian.] The male fur-seal or sea-bear of Alaska, *Callorhinus ursinus*.

What catholic knowledge of fish and fishing bunks any one of those old seecatchies must possess, which he observe hauled out on the Pribylov rocks, rises each summer?

Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 234.

seecawk (sē'kāk), *n.* [Cree Indian.] The common American skunk, *Mephitis mephitis*.

seed (sēd), *n.* [*<* ME. *seed*, *sech*, *sēd*, *sād*, *<* AS. *sēd*, seed, sowing, offspring; = OS. *sād* = OFries. *sēd* = MD. *sēd*, D. *zand* = MG. *sāt* = OHG. MHG. *sāt*, G. *saat* = Icel. *saða*, *sáða* = Sw. *sad* = Dan. *sad* = Goth. *sēths* (in comp. *mama-sēths*, mankind, the world), seed; with formative *-d* (*-th*), from the root of AS. *sācan*, etc., sow; see *sow*¹.] 1. The fertilized and matured ovule of the higher or flowering plants. It is a body within the pericarp or seed-vessel, containing an organized embryo, or nucleus, which, on being placed under favorable circumstances, develops into an individual similar to that from which it came. The reproductive bodies of the lower or flowerless plants (cryptogams) differ in their mode of germination and in other ways, and are not called true seeds but spores. (See *spore*.) The seed coats are those of the ovule—two or rarely only one. The outer, answering to the primine, is the more firm and is not rarely crustaceous in texture and takes the name of *testa* (also *episperma* and *episperm*). The inner, answering to the secundine, is called *tegmen* (sometimes *endoperma*), when present, it is always conformed to the nucleus and is thin or soft and delicate in texture. The seed-stalk or podosperm, when there is one, is the pedicel or attachment of the seed to the placenta, and answers to the funiculus of the ovule. The embryo, raphe, and hilum of the ovule retain the same names in the seed. The foremen of the ovule is called the micropyle in the seed. The terms which denote the position of the ovule, such as *orthotropous*, *anatropous*, *amphitropous*, etc., also apply equally to the resulting seed. The nucleus may consist of the embryo alone or of the embryo and the albumen, which is the nourishing substance upon which the developing plant is to feed until it is capable of maintaining itself. See the various terms and cuts under *anatropous*, *amphitropous*, *Cereus*, *ovary*, and *plumule*.

Oute of thair kynde cke seedes wol renewe,

And change hemself as writeth cleres trewe.

Palladius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 6.

2. The male fecundating fluid; semen; sperm or milt, as of fish; spat, as of oysters; without a plural.—3. Very young animals, as oysters.

Now the Warrham district gives little else except seed, that is young oysters intended to be transferred to other localities where they may pursue their growth under more favorable conditions.

Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 515.

4. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants; as, the seed of Abraham; the seed of David. In this sense, chiefly scriptural, the word is applied to one person or to any number collectively, and is not used in the plural.

The seed of Banquo kings! Shak., Macbeth III. 1 70

His faithful eyes were fixt upon that incorruptible reward, promiss'd to Abraham and his seed in the Messiah.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

We, the latest seed of Thine.

Tennyson, Godiva.

5. Race; generation; birth.

O Israel, O household of the Lord,

O Abraham's brats, O brood of blessed seed,

O chosen sheep that loved the Lord indeed!

Gascoigne, De Profundis.

Of mortal seed they were not held.

Waller, To Zelinda.

6. That from which anything springs; first principle; origin: often in the plural: as, the seeds of virtue or vice; to sow the seeds of discord.

Seeds and roots of shame and iniquity.

Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 93.

These fruitful seeds within your mind they sowed;

'Twas yours to improve the talent they bestowed.

Dryden, Cym. and Iph., I. 405.

7. Same as *red-seed*: a fisherman's term.—8. The egg or eggs of the commercial silkworm-moth, *Seicaria mori*.

The egg of the silk-worm moth is called by silk-raisers the "seed." It is nearly round, slightly flattened, and in size resembles a turnip-seed.

C. F. Riley, A Manual of Instruction in Silk-culture.

9. In glass-making, one of the small bubbles which form in imperfectly fused glass, and which, when the glass is worked, assume elongated or ovoid forms, resembling the shapes of some seeds.—Angola seeds, crab-eyes. See *Abrus*.—Cevadilla seeds. See *cevadilla*.—Cold seeds. See *cold*.—Coriander-seed. See *coriander*.—Cumin-seed. See *cumin*.—2.—Holy seed. See *holy*.—Musk-seed. Same as *amber-seed*.—Niger or ramtil seeds. See *Guizotia*.—To run to seed. See *run*, v. t.—To set seed. See *set*. (See also *amber-seed*, *bavarian-seed*, *bonduc-seeds*, *canary-seed*, *fern-seed*, *mustard-seed*.)

seed (sēd), *v.* [*<* ME. *seeden*, *sedem*, *<* AS. *sēdian*, provide with seed, *<* *sēd*, seed: see *seed*, *n.*] *I.* *intrans.* To go to seed; produce seed; grow to maturity: as, plants that will not seed in a cold climate.

The flour nel seeden of my corn.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 434.

Your clare flour eth, but hit wol not seel.

Chaucer, Aucella and Arcite, I. 300.

They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for seed, which they let stand to seed the next year.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

The tree [teak] seeds freely every year.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 103.

The old are all against you, for the name of pleasure is an affront to them, they know no other kind of it than that which has flowered and seeded, and of which the withered stems have indicated a useful look.

Lambert, Imag. Conv., Epleurus, Leontion, and Ternisva.

II. *trans.* 1. To sow; plant; sprinkle or supply with or as with seed.—2. To cover with something thinly scattered; ornament with small and separate figures.

A sable mantle seeded with waking (1345).

B. Jonson, Part of the King's Entertainment.

3t. To graft. [Rare.]

Or thus I rede

You doo with gentill graftes hem [lines] to rede.

Palladius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 107.

4. In *lard-rending* and *refining*, to granulate by slow cooling, or cooling without stirring, as *stearin* in lard.—To seed down, to sow with grass-seed.

seed-bag (sēd'bag), *n.* A bag designed to contain seeds; specifically, a bag filled with flax-seed, put around the tubing in a bore-hole, in order that by its swelling it may form a watertight packing: formerly extensively used in the oil-region of Pennsylvania.

seed-basket (sēd'hās'kot), *n.* In *agri.*, a basket for holding the seed to be sown.

seed-bed (sēd'bed), *n.* A piece of ground prepared for receiving seed: often used figuratively.

The family, then, was the primal unit of political society, and the seed-bed of all larger growths of government.

W. Wilson, State, § 26.

seed-bird (sēd'bērd), *n.* The water-wagtail, *Hallucella*. (Prov. Eng.)

seedbox (sēd'boks), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, a seed-vessel or capsule.—2. See *Ludwigia*.

seed-bud (sēd'bud), *n.* The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule.

seed-cake (sēd'kāk), *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

seed-coat (sēd'kot), *n.* In *bot.*, the covering of a seed, usually the testa, or exterior coat.

seed-cod (sēd'kod), *n.* A basket or vessel for holding seed while the husbandman is sowing it; a seed-leap. (Prov. Eng.)

seed-coral (sēd'kor'nl), *n.* Coral in very small and irregular pieces as used in the arts. Compare *negligé beads*, under *negligé*.

seed-corn (sēd'kōrn), *n.* Corn or grain for seed; seed-grain; ears or kernels of maize set apart as seed for a new crop.

Who else like you

Could sift the seedcorn from our chaff?

Lowell, To Holmes.

Seed-corn maggot, the grub of a fly which injures corn. See *maggot* and *Anthomyia*.

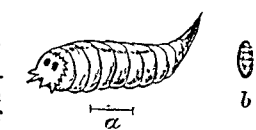
seed-crusher (sēd'krush'ēr), *n.* An instrument for crushing seeds for the purpose of expressing their oil.

seed-down (sēd'down), *n.* The down on certain seeds, as the cotton.

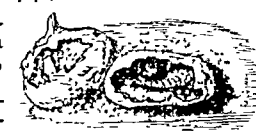
seed-drill (sēd'dril), *n.* A machine for sowing seed in rows or drifts; a drill.

seed-eater (sēd'ē'tēr), *n.* A granivorous bird; specifically, a bird of the genus *Spermophila* or *Sporophila* (as *S. moreleti* of Texas and Mexico) and some related genera of small American finches. See also *Spermestes*, and compare *Chondestes*.—Little seed-eater. See *grassquit*.

seeded (sēd'ed), *a.* [*<* seed + *-ed*.] 1. Bearing seed; hence, matured; full-grown.



Seed-corn Maggot (*Anthomyia zeae*). *a*, maggot (line shows natural size); *b*, pupa, natural size.



Kernels of Maize, showing work of the maggot.

The seeded pride That hath to this maturity blown up In rank Achilles must or now be cropp'd.

Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 316.

The silent seeded mellow-grass.

Tennyson, Pellican and Ettarre.

2. Sown; sprinkled with seed.—3. In *her.*, having the stamens indicated: used only when they are of a different tincture from the rest of the flower: as, a rose gules seeded or.—Fleur-de-lis seeded. See *fleur-de-lis*.

seed-embroidery (sēd'em'broi'dēr-i), *n.* Embroidery in which the seeds of certain plants are fastened upon the ground and form parts of the design, as pumpkin-, melon-, and cucumber-seeds.

seeder (sēd'ēr), *n.* [*<* seed + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which sows or plants seeds; a seed-planting tool or machine; a seeding-machine or sower; a seed-drill.—2. An apparatus for removing seeds from fruit: as, a raisin-seeder.—3. A breeding or spawning fish; a seed-fish.

seed-field (sēd'fēld), *n.* A field in which seed is raised, or a field ready for seeding.

Time is not sleeping, nor Time's seedfield.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. III. 2.

seed-finch (sēd'finch), *n.* A South American finch of the genus *Oryzoborus*. *P. L. Selater*.

seed-fish (sēd'fish), *n.* A fish containing seed, roe, or spawn; a ripe fish.

seed-fowl (sēd'fōul), *n.* [*<* ME. *seede-fowl*; *<* seed + *fowl*.] A bird that feeds on grain, or such birds collectively.

The seede-fowl chosen hadde

The turtel trewe, and gan hir to hem calle.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I. 576.

seedful (sēd'fūl), *a.* [*<* seed + *-ful*.] Full of seed; pregnant; rich in promise.

She sits all gladly sad expecting

Som flame against her fragrant heap reflecting

To burn her sacred bones to seedfull cinders.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.

seed-gall (sēd'gāl), *n.* A small gall, as if a seed, raised on any plant by one of various insects, as the phylloxera.

seed-garden (sēd'gār'dn), *n.* A garden for raising seed.

seed-grain (sēd'grān), *n.* Corn or grain used as seed for a new crop; hence, that from which anything springs.

The primary seed-grain of the Norse Religion.

Carlyle, Hero-Worship, I.

In 1876 and 1877 the grasshoppers ruined the wheat crops of Minnesota, and reduced many farmers to a condition of distress. The Legislature accordingly made produce-grain loans to individuals, to be refunded gradually in the form of special taxes.

Contemporary Rec., II. 700.

seediness (sēd'i-nēs), *n.* [*<* seedly + *-ness*.] The character or condition of being seedly. (a) The state of abounding in seed. (b) Shabbiness; worn-out appearance.

A casual visitor might suppose this place to be a Temple dedicated to the Genius of Seediness.

Dickens, Pickwick, xliii.

(c) Exhausted or worn-out condition as regards health or spirits. [Colloq.]

What is called seediness, after a debauch, is a plain proof that nature has been outraged, and will have her penalty.

J. S. Blackie, Self-Culture, p. 93.

seeding (sēd'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *seed*, *v.*] The sowing of or with seed.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor"; there is the seeding: "the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble; there is the harvest." Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 373.

seedling-machine (sē'ding-mā-shēn'), *n.* An agricultural machine for sowing or planting seeds, including machines for planting seeds in hills, drills, or broadcast; a seeder. Many of these machines form the furrow, deposit the seeds, and cover them by means of a following wheel or other device.

seedling-pow (sē'ding-plou), *n.* A plow fitted with a hopper, from which seed is automatically deposited in the furrow as it is turned.

seed-lac (sēd'lak), *n.* See *lac*², 1.

seed-leaf (sēd'lēf), *n.* In *bot.*, a cotyledon. Also called *seminal leaf*. See cuts under *exogen* and *plumule*.

seed-leap (sēd'lēp), *n.* [Also *seed-lip*, *seed-lop*; < ME. *seed-leep*, *seed-lep*, *seedlepe*, < AS. *sēdlēp*, *sēdlep*, a seed-basket, < *sēd*, seed, + *leap*, a basket: see *seed* and *leap*².] A seed-basket; a vessel in which a sower carries seed. *Bailey*, 1731.

seedless (sēd'les), *a.* [< *seed* + *-less*.] Having no seeds: as, a seedless orange.

seedling (sēd'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *seed* + *-ling*¹.] *I. n.* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layering, or from a budded or grafted tree or shrub.

II. a. Produced from the seed: as, a seedling pansy.

seed-lip, **seed-lop** (sēd'lip, -lop), *n.* Same as *seed-leap*.

seed-lobe (sēd'lōb), *n.* In *bot.*, a seed-leaf; a cotyledon.

seedman (sēd'man), *n.* Same as *seedsman*.

seedness (sēd'nēs), *n.* [< ME. *seedness*; < *seed* + *-ness*.] Sowing.

Trymenstre seedness eke is to respite

To places colde of winter snowes white.

Palladius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 10.

Blossoming time

That from the seedness the bare fallow brings

To teeming folson. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, i. 4. 42.

seed-oil (sēd'oil), *n.* See *oil* and *pul-a-oil*.

seed-oysters (sēd'ois'tērz), *n. pl.* Very young oysters, fit for planting.

seed-pearl (sēd'pērl), *n.* See *pearl*.

seed-planter (sēd'plan'tēr), *n.* A seeding-machine or seeder. The term is applied especially to machines for planting seed in hills.

seed-plot (sēd'plat), *n.* Same as *seed-plot*.

seed-plot (sēd'plot), *n.* A piece of ground in which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; a piece of nursery-ground; hence, figuratively, a nursery or hotbed.

In France! that garden of humanity,

The very seed-plot of all courtesies.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

seed-sheet (sēd'shēt), *n.* The sheet containing the seed which a sower carries with him. *Carlyle*.

seedsman (sēdz'man), *n.*; *pl.* *seedsmen* (-men). [< *seed*'s, poss. of *seed*, + *man*.] 1. A sower; one who scatters seed.

Strange, untrue, and unnatural conceits set abroad by seedsmen of rebellion, only to animate unquiet spirits.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

The seedman

Upon the slime and ooze scatters the grain,

And shortly comes to harvest. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, ii. 7. 21.

2. A dealer in seeds.

seed-sower (sēd'sō'er), *n.* A broadcast seeding-machine or seeder, used especially for grain- and grass-planting.

seed-stalk (sēd'stak), *n.* In *bot.*, the funiculus. See *seed*, 1.

seedster (sēd'stēr), *n.* [< *seed* + *-ster*.] A sower. [Rare.]

Fell Mars (the Seedster of debate).

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Columns.

seed-tick (sēd'tik), *n.* A young or small tick: applied to any species of *Ixodes*, especially the cattle-tick, *I. bovis*. [U. S.]

With seed-tick coffee and ordinary brown sugar costing fabulous sums and almost impossible to be obtained, it is small matter of wonder that the unsatisfied appetite of the rebel sharpshooter at his post far to the front often impelled him . . . to call a parley with the Yankee across the line. *The Century*, XXXVI. 709.

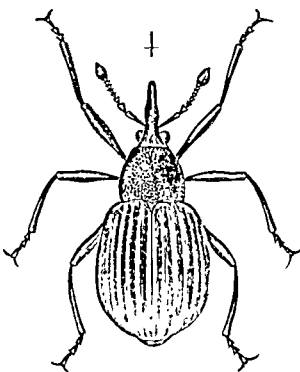
seed-time (sēd'tim), *n.* [< ME. **seedtime*, < AS. *sēd-tima* (= Icel. *sāth-tími*), seed-time, time for sowing, < *sēd*, seed, sowing, + *tima*, time: see *seed* and *time*.] The season proper for sowing seed.

While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease. *Gen.* viii. 22.

Too forward seed-times make thy harvest lame.

Quarles, Emblems, iv. 4.

seed-vessel (sēd'ves'el), *n.* In *bot.*, the pericarp which contains the seeds. See cuts under *dehiscence*, *flax*, and *follicle*.



Seed-weevil (*Apion rostrum*). (Cross shows natural size.)

seed-weevil (sēd'wē'vl), *n.* A small weevil which infests seeds, as a species of *Apion*. See *Apionnae*.

seed-wool (sēd'wūl), *n.* Raw cotton when freshly taken from the bolls, before the seeds have been separated from the fiber.

seedy¹ (sē'di), *a.* [< *seed* + *-y*¹.] 1. Abounding with seeds; running to seed.

Of human weeds I shall not now speak except to observe how seedy they are, how they increase and multiply over the more valuable and highly cultivated plants.

The Century, XIX. 689.

2. Having a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from weeds growing among the vines: applied to French brandy.—3. Full of spawn, as a seed-fish.—4. Run to seed; no longer fresh, new, or prosperous; worn-out; shabby; poor: as, a seedy coat; to look rather seedy.

However seedy Mr. Bagshot may be now, if he hath really played this frolic with you, you may believe he will play it with others, and when he is in cash you may depend on a restoration. *Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, i. 12. (*Davies*.)

He is a little seedy, . . . not well in clothes.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

5. Looking or feeling wretched, as after a debauch; not well; out of sorts. [Colloq.].—6. In *glass-making*, containing the bubbles called seed.

The mixture will melt from the top only, the lower part not being sufficiently heated; and, whatever efforts the founder may make subsequently, his found will be prolonged, and his glass will be seedy. *Glass-making*, p. 120.

seedy², *n.* See *sid*.

seedy-toe (sē'di-tō), *n.* A diseased condition of a horse's foot, in which the hoof-wall near its lower margin is separated from the bone by the formation of imperfect horn.

Any horse with the least tendency to seedy-toe, thrush, or any such disease of the feet.

The Fird (London), Jan. 30, 1886.

seeing (sē'ing), *conj.* [Orig. ppr. of *see*¹, *v.*, agreeing with the subject expressed or understood.] Because; inasmuch as; since; considering; taking into account; in view of the fact (with *that* expressed or understood).

Wherefore come ye to me, seeing ye hate me?

Gen. xxvi. 27.

Seeing I have now mentioned the garde, I will make some large relation thereof. *Coryat, Crudities*, i. 40, sig. D.

seeing-stone (sē'ing-stōn), *n.* A looking-glass; a mirror.

They must look into that true seeing-stone, the teaching of Christ's Church, whose holy volumes they beheld before them, sparkling with the emblematical ball of crystal. *Rock, Church of our Fathers*, i. 235.

seek¹ (sēk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sought*, ppr. *seeking*. [< ME. *seken*, also assimilated *secchen*, *sechen* (pret. *souhte*, *soghte*, *sohte*, pp. *soht*, *sogt*, *souht*), < AS. *sēcan*, *sēcan* (pret. *sōhte*, pp. *ge-sōht*) = OS. *sōkian* = OFries. *sēka* = D. *zoeken* = MLG. *sōken*, LG. *soeken* = OHG. *suohhan*, MHG. *suochen*, G. *suchen* = Icel. *sækja* (for **sarkja*) = Sw. *saka* = Dan. *søge* = Goth. *sokjan*, seek; prob. connected with *sacan* (pret. *sōc*), fight, contend, *sacu*, strife, etc. (see *sake*¹), and akin to Ir. *sáigim*, lead, perhaps to L. *sagire*, perceive quickly or neatly, Gr. *hēcōdai*, lead. Hence in comp. *beseech*, now only *beseech*.] *I. trans.* 1. To go in search or quest of; look or search for; endeavor to find: often followed by *out*.

To the whiles our Lord sente seynt Peter and seynt James, for to seeke the Assse, upon Palme Sunday, and rode upon that Assse to Jerusalem. *Manderlye, Travels*, p. 97.

Antonio . . . did range the town to seek me out.

Shak., *T. N.*, iv. 3. 7.

2. To inquire for; ask for; solicit; desire or try to obtain.

The young lions roar after their prey, and seek their meat from God. *Ps.* civ. 21.

Others, tempting him, sought of him a sign. *Luke* xi. 16.

Charles was not imposed on his countrymen, but sought by them. *Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh*.

3. To go to; resort to; have recourse to.

And to vysyte ayen suche other holy place as we had deuocion vnto, and also to seeke and vysyte dyuers pylgrymages and holy thyngs that we had not sene byforne.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 46.

Seek not Beth-el, nor enter into Gilgal. *Amos* v. 6.

The Queen, not well pleased with these Proceedings, seeks all means to incite the Lords of her Party, and they as much seek to incite her to make Opposition.

Daker, Chronicles, p. 194.

4. To aim at; pursue as an object; strive after; attempt: as, to seek a person's life or his ruin.

I do forgive you;

And though you sought my blood, yet I'll pray for you.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodore, v. 2.

5. To try; endeavor: with an infinitive object. Lying report hath sought to appeach mine honour.

Greene, Pandosto (1588).

A thousand ways he seeks

To mend the hurt that his unkindness marr'd.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 477.

Why should he mean me ill, or seek to harm?

Milton, P. L., ix. 1162.

Some, covetous

Above the rest, seek to engross me whole,

And counter-work the one unto the other.

B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

6. To search; search through.

Whan they weren comen azen fro the Chace, thei wenten and soughten the Wodes, zif oñ of hem had ben hid in the thikke of the Wodes. *Manderlye, Travels*, p. 226.

Have I sought every country far and near,

And, now it is my chance to find thee out,

Must I behold thy timeless cruel death?

Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 4. 3.

They've sought Clyde's water up and down,

They've sought it out and in.

Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III. 16).

7. To look at; consult. *Minshew*.—Seek dead! the order given by a sportsman to a dog to search for and retrieve killed game.

II. intrans. 1. To go; proceed; resort; have recourse; apply: with *to*.

The soundlours by assent soughten to the tempill.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 3221.

Now, Queen of Comfort! sithe thou art that same

To whom I seeche for my medycine,

Lat not my foo no more my wounde entame.

Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 78.

And all the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart. *1 Ki.* x. 24.

Wisdom's self

Off seeks to sweet retired solitude.

Milton, Comus, l. 376.

2. To search, or make search or inquiry. Ask and it shall be given you, seek and ye shall find.

Mat. vii. 7.

I'll not seek far . . . to find thee

An honourable husband. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, v. 3. 141.

Sought after, in demand; desired; courted: as, his company is greatly sought after.

You see, my good wenches, how men of merit are sought after. *Shak.*, *2 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4. 405.

To seek. (a) To be sought; desired but out of reach or not found: as, the work has been decided on, but the man to carry it out is still to seek.

Our counsel was nat longe for to seeke.

Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., l. 784.

This King hath stood the worst of them in his own House without danger, when his Coach and Horses, in a Panic feare, have bin to seek.

(b) At a loss; without knowledge, experience, or resources; helpless: used adjectively, usually with *be*.

Sosshall not our English Poets, though they be to seeke of the Greeke and Latin languages, lament for lack of knowledge sufficient to the purpose of this arte.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

For, if you reduce usury to one low rate, it will ease the common borrower, but the merchant will be to seeke for money.

Bacon, Usury.

I that have dealt so long in the fire will not be to seek in smoke now.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

Does he not also leave us wholly to seek in the art of political waging?

Swift, Tale of a Tub, v.

To seek for, to endeavor to find.

The sailors sought for safety by our boat.

Shak., *C. of E.*, i. 1. 77.

To seek out, to withdraw.

An you engross them all for your own use, 'tis time for me to seek out.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

To seek upon, to make trial of.

Sometyme we be suffered for to seeke

Upon a man, and doon his soule unreste,

And nat his body, and n' is for the beste.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 190.

seek², *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*¹.

seeker (sē'kēr), *n.* [< ME. *seker*, *seker*; < *seek*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who seeks; an inquirer: as, a

seeker after truth.—2†. One who applies or resorts: with *to*.

Cato is represented as a *seeker* to oracles. *Bentley*.

3. A searcher.

So the bishness of the *seeker* was scorned. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxxi. 35.

4. [*cap.*] One of a *seet* in the time of Cromwell which professed no determinate religion, but claimed to be in search of the true church, ministry, sacraments, and Scriptures.

Others, held very good men, are at a dead stand, not knowing what to do or say: and are therefore called *Seckers*, looking for new Nuntio's from Christ, to assolve these benighted questions. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 19.

These people were called *Seckers* by some, and the Family of Love by others; because, as they came to the knowledge of one another, they sometimes met together, not formally to pray or preach at appointed times or places, in their own wills, as in times past they were accustomed to do; but waited together in silence, and, as any thing rose in any one of their minds that they thought favoured of a divine spring, they sometimes spoke.

Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

5. In *anat.*, same as *tracur*.

Insert a *seeker* into it [the pedal gland of the common snail]—it can be readily introduced for a distance of more than an inch.

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 281.

seeking† (sē'king), *p. a.* Investigating; searching for the truth.

A student . . . informed us of a sober and *seeking* man of great note in the city of Dussburgh: to him we gave some books. There was one more who was tender and inquiring, to whom also we gave some books.

Penn, Travels in Holland, Works, III. 402.

seek-no-further (sēk'no-fēr thēr), *n.* A red-dish winter apple, with a subacid flavor. Also *go-no-further*. [*U. S.*]

seek-sorrow† (sēk'sor'ō), *n.* [*< seek*, *v.*, + *obj. sorrow*.] One who contrives to give himself vexation; a self-tormentor.

Afield they go, where many lookers be,

And thou *seek sorrow* chains them among.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

seel†, *a.* [*ME. sel*, *< AS. sēl, sāl*, good, fortunate, happy, = *OHG. sāl* (in *MLG. sālliche*) = *leel. sāl* = *Sw. säll* = *Dan. sāl* = *Goth. sēls*, good, useful; prob. = *L. solus*, whole, entire, *solus* (prob. orig. identical with *sollus*), alone (see *sole†*), *salvus*, *salvus*, orig. *salvus*, whole, sound, well, safe (see *safe†*), = *Gr. sōs*, dial. *oizōs*, whole, = *Skt. sarva*, whole, all. Hence *seel†*, *n.*, and, by extension from *seel†*, *a.*, *seely* (which only partly depends on the noun *seel*) (cf. *holy*, similarly extended from *hol*, now spelled *whole*), and from that the mod. *silly*.] Good; fortunate; opportune; happy. *Layman*, i. 1234.

seel† (sēl), *n.* [*< ME. seel, cele, sel, sāl*, *< AS. sāl*, time, season, happiness, = *OHG. sāl*, *seel*, fortunate, opportune; see *seel†*, *a.*] 1. Good fortune; happiness; bliss. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

I is thyn awen clerk, swa have I *seel* (var. *leb*).

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, i. 319

Take dropping of capone frosty wele
With wyne and mustarde, as have thou *cel*,
With onyons smale schrad, and sothun, foddyn in grece,
Meng alle in fere, and for the hit messe.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 288.

2. Opportunity; time; season: as, the *seel* of the day: used frequently as the second element in a compound: as, *hay-seel* (hay-time), *barley-seel*, etc. [*Prov. Eng.*]

seel† (sēl), *v. t.* [*Also cel†*; early mod. E. also *seele, seel, cel*; *< OF. seler, ciller*, sow up the eyelids of, hoodwink, wink, *< F. ciller*, open and shut the eyes, wink, *< cel*, eyelid, *< L. celum*, an eyelid, eyelash: see *celum*.] 1. To close, or close the eyes of, with a thread. The eyelids of a newly taken hawk were thus sealed in falconry, to keep them together, and aid in making it tractable.

She brought a *seel* dove, who, the blinder she was, the higher she strove

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

He shall for this time only be *seel'd* up
With a feather through his nose, that he may only
See heaven, and think whither he is going.

Beau and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

So have I seen a harmless dove made dark with an artificial night, and her eyes *seel'd* and locked up with a little quill.

Jer Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), i. 669.

Hence—2. To close, as a person's eyes; blind; hoodwink.

She that so young could give out such a seeming,
To *seel* her father's eyes up close as onk

Shak, Othello, III. 3. 210.

Cold death . . . his sable eyes did *seel*.

Chapman.

seel† (sēl), *v. t.* [*Prob. < F. siller*, run ahead, make headway, *< OF. sigler, singler*, *F. engler*, sail, make sail (= *Sp. singlar*), sail, *< leel. sigla*, sail: see *saill, single†*, *v.*] To lean; incline to one side; heel; roll, as a ship in a storm.

When a ship *seels* or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous.

Raleigh.

seel† (sēl), *n.* [*< seel†*, *v.*] A roll or pitch, as of a ship in a storm.

All aboard, at every *seel*,

Like drunkards on the hatches reele.

Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms (ed. 1636), p. 181.

In a mighty storme, a lustie yonge man (called John Howland), coming upon some occasion above y^e grattings, was with a *seel* of y^e shipe throwne into [y^e] sea.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 70.

seel†, *n. and v.* A Middle English form of *seel†*. **seelily†** (sē'li-li), *adv.* In a seely or silly manner.

seeliness†, *n.* The character of being seely; happiness; blissfulness.

Worldly *seelynes*,

Which clerkes callen fals felicitye,

Ynnedled is with many a bitterness.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 813.

seely†, *a.* [*Early mod. E., also seely; < ME. seely, seli, < AS. sēlig*, fortunate, prosperous, happy, blessed (= *OS. sālīg* = *OFries. selich, silich* = *MD. sālīg*, *D. zalig*, blessed, *MLG. sāllich, sēlich* = *OHG. sālīg*, *MIIG. sālīc*, fortunate, blessed, happy, *G. selig*, blessed, = *leel. sālīgr*, happy, wealthy, blissful, = *Sw. Dan. sālīg*, blessed); extended, with *adj. suffix*, *< sēl, sēl*, fortunate, happy: see *seel†*, *n.* Hence in later use *silly*, in a restricted sense: see *silly*.] 1. Happy; lucky; fortunate.

For *seely* is that deth, soth for to seyne,

That oft yeloped cometh and endeth peyne.

Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 503.

O noble prince, that god shall blesse so farre as to be the onely meane of bringing this *seely* frozen Island into such everlasting honour that all the nations of the World shall knowe and say, when the face of an English gentleman appeareth, that he is eyther a Sowldiour, a philosopher, or a gallant Courtier.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

To get some *seely* home I had desire.

Fairfax.

2. Good.

Seli child is some flered [taught]

Life of Becket (ed. Black), p. 153. (*Stratmann*.)

For *seely* child wol alday none lere.

Chaucer, Priores's Tale, i. 60.

3. Simple; artless; innocent; harmless; silly. See *silly*.

O *seely* woman, ful of Innocence,

Ful of pitee, of trithe and Conscience,

What maketh yow to men to trusten so?

Chaucer, Good Women, i. 1234.

I, then, whose burden d' breast but thus aspires

Of shepherds two the *seely* cause to show

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

A face like modest Pallas when she blush'd;

A *seely* shepherd should be beauty's Judge.

Greene, Description of Silvestro's Lady.

Honest foole duke, . . . *seely* novice Fernere!

I do laugh at yee.

Marton and Webster, Malcontent, i. 7.

4. Poor; trifling.

And for to appayrille with oure Bodyes, wee usen a *seely* litle Clout, for to wrappen in oure Carcenes.

Manderlyle, Travels, p. 293.

seem (sēm), *v.* [*< ME. seemen*; not from the *AS. seiman*, *gseiman*, satisfy, conciliate, reconcile, but from the related *Scand. verbs*, *leel. sama* (for *sama*), honor, bear with, conform to, *sōma*, befit, beseeem, become (= *Dan. sømma*, be becoming, be proper, be decent); cf. *sām*, fit, becoming, befit, beseeem, become (= *Dan. sømma*, be becoming, be proper, be decent); cf. *sām*, fit, becoming, befit, beseeem, become, conform to (= *Goth. samjan*, please), *< samr* = *Goth. sama*, the same: see *same*, and cf. *seemly*, *beseeem*.] **I. intrans.** 1†. To be fit or suitable.

To the temppall full tyte toke he the gate.

Full myle on his maner ment within.

On a syde he hym set, as *seem* for a straunglor.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 2879.

2. To appear; have or present an appearance of being; appear to be; look or look like; in a restricted sense, be in appearance or as regards appearance only.

And I have on of the preeyouse Thornes, that *semethe* like a white Thorn, and that was zoven to me for gret Speyaltee

Manderlyle, Travels, p. 13.

This is to *seeme*, and not to be.

Archan, The Scholemaster, p. 29.

She *seemd* a woman of great bounthied.

Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 41.

So shall the day *seem* night.

Shak, Venus and Adonis, l. 122.

Some truths *seem* almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 3.

In every exercise of all admired,

He *seemed*, nor only *seemed*, but was inspired.

Dryden, Cym. and Iph., i. 221.

3. To appear; be seen; show one's self or itself; hence, to assume an air; pretend.

For love made I this world alone,

Therefore my love shall in it *seeme*.

York Plays, p. 15.

As we *seme* best we shall shewe our entent.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 1768.

There did *seem* in him a kind of joy

To hear of it. *Shak*, Hamlet, III. i. 18.

4. In an impersonal reflexive use, to appear: with the person in the dative, later apparently in the nominative as the quasi-subject of *seem* in the sense of 'think, consider': as, *me seem*, *him seemed*, *they seemed*, *the people seemed*, it seems to me, it seemed to him, them, or the people (*me seems* being often written as a single word).

The peple com to the gate, and saugh apertly the Duke, as *hem seemed*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

"Sir," sais syr Sextenour, "saye what the lykez,

And we salle suffyce the, als us heste *seemes*."

Morte Artkur (E. E. T. S.), i. 1701.

It was of fairye, as the *peple seemed*.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, i. 193.

Me seemeth good that, with some little train,

Forthwith from Ludlow the young prince be fetch'd

Hither to London, to be crown'd our king.

Shak, Rich. III., II. 2. 120.

5. To appear to one's self; imagine; feel as if; as, I still *seem* to hear his voice; he still *seemed* to feel the motion of the vessel.

Gazing I *seem* to see

Thought folded over thought . . . in thy large eyes.

Tennyson, Eleanor, vi.

It is habitual with the New-Englander to put this verb to strange uses, as, "I can't *seem* to be suited," "I couldn't *seem* to know him." *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

It *seems*, it appears: often used parenthetically, and nearly equivalent to 'as the story goes, as is said, as we are told.' Often used sarcastically or ironically: as, this, it *seems*, is the man you call good!

I am abus'd, betray'd! I am laugh'd at, scorn'd,

Balld, and bor'd, it *seems*!

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, IV. 5.

It *seems* to me that the true reason why we have so few versions which are tolerable is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for translation.

Dryden.

The river here is about a quarter of a mile broad, or something more. It *should seem* it was the Angyrorum Civitas of Ptolemy.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, i. 80.

It *seems* a countryman had wounded himself with his scythe.

Steel, Tatler, No. 248.

It *seems* a countryman had wounded himself with his scythe. **Syn. 2.** *Seem, Look, Appear.* *Look* differs from *seem* only in more vividly suggesting the use of the eye, literally or figuratively: as, it *looks* (or *seems*) right. *Appear* is somewhat stronger, having sometimes the sense of coming into view or coming to seem. Each may stand for that which is probably true, or in opposition to that which is true: not to *seem*, but to be; the *seeming* and the *real*. *Should seem* and *would seem* are equally correct, but differ in strength. To say that a thing *should seem* to be true is to say that it ought to seem so, or almost necessarily *seems* so; to say that it *would seem* true is to say that, while there are reasons for holding an opposite view, the preponderance of evidence is on the side of its being true.

II.† trans. To become; beseeem; befit; be fit, suitable, or proper for.

Amongst the rest a good old woman was,

Hight Mother Hubbard, who did farre surpass

The rest in honest mirth, that *seem'd* her well.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, i. 85.

seemer (sē'mēr), *n.* One who seems; one who makes a show of something; one who carries an appearance or semblance.

Hence shall we see,

If power change purpose, what our *seemers* be.

Shak, M. for M., i. 3. 54.

seeming (sē'ming), *n.* [*Verbal n. of seem, v.*] 1. Appearance; show; outward appearance or looks; semblance; especially, a false appearance.

And to raze out

Rotten opinion, who hath writ me down

After my *seeming*. *Shak*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 129.

He concludes with a sentence faire in *seeming*, but fallacious.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

2†. Fair appearance.

These keep

Seeming and savour all the winter long.

Shak, W. T., IV. 4. 75.

3†. Opinion; judgment; way of thinking; estimate; apprehension.

Nothing more clear unto their *seeming* than that, a new Jerusalem being often spoken of in scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem.

Hooker.

His persuasive words impregn'd

With reason, to her *seeming*, and with truth.

Milton, P. L., IX. 737.

seeming (sē'ming), *p. a.* [*< ME. seemyng*; ppr. of *seem, v.*] 1†. Becoming; befitting; proper; seemly.

As hym thought it were right wele *seemyng*

Ffor to do hym service as in that case,

And rather ther thanne in a stranger place.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 327.

It wer farr more *seeming* that they shoulde w^t the, by good luling, begin to be men, then thou shouldest with them, by the leauling of thy good purpose, shamefully begin to be a beast.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 12.

Al was forgotten, and that was *sene*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 413.

seersucker (ser'suk-er), *n.* [E. Ind.] A thin linen fabric, usually imported from the East Indies, though sometimes imitated in Europe.

Thoth the gode mon nolde don after him, a caudrun he lett
fulle
With oyle and let hit *sethen* faste and let him ther-Inne
putte. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61

Lovers and madmen have such *seething* brains.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 4.
 Will virtue make the pot *seeth*, or the Jack
 Turn a spit laden?
Heywood, *Fortune by Land and Sea* (Works, ed. Pearson,
 1874, VI. 374).

2. To boil; prepare food by boiling.

He cowde roste and *sethe* and broille and frie.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., 1. 383.

seether (sē'thēr), *n.* One who or that which
 seethes; a boiler; a pot for boiling.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on
 (Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* shone).
Dryden, *Baucta and Philemon*, 1. 67.

seetulpatty (sē'tul-pu'ti), *n.* [Also *seetulpatti*;
 < Hind. *sital-pāti*, *sital-patti*, a fine cool mat, esp.
 the Assam mat, < *sital*, cool, + *pāti*, a mat, the
 side of a bed.] A kind of mat made especially
 in Bengal of fine grass or reeds, used to sleep
 on.

Sefton cake. Same as *ramskin*.

seg¹ (seg), *n.* [Also *segg*, *sag*; unassimilated form
 of *sedge*: see *sedg¹*.] 1. Sedgo (which see).

First Car comes crown'd with osier, *segs*, and reed.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, i. 220.

2. The yellow flower-de-luce, *Iris Pseudacorus*,
 [Now only prov. Eng.]

seg² (seg), *n.* [Also *sagg*; not found in early
 use; prob. < Teut. **sag*, cut; see *saw¹*, *seant*,
 etc.] A castrated bull; especially, a bull castrated
 when full-grown; a bull-segg. [Scotch.]

seg³, **segge¹**, *n.* [ME., < AS. *segg*, a man, war-
 rior.] A man; a warrior.

He slow of cure *segg*s saith all the best,
 & conquered with cleme mit, the king & his son.
William of Palerne (C. E. T. S.), 1. 424.

Eury *segg* [var. *seg*, C] shal seyn I am suster of *segg*
 hous.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 63.

seg⁴, *r.* An obsolete form of *sag¹*.

segar, *n.* An improper spelling of *eggar*.

seget, *n.* An obsolete form of *segg*.

segg, *n.* A dialectal variant of *segg¹*.

seggan (seg'an), *n.* [A dim. form of *segg¹*.]
 Sedge. [Scotch.]

seggar (seg'ar), *n.* Same as *saggan*.

seggent, **segge²**, *r.* Obsolete forms of *sag¹*.

seggon, *n.* [Cf. *segg¹*.] A man; a laboring man.
 Poor *seggon* halfe starved works faint and dull
Tupper, *Handiwork*, p. 174. (*Dialect*.)

seggrom, **seggrom** (seg'rum), *n.* The ragwort,
Senecio Jacobaea. *Prior*, *Pop. Names of Brit.*
Plants.

seghol (se-gōl'), *n.* [Cf. Heb. *seghol* (so called
 from its appearance), lit. 'a bunch of grapes.']
 In Heb. *gram*, (a) A vowel-point consisting
 of three dots placed under a consonant, thus
 ע, and indicating the sound of an open *e*, usually
 short, as in English *met*, but also long,
 nearly as in *there*. (b) The sound represented
 by this vowel-point.

segholate (seg'o-lat'), *n.* [NL. *segholatum*, < *se-*
ghol + *-ate*.] In Heb. *gram*, a noun or noun-
 form (adjective, infinitive, etc.) of a type usu-
 ally represented by dissyllables pointed with a
 long tone-vowel in the first and a short seghol
 (ē) in the second syllable. *Segholates* have a mono-
 syllable primitive form with one short vowel (a, i, u), be-
 longing usually to the first radical. By giving the second
 radical a short seghol as helping vowel, the form becomes
 dissyllabic. The first syllable then becomes open, and tak-
 ing the tone, appears as long *e* (seghol or *sego*) or long *a*.
segm. An abbreviation for *segment*, used in botani-
 cal writings. *Gram.*

segment (seg'ment), *n.* [= F. *segment* = Sp.
Pg. *segmento* = It. *segmento*, *segmento*, < L.
segmentum, a piece cut off, a strip, segment
 of the earth, a strip of tinsel, ML. in geom.
 (tr. Gr. *segmenton*) a segment, < *seca*, cut; see
seant, and cf. *section*, *sector*.] 1. A part cut
 off or marked as separate from others; one of
 the parts into which a body naturally divides
 itself; a section; as, the *segments* of a calyx;
 the *segments* of an orange; the *segments* of a
 leaf. Specifically, in *zool* and *anat*: (a) One of the rings,
 somites, or metameres of which the body of an animal
 is theoretically or actually composed, as an arthropod
 of a worm or crustacean, or a diarthromere of a vertebrate.
 See cuts under *Callinorhina cephalica*, *Polydora*,
prætorium, and *promethes*. (b) One of the three pri-
 mary divisions of either fore or hind limb of a vertebrate,
 corresponding to the parts known in man as the upper
 arm, forearm, and hand or the thigh,
 leg and foot. See cut under *pauca*. (c) One of the three rings or
 divisions of the skull, a cranial seg-
 ment, which has been by some con-
 sidered a modified vertebra.

2. In *geom.*, a part cut off from
 any figure by a line or plane. A
segment of a circle is a part of the
 area contained within an arc and its
 chord, as ACB. The chord is some-

times called the *base of the segment*. An angle in a seg-
 ment is the angle contained by two straight lines drawn
 from any point in its arc to the extremities of its chord or
 base.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing one part only
 of a rounded object, as a coronet or wreath:
 usually a piece less than half of the circle.—
Abdominal, basilar, maxillary, postoral, etc., seg-
ments. See the adjectives.—**Calcifying or calcific**
segment. See *calcify*.—**Segment of a line**, the part
 included between two points.—**Segment of a sphere**,
 any part of it cut off by a plane not passing through the
 center.—**Similar segments of circles.** See *similar*, 3.
segment (seg'ment), *v.* [Cf. *segment*, *n.*] **I.**
intrans. To divide or become divided or split
 up into segments. (a) In *embryol.*, to undergo seg-
 mentation, as an ovum or vitellus. See *segmentation*. (b)
 In *physiol.*, to reproduce by semilivision or budding.

Before this occurs, however, the vegetal unit, if it does
 not divide, may *segment* or bud; the bud grows into a unit
 similar to its parent, and this in its turn may also *segment*
 or bud.
Pastian, *The Brain as an Organ of Mind*, i.

II. trans. To separate or divide into seg-
 ments: as, a *segmented* cell.

segmenta, *n.* Plural of *segmentum*.

segmental (seg'men-tal), *a.* [Cf. *segment* + *-al*.]

1. Having the form of the segment of a circle:
 being a segment: as, a *segmental* arch.—

2. Of or pertaining to segments or segmenta-
 tion: as, a *segmental* formula; *segmental* parts;
segmental organs.—3. Specifically, in *embryol.*,
 noting the primitive and rudimentary renal or-
 gans which occur in all vertebrates and some
 invertebrates, consisting in the former of
 branched tubules opening at one end into the
 somatic cavity and at the other by one or more
 main ducts into the cloaca or hindgut. These seg-
 mental organs of a vertebrate are divisible into three
 parts, anterior, middle, and posterior. The foremost
 is the *lud* kidney or *pronephron*, whose duct becomes a
 Mullerian duct. The next is the Wolffian body proper, or
mesonephron, whose duct is the Wolffian duct. The last
 or hindmost is the rudiment of the permanent kidney,
 whose duct is the ureter; this is the *metanephron*. The
 epithelium *segmental* in this sense was originally used to
 note the kind of renal or excretory organs which annelids,
 ascidians and leeches possess, in more or fewer of the seg-
 ments of the body, whence the name; it was subsequently
 extended to the above-described embryonic renal organs
 of vertebrates which are replaced by permanent kidneys—
 the *segmental* organs being thus loosely synonymous
 with *pronephric kidney*, *Wolffian body*, and *metanephron*.
 See cut under *leech*.

segmentally (seg'men-tal-i), *adv.* In a seg-
 mental manner; in segments: as, the spinal
 nerves are arranged *segmentally*.

These organs, being *segmentally* arranged, are
 termed *segmental* organs or nephridia.
Huxley and Martin, *Elementary Biology*, p. 214.

segmentary (seg'men-tar-i), *a.* [Cf. *segment* +
-ary.] Segmental; pertaining to or indicating
 segments; especially noting in entomology col-
 ored bands, rings, or other marks on the abdo-
 men, corresponding to successive segments, as
 in many *Lepidoptera*. **Segmentary geometry.** See
geometry.

segmentate (seg'men-tāt'), *a.* [Cf. *segmenta-*
tus, ornamented with strips of tinsel, lit. hav-
 ing segments, < *segmentum*, a segment; see *seg-*
ment.] Having segments; segmented. *Encyc.*
Brit., II. 292.

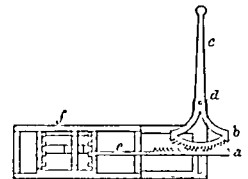
segmentation (seg'men-tā-shon), *n.* [Cf. *seg-*
ment + *-ation*.] The act of cutting into seg-
 ments; a division into segments; the condi-
 tion of being divided into segments; the man-
 ner in which a segmented part is divided.—
Segmentation cavity, in *embryol.*, the central space in-
 closed by the blastomeres of the embryo, before the for-
 mation of a gastrula by invagination, the hollow of a blas-
 tosphere, a blastocoele.—**Segmentation nucleus**, the
 nucleus of an impregnated ovum or germ-cell, result-
 ing from fusion of a male and a female pronucleus, and ca-
 pable of undergoing segmentation.—**Segmentation**
of the vitellus, in *embryol.*, yolk-cleavage, morulation; the
 first process of gastrulation of the ovum of any metazoic
 animal, by which the original single cell of which the
 ovum primitively consists becomes converted, wholly or
 in part, into a mass of similar cells, constituting a morula
 or mulberry mass. The cells thus formed are specified as
cleavage-cells, *blastomeres*, or *segmentella*. Segmentation
 goes on in different cases with some variations, chiefly
 due to the presence of food yolk and the position of this
 yolk relatively to the formative yolk (see *centroblast*, *ecto-*
blast). Total segmentation is necessarily restricted to
 holoblastic ova. It is distinguished from the partial seg-
 mentation of meroblastic ova (see *holoblastic*, *meroblastic*).
 The terms meaning respectively that all, or that only some,
 of the yolk segments. Total segmentation is *equal* or *regu-*
lar, when the whole germ cell divides into two similar
 cleavage-cells, and these into four, and so on, the resulting
 gastrula being the archigastrea. Total segmentation is
unequal or *irregular* when the cleavage-cells are unlike
 one another; it results in the amphigastrea. The partial
 segmentation of meroblastic eggs is always unequal, and
 either *discoidal* with formation of a discogastrea, or *super-*
ficial and forming a perigastrea. Total equal segmen-
 tation is also styled *primitive*, *primordial*, and *patina-*
netic, the modifications introduced in unequal and partial
 segmentation being described as *karyogentic*. Other terms,
 descriptive rather than definitive, are used by different

writers; the foregoing is nearly Haeckel's nomenclature.
 See *egg*, *ovum*, *vitellus*, and cuts under *gastrula* and *gas-*
trulation.—**Segmentation rhythm**, the rate of produc-
 tion of successive cleavage-cells, or their numerical ratio
 of increase, whether 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc., or any other mode
 of multiplication.—**Segmentation sphere**, a ball of
 cleavage-cells; a blastosphere; a morula.

segmented (seg'men-ted), *a.* [Cf. *segment* +
-ed.] Divided into segments, segmenta, or
 segmentella; characterized by or exhibiting
 segmentation; somitic; metameric: thus, the
 body of a vertebrate is *segmented* according to
 the number of vertebrae, whether any actual
 division of parts may be evident or not.

segmentellum (seg'men-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *seg-*
mentella (-i). [NL., dim. of L. *segmentum*, a
 cutting; see *segment*.] One of the cleavage-
 cells which result from segmentation of the vi-
 tellus of a fecundated ovum: same as *blas-
 tomere*. See cut under *gastrulation*.

segment-gear (seg'-
 ment-gör), *n.* A
 gear extending over
 an arc only of a cir-
 cle, and intended to
 provide a reciprocating
 motion.



Segment gear and Rack.

a, rack; b, segment-gear; c, lever
 connected with b and pivoted to frame
 at d; e, connecting rod shown as join-
 ed to and up-ratting f, the follower of
 a hand-press.

by oscillating on a center instead of reciprocating
 in slides or guides. *E. H. Knight*.

segment-saw (seg'ment-sā), *n.* 1. A circular
 saw used for cutting veneers from squared logs,
 consisting of a conical disk having the apex cen-
 tral with the arbor, and very thin firmly toothed
 segmental saw-plates fastened to the outer mar-
 gin of the disk. Such a saw having a diameter of 60
 inches would be about 16 inches thick at the arbor—the
 object being to bend the veneers out like a thin shaving
 as they are sawed from the log.

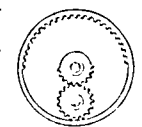
2. In *surg.*, same as *Hoy's saw*. See *saw¹*.

segment-shell (seg'ment-shel), *n.* A modern
 projectile for artillery, usually in the form of
 a conical or oblong shell for rifled guns, in
 which an inner cylinder of thin iron contains
 the bursting-charge, and this is contained in
 an outer shell composed of segmental pieces
 which are either thrown in all directions on the
 bursting of the shell, or thrown forward, accord-
 ing to the arrangement made: the whole is
 eased in lead for transportation and loading.

segmentum (seg'men-tum), *n.*; pl. *segmenta*
 (-tā). [NL. use of L. *segmentum*, segment; see
segment.] In *anat* and *zool.*, a segment, as an
 arthromere, a metamere, a diarthromere, an
 antimer, an actinomere, a somite, etc.

segment-valve (seg'ment-valv), *n.* See *valve*.

segment-wheel (seg'ment-hwēl), *n.* A wheel
 of which only a part of the pe-
 riphery is utilized to perform
 any function. Applications of it
 appear in the segment-gear and
 segment-rack.



Segment-wheels.

segnitude (seg'ni-tūd), *n.* [Cf.
 ML. *segnitudo*, for L. *segnitus*,
segnitus, slowness, tardiness, <
segnis, slow, slack, sluggish, tardy; usually re-
 ferred to *sequi*, follow; see *sequent*.] Sluggish-
 ness; dullness; inactivity. *Imp. Dict.*

segnity (seg'ni-ti), *n.* [Cf. L. as if **segnita* (-t)s,
 for *segnitia*, *segnitus*, slowness; see *segnitude*.]
 Same as *segnitude*. *Imp. Dict.*

segno (sā'nyō), *n.* [It., a sign, < L. *signum*,
 mark, token, sign; see *sign*.] In musical nota-
 tion, a sign or mark used to indicate the begin-
 ning or end of repetitions. Abbreviated S. See
al segno, *dal segno*.

sego (sē'gō), *n.* [Ute Indian.] A showy flower-
 ered plant, *Calochortus Nuttallii*, widely dis-
 tributed in the western United States.

segoon, *n.* Same as *seconde*.

segra-seed (sē'grā-sēd), *n.* The seed of *Fenil-*
lea cordifolia, or the plant itself. See *Fenillea*.

segreant (seg'rē-ant), *a.* [Written *serpreat* in
 "Guilleim's Heraldry" (ed. 1638), and there ex-
 plained as an epithet of the griffin, meaning
 'of a twofold nature,' because the griffin pas-
 sant combined parts of the eagle and the lion;
 perhaps an error for a form intended to repre-
 sent L. *surgen* (-t)s (> OF. *souriant*), rising; see
surgent.] In *her.*, rising on the hind legs, usu-
 ally with the wings raised or indorsed: an epi-
 thet noting the griffin: equivalent to *rampant*
 and *salient*.

segregant (seg-rē-gant), *a.* [*L. segre-gan(t)-s*, ppr. of *segregare*, set apart: see *segregate*.] Separated; divisional; sectarian.

My heart hath naturally detested . . . tolerations of divers Religions, or of one Religion in *segregant* shapes. *A. Ward, Simple Cocker, p. 5.*

Segregat (seg-rē-gāt), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. segregatus*, pp. of *segregare*, set apart: see *segregate*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of his shell-less acephals; the simple or solitary ascidians: distinguished from *Aggregata*.

segregate (seg-rē-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *segregated*, ppr. *segregating*. [*L. segregatus*, pp. of *segregare* (> *lt. segregare* = *Sp. Pg. segregar*), set apart from a flock, separate, < *se-*, apart, + *greg* (*greg-*), a flock: see *gregarious*.] *OL. aggregate, congregate.* 1. To separate or detach from the others, or from the rest; cut off or separate from the main body; separate.

Such never came at all forward to better themselves, neither by reputations for virtues which they were careless to possess, nor for desire they had to purge or segregate themselves from the soft vices they were first infected withal. *Kenilworth Parke (1594), p. 10. (Mallinell)*

According to one account, he [Sir T. More] likened his predecessor [Wolsey] to a rotten sheep, and the King to the good shepherd who had judiciously segregated it.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

Specifically—2. In *zool.*, to set apart or dissociate (the members of a group): as, species segregated under another genus; faunal regions of the sea segregated from those of the land in zoogeography.—3. In *geol.*, to separate out from the mass of a rock, as in the case of certain accumulations, pockets, or nodules of metalliferous ore, or of mineral matter in general, which appear from the phenomena which they present to have been gradually separated out or segregated from the adjacent rock by molecular action.—Segregated vein. See *vein*.

II. intrans. To separate or go apart; specifically, in *crystal.*, to separate from a mass and collect about centers or lines of fracture.

segregate (seg-rē-gāt), *a. and n.* [*L. segregatus*, pp. of *segregare*, set apart: see *segregate*, *v.*] 1. *a.* 1. Apart from others; separated; set apart; separate; select.

Often saith he that he was an apostle segregated of God to preach the gospel.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1857), II. 289.

Human Philosophy, or Humanity, . . . hath two parts: the one considereth man *segregate*, or distributively; the other *congregate*, or in society.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

2. In *zool.*, simple or solitary; not aggregate, compound, colonial, or social; specifically, pertaining to the *Segregata*.—Segregate polygamy, in *bot.*, a mode of inflorescence in which several florets comprehended within an anthodium or a common calyx are furnished also with proper perianths, as in the dandelion.

II. n. In *math.*, one of an aszygetic system of covariants of a given degorder, capable of expressing in their linear functions with numerical coefficients all other covariants of the same degorder.

segregation (seg-rē-gā'shon), *n.* [*L. segregatio*, *F. ségrégation* = *Sp. segregación* = *Pg. segregação*, < *LL. segregatio(n)-*, a separating, dividing, < *L. segregare*, pp. *segregatus*, separate: see *segregate*.] 1. The act of segregating, or the state of being segregated; separation from others; a parting; a dispersion.

A segregation of the Turkish fleet. *Shak., Othello, II. 1. 10.*

2. In *crystal.*, separation from a mass and gathering about centers through crystallization.—

3. In *geol.* and *mining*, a separating out from a rock of a band or seam, or a nodular mass of some kind of mineral or metalliferous matter, differing more or less in texture or in composition or in both respects from the material in which it is inclosed. Many important metalliferous deposits appear to be of the nature of segregations. See *segregated vein*, under *vein*.

segregative (seg-rē-gā'tiv), *a.* [= *F. ségrégatif* = *Sp. segregativo*; as *segregate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or characterized by segregation or separation into clusters.

The influences of barbarism, beyond narrow limits, are prevaillingly segregative.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 158.

segue (sā'gwe), *v. i.* [*It.*, it follows, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *seguire*, follow, < *L. sequi*, follow: see *sequent*, *sue*.] In *music*, same as *attacca*.

seguidilla (seg-i-dēl'yā), *n.* [= *F. seguidille*, *seguedille*, < *Sp. seguidilla* (= *Pg. seguidilha*), a kind of song with a refrain or recurring se-

quence, dim. of *sequida*, a succession, continuation, < *sequir*, follow: see *sequent*, *sue*, *suite*.] 1. A Spanish dance, usually of a lively character, for two dancers. Three varieties are distinguished, the manchega, the bolera, and the gitana, the first being the most vivacious, and the last the most stately. A characteristic peculiarity of the dance is the sudden cessation of the music after a number of figures, leaving the dancers standing in various picturesque attitudes.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and quick, resembling the bolero.

From the same source he [Conde] derives much of the earlier rural minstrelsy of Spain, as well as the measures of its romances and *seguidillas*.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8, note 49.

segur, *n.* An obsolete form of *saggar*.

seit, sejet. A Middle English preterit and past participle of *secl*. *Chaucer.*

seiant (sē'ant), *a.* In *her.*, same as *sejant*.

seiche (sāsh), *n.* [*F. seiche*, fem. of *sec*, < *L. siccus*, dry.] A name given in Switzerland,

and especially on the Lake of Geneva, to certain irregular waves or fluctuations of the level of the water, which may be raised or lowered to the amount of several feet. The origin of these waves is generally considered to be sudden local variations in the barometric pressure, attended with the development of local cyclonic winds. A similar phenomenon on the shores of the Baltic is called (in German) *seebar*, as meaning a sudden and temporary oscillation or fluctuation of the water-level in a lake or nearly or quite landlocked parts of the sea: it has been (incorrectly) Englished *sea-bear*.

Seidlitz powder. See *powder*.

seigneur, *n.* See *seignior*.

seigneurial, *a.* See *seigniorial*.

seigneury, *n.* An obsolete form of *seignior*.

seignior, **seigneur** (sē'nyor), *n.* [*Also signior, signor* (after *It.*); < *ME. seignour*, < *OF. seignor*, *seignur*, < *ignor*, *seignour*, *saignor*, *saingnor*, *seigneur*, etc., < *senior*, *senior*, etc., < *F. seigneur* = *Pr. senhor*, < *senhor* = *Cat. senyor* = *Sp. señor* = *Pg. senhor* = *It. signore*, < *L. senior*, acc. *seniorem*, an elder lord; prop. adj., elder: see *senior*, also *sir*, *sire*, *senior*, *signor*, *senior*, *senhor*. The word *seignior* also appears in comp. *moussaigneur*, *moussignor*, etc.] 1. A lord; a gentleman; used as a title of honor or customary address, 'sir.' See *sir*, *signor*, *senior*.—2.

In *feudal law*, the lord of a fee or manor.—**Grand seignior**, (*a*) [*cap*] 1. A title sometimes given to the Sultan of Turkey. Hence—(*b*) A great personage or dignitary.

Whenever you stumble on a *grand seigneur*, even one who was worth millions you are sure to find his property a desert.

The Academy, July 12, 1890, p. 25.

Seignior in gross, a lord without a manor, simply enjoying superiority and services.

seigniorage (sē'nyor-āj), *n.* [*OF. *seigniorage*, < *ML. seignoratium*, lordship, domination, < *senior*, lord: see *senior*.] 1. Something claimed by the sovereign or by a superior as a prerogative; specifically, an ancient royalty or prerogative of the crown, whereby it claimed a percentage upon bullion brought to the mint to be coined or to be exchanged for coin; the difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the face-value of the pieces coined from it.

If government, however, throws the expense of coinage, as is reasonable, upon the holders, by making a charge to cover the expense (which is done by giving back rather less in coin than is received in bullion, and is called "levying a seigniorage"), the coin will rise to the extent of the *seigniorage* above the value of the bullion. *J. S. Mill.*

2. A royalty; a share of profit; especially, the money received by an author from his publisher for copyright of his works.

seignioralty (sē'nyor-al-ti), *n.* [*seignior* + *-al* + *-ty*.] The jurisdiction or territory of the lord of a manor. *Milman.*

seigniorial (sē'nyor-ri-al), *a.* [*Also seigneurial*, < *F. seigneurial*; as *seignior* + *-ial*.] 1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.

Those lands were *seigniorial*. *Sir W. Temple.*

A century since, the English Manor Court was very much what it now is; but the *seigniorial* court of France was a comparatively flourishing institution.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, ix.

He [the tenant] was required to bake his bread in the *seigniorial* oven. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 153.*

2. Vested with large powers; independent.

seignioriet, *n.* An obsolete form of *seignior*.

seigniorize (sē'nyor-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seigniorized*, ppr. *seigniorized*. [*Also signorise*; < *seignior* + *-ize*.] To lord it over. [*Rare.*]

As fair he was as Cithereas make, As proud as he that signorizeth hell.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, iv. 46.

seignory (sē'nyor-i), *n.*; pl. *seignories* (-iz), [Formerly also *seignory*, *seignorie*, *seigneury*,

signiory, *signory*; < *ME. seignory*, *seignorie*, *seignurie*, < *OF. seigneurie*, *seignorie*, *F. seigneurie* = *Sp. señoria*, also *señorio* = *Pg. senhoria*, *senhorio* = *It. signoria*, < *ML. senioria* (*seignoria*, *senhor-ia*, etc., after *Rom.*), < *senior*, lord: see *senior*, *seignior*.] 1. Lordship; power or authority as sovereign lord; jurisdiction; power.

She hath myght and *seigneurie* To kepe men from alle folye.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 3213.

The inextinguishable thirst for *signiory*. *Kyd, Cornelia.*

The Earl into fair Eskdale came, Homage and *seignory* to claim.

Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 10.

2. Preëminence; precedence.

And may thy foud have *seignorie* Of all fouds else; and to thy fame Meete greater springs, yet keep thy name.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, I. 2.

3. A principality or province; a domain.

Divers other countreis and *seigneuries* belonging as well to the high and mighty prince. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 203.*

Eating the bitter bread of banishment, Whilst you have fed upon my *signories*.

Shak., Rich. II., III. 1. 22.

Which *Signiory* [of Dolphine and Viennois] was then newly created a County, being formerly a part of the kingdom of Burgundy. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 45, sig. I.*

The commune of Venice, the ancient style of the commonwealth, changed into the *seignory* of Venice.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 527.

4. The elders who constituted the municipal council in a medieval Italian republic.

Of the *Seignory* there be about three hundredth, and about fourtie of the prinie Counsell of Venice.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 151.

The college [of Venice] called the *signory* was originally composed of the doge and six counsellors.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 353.

5. A lordship without a manor, or of a manor in which all the lands were held by free tenants: more specifically called a *signiory* in *gross*.

seignioriet, *v. t.* [*ME. seignorien*; < *seignior*, *n.*] To exercise lordship over; be lord of. [*Rare.*]

Terry seignioried a full large contre, Hatt'd of no man.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5090.

Seik, *n.* See *Sikh*.

seilt, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sail* 1.

seil, *n.* A Scotch form of *seel* 1.

seil, *v.* A Scotch form of *seil* 1.

seint, *n.* A Middle English form of the past participle of *seil* 1.

seindel, *n.* A Middle English form of the past participle of *seil* 1.

seine 1 (sān or sēn), *n.* [Formerly also *sein*, *sean*; early mod. *E. sayne*; < *ME. seine*, *saine*, partly (*a*) < *AS. seque* = *OLG. segina*, a seine, and partly (*b*) < *OF. seine*, *seigne*, earlier *sayme*, *saine*, *F. seine* = *It. sagena*, a seine; < *L. sagena*, < *Gr. σάγηνη*, a fishing-net, a hunting-net. Cf. *sagena*, from the same source.] A kind of net used in taking fish; one of the class of encircling nets, consisting of a webbing of network provided with corks or floats at the upper edge, and with leads of greater or less weight at the lower, and used to inclose a certain area of water, and by bringing the ends together, either in a boat or on the shore, to secure the fish that may be inclosed.

Seines vary in size from one small enough to take a few minnows to the shad seine of a mile or more in length, hauled by a windlass worked by horses or oxen or by a steam-engine. The largest known seine was used for shad at Stony Point on the Potomac in 1871; it measured 3,400 yards, or nearly 2 miles; the lines and seine together had a linear extent of 5 miles, and swept 1,200 acres of river bottom; this net was drawn twice in 24 hours.

The *sayne* is a net, of about forty fathome in length, with which they encompass a part of the sea, and draw the same on land by two ropes fastened at his ends, together with such fish as lighteth within his precinct.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

They found John Oldham under an old *seine*, stark naked, his head cleft to the brains, and his hands and legs cut.

Wentworth, Hist. New England, I. 226.

Cod-seine, a seine used to take codfish near the shore, where they follow the caplin.—**Drag-seine**, a haul-ashore seine.—**Draw-seine**, a seine which may be pulled or drawn into the shape of a bag.—**Haul-ashore seine**, a seine that is hauled or dragged from the shore: a drag-seine.—**Shad-seine**, a seine specially adapted or used for taking shad, and generally of great size. See *def.*—**To blow up the seine**, to press against the lead-line of a seine in the endeavor to escape, as fish.—**To boat a seine**, to stow the seine aboard of the seine-boat in such a manner that it may be paid out without entangling. A seine may be boated as it is hauled from the water, or after it has been hauled and piled on the beach. (See also *purse seine*.)

seine 1 (sān or sēn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seined*, ppr. *seining*. [*From 1, n.*] To catch with a seine; as, fish may be *seined*.

seine², *A Middle English form of *sain* and of *sign*.*

seine-boat (sūn'bōt), *n.* A boat specially designed or used for holding, carrying, or paying out a seine.



Seine boat.

seine-captain (sūn'kap'tān), *n.* The overseer of a seine-gang. [U. S.]

seine-crew (sūn'krō), *n.* The crew of a seine-gang; the men as distinguished from their gear.

seine-engine (sūn'en'jin), *n.* A steam-engine employed in hauling seines. [U. S.]

seine-fisher (sūn'fish'ēr), *n.* A seiner.

seine-gang (sūn'gang), *n.* A body of men engaged in seining, together with their boats and other gear. Such a gang is a sailing-gang or a steamer-gang, as they may work from a sailing vessel or to a steamer.

seine-ground (sūn'ground), *n.* Same as *seining-ground*.

seine-hauler (sūn'hā'lēr), *n.* A fisherman using the seine: in distinction from *guller* or *gill-netter*.

seine-man (sūn'man), *n.* A seine-hauler; one of a seine-gang.

seine-needle (sūn'nēdl), *n.* A needle with which the meshes of a seine are netted: same as *hanging-needle*.

seiner (sū'nēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sayner*; < *sein* + *-er*.] One who makes a business of seining; also, a vessel attending seine-fishery: applied very generally to vessels engaged in purse-seining for menhaden and mackerel.

Sayners complain with open mouth that these drovers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fisher men, and reap there very small gains to themselves.

R. Currier, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 32.

seine-roller (sūn'ro'ler), *n.* A rolling cylinder or drum over which a seine is hauled.

seining (sū'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *seine*, *v. t.*] The act, method, or industry of using the seine.

seining-ground (sū'ning-ground), *n.* The bottom of a river or lake over which a seine is hauled. Also *seine-ground*.

seint¹, *a. and n.* An obsolete form of *saint*.

seint², *n.* [ME. *seint*, *seint*, *saint*, for **seint*, < OF. *seint*, *seint*, < L. *seintus*, *seintum*, a girdle, < *cingere*, pp. *cingens*, gird: see *cingulate*.] A girdle or belt.

He rood but loomly in a medlee cote,

Girt with a *seint* of silk, with barres smale.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 529.

seintuariet, *n.* A Middle English form of *saintuary*.

seip (sēp), *v. t.* Same as *seep*.

seirt, *a.* A variant of *seiz*.

seirfish, *n.* See *searfish*.

Seiropsora (si-ro-spō'ra), *n.* [NL. (Harvey), < Gr. *seira* or *seipa*, a garment, + *seira*, a spore.] A former genus of floridous algae, now regarded as a subgenus of the large genus *Calothrix*. *S. Griffithiana* now *Calothrix Griffithiana* is a beautiful little alga with capillary diatoms fronds, 2 to 6 inches high, pyramidal in outline, with delicate, erect, dichotomous-multifid, corymbose branches. The American specimens are easily distinguished by the presence of the so-called spore-spores.

seirospore (si-rō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. **seirosporum*, < Gr. *seira*, garment, + *seira*, seed: see *spore*.] In bot., one of a special kind of non-sexual spores, or organs of propagation, occurring in certain floridous algae. They are branched monilliform rows of roundish or oval spores, resulting from the division of terminal cells of particular branches, or produced on the main branches.

seirosporic (si-ro-spōr'ik), *a.* [< *seirospore* + *-ic*.] In bot., possessing or characteristic of seirospores.

seise, *v. t.* An obsolete or archaic form of *seize*.

seisin, *n.* See *seizin*.

seismal (sis'mal), *a.* [< Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, < *seia*, shake, toss, + *-al*.] Same as *seismic*.

seismic (sis'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an earthquake; relating to or connected with an earthquake, or with earthquakes in general. To a considerable extent, *seismic* takes the place of *earthquake* used as an adjective or in compound words. Thus *seismic center* is the equivalent of *earthquake center*, etc.—**Seismic area**, the region or part of the earth's surface affected by the shock of an earthquake.—**Seismic center**, or **seismic focus**, the point, line, or region beneath the earth's surface where an earthquake-shock is started or originated.—**Seismic vertical**, the

part of the earth's surface which is directly over or nearest to the seismic focus. Sometimes called the *epicenter* or *epicentrum*.

seismical (sis'mi-kal), *a.* [< *seismic* + *-al*.] Same as *seismic*.

seismogram (sis'mō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, + *grámma*, that which is drawn or written: see *gram*.] The record made by a seismograph or seismometer; the result of an earthquake-shock as exhibited on the instrument or instruments employed, these varying in character and in the manner in which the elements of the shock are recorded. See *seismometer*.

seismograph (sis'mō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, + *gráphō*, write.] Same as *seismometer* (which see). The more complicated forms of instruments contrived for the purpose of recording the phenomena of earthquakes are sometimes called *seismographs*, and sometimes *seismometers*. The name *seismograph* was first employed in reference to the elaborate seismometer contrived by Palmieri and used at his station on Mount Vesuvius. This was called by him a "seismografo," and this name has generally been Englished as *seismograph*, which is also the designation most generally applied by the members of the Seismological Society of Japan to the seismometers there contrived and used within the past few years.

seismographer (sis'mō-gráf'ēr), *n.* Same as *seismologist*. [Rare.]

seismographic (sis'mō-gráf'ik), *a.* [< *seismograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to seismography; connected with or furnished by the seismograph: as, *seismographic records*, *observations*, *studies*, etc.

seismographical (sis'mō-gráf'ik-al), *a.* [< *seismographic* + *-al*.] Same as *seismographic*.

seismography (sis'mō-gráf-i), *n.* [< Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, + *gráphō*, write.] The study of earthquake phenomena, with the aid of seismographs, or instruments specially contrived for recording the most important facts regarding the direction, duration, and force of these disturbances of the earth's crust.

seismological (sis'mō-loj'ik-al), *a.* [< *seismology* + *-ic*.] Relating to or connected with seismology, or the scientific investigation of the phenomena of earthquakes.

The object of all *seismological* investigation should be, primarily, to determine both the true direction and velocity of motion of the particles set in motion by the earthquake-wave. *Obituary, Cachar Earthquake, p. 60.*

seismologically (sis'mō-loj'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a seismological aspect.

seismologist (sis'mō-lō-jist), *n.* [< *seismology* + *-ist*.] A scientific investigator or student of earthquake phenomena; one who endeavors, by the aid of seismometric observations, to arrive at the more important facts connected with the origin and distribution of earthquakes.

seismologue (sis'mō-log), *n.* [< Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, + *lógos*, < *lógos*, speak: see *-ology*.] A catalogue of earthquake observations; a detailed account of earthquake phenomena.

The labour of collecting and calculating further and future *seismologues* will be in a great degree thrown away, unless the cultivators of science of all countries . . . shall unite in agreeing to some uniform system of seismic observation. *R. Mallet, in Trans. Brit. Ass. for Adv. of Sci., 1858, p. 1.*

seismology (sis'mō-lō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, + *lógos*, < *lógos*, speak: see *-ology*.] The branch of science which has for its object the investigation of the causes and effects of earthquakes, and, in general, of all the conditions and circumstances of their occurrence.

The objects and aims of *Seismology* are of the highest interest and importance to geology and terrestrial physics. *R. Mallet, in Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry (ed. 1874), p. 327.*

seismometer (sis-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, + *metron*, a measure: see *meter*.] An instrument by the aid of which the data are obtained for the scientific study of earthquake phenomena. The forms of instruments used for this purpose are varied, and more or less complicated, in accordance with the wishes and means of the observer. A common bowl partly filled with a viscid fluid, like molasses, which, on being thrown by the earthquake-wave against the side of the bowl, leaves a visible record of the event, is one of the simplest forms of seismometer which have been proposed, as giving a rude approximation to the direction of the horizontal element of the wave. Another simple form of seismometer consists of two sets of cylinders, each set numbering from six to twelve, and the individual cylinders in each uniformly decreasing in size. These are placed on end, one set at right angles to the other, on plates resting on a hard horizontal floor, surrounded by a bed of dry sand, in which the cylinders when overturned will rest, exactly in the position originally given by the shock. This instrument is theoretically capable of giving the velocity of the horizontal component of the shock, its surface-direction in azimuth, or the direc-

tion of the horizontal component of the seismic wave, and also the direction of translation of the wave. In practice, however, the results given by this simple and inexpensive apparatus have not been found satisfactory. The seismometer now most generally used in large observatories, or those where accurate work is expected, involves Zollner's horizontal pendulum, the use of which was proposed many years ago, but which was put into the present practical form by Messrs. Ewing and Gray. The group of instruments constituting the seismometer of Prof. J. A. Ewing is arranged to give a complete record of every particular of the earthquake movement, by resolving it into three rectangular components—one vertical and two horizontal—and registering these by three distinct pointers on a sheet of smoked glass which is made to revolve uniformly by clockwork, the clock being started by the shock and the interval which has elapsed since it took place. Another and simpler form of seismometer designed by Mr. Ewing, and called the "duplex-pendulum seismograph," does not show the vertical element of the disturbance, nor exhibit anything of the relation of time to displacement; but it is in other respects satisfactory in its performance. Of this latter form, fifteen sets were in use in Japan in 1886, and others were being made for other countries. Compare *seismograph*, and see cut under *seismoscope*.

Instruments which will in this way measure or write down the earth's motions are called *seismometers* or *seismographs*. *Milne, Earthquakes, p. 13.*

seismometric (sis-mō-met'rik), *a.* [< *seismometry* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to seismometry or the seismometer; used in or made, produced, or observed by means of a seismometer: as, *seismometric instruments*; *seismometric observations*.

seismometrical (sis-mō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *seismometric* + *-al*.] Same as *seismometric*.

seismometry (sis-mom'e-trī), *n.* [< Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, + *metron*, < *metron*, measure.]

The theory and use of the seismometer; more generally, the scientific study of earthquake phenomena by the aid of observations made either with or without the use of seismometric instruments.

seismoscope (sis'mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, + *skopos*, view.] A name of the simpler form of seismometer. It is generally so arranged that the exact moment of passage is noted by stopping a clock, either by direct mechanical means or by the use of an electric current. The epoch may also be registered on a revolving cylinder or other similar device. The essential part of a seismoscope usually consists of a delicately suspended or balanced mass, the configuration of which is readily disturbed on the passage of the seismic wave.

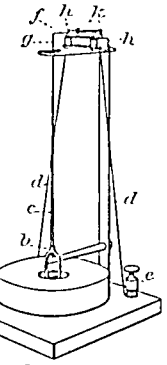
To construct an instrument which at the time of an earthquake shall move and leave a record of its motion, there is but little difficulty. Contrivances of this kind are called *seismoscopes*. *Milne, Earthquakes, p. 13.*

seismoscopic (sis-mō-skōp'ik), *a.* [< *seismoscope* + *-ic*.] Relating to or furnished by the seismoscope: as, *seismoscopic data*, *observations*, etc.

Seison (si'son), *n.* [NL. (Grube, 1859), < Gr. *seia* (in comp. *seia*-), shake; cf. *seia*, an earthen vessel for shaking beans in.] A remarkable genus of parasitic leech-like rotifers. *S. nuba* is a wheel-animalcule which is parasitic upon the crustaceans of the genus *Nebalia*.

seisti, *A Middle English form of *sayest*, second person singular indicative present of *say*.*

Seisura (si-sū'rā), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826),

Restless Flycatcher (*Seisura inquieta*).

Seismoscope.

a, heavy mass supported by pivot at point near center of gravity; *b*, points which upper side of lever project from upper side of lever; *c*, binding post; *d*, long arm of lever pivoted at *e*; *f*, point where end of lever rests on end of needle; *h*, mercury cup.

Milne, Earthquakes, p. 13.

Milne, Earthquakes, p. 13.

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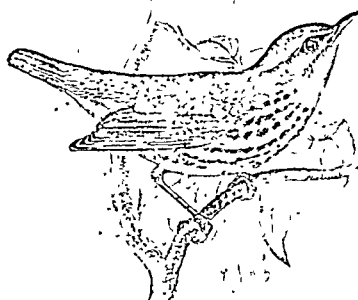
atle, restless, and doubtful thrush, and it is known to the Anglo-Australians as *dish-washer* and *grinder*. A second species is *S. nana*.

seity (sē'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. se, oneself, + -ity.*] Something peculiar to one's self. [Rare.]

The learned Scotus, to distinguish the race of mankind, gives every individual of that species what he calls a *Seity*, something peculiar to himself, which makes him different from all other persons in the world. This particularity renders him either venerable or ridiculous, according as he uses his talents. *Steele, Tatler, No. 174.*

Seiurinae (sē-ū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Seiurus + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Sylviolidae* or *Mniotiltidae*, typified by the genus *Seiurus*. Also called *Enicocichlinae* or *Henicocichlinae*.

Seiurus (sē-ū-rus), *n.* [*NL. (Swainson, 1827), more prop. *Sturus* (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *seion*, shake, + *oipá*, tail.] A genus of *Sylviolidae* or *Mniotiltidae*, giving name to the *Seiurinae*; the American wagtails or water-thrushes. Three species are common in the United States. *S. auricapillus* is the golden-crowned thrush or oven bird. (See cut under*



New York Water-thrush (*Seiurus naevius*)

oven-bird.) *S. noreboracensis* or *navius* is the New York water thrush, dark olive brown above with conspicuous superciliary stripe, and sulphury yellow below with a profusion of dusky spots in several chains. *S. motacilla* or *tudoricianus* is the Louisiana water-thrush, like the last, but larger, with a longer bill and lighter coloration. Also called *Enicocichla* or *Henicocichla* and *Ezoehocichla*.

seive, *n.* See *seave*.

seizable (sē-zn-bl), *a.* [*< seize + -able.*] Possible to be seized; liable to be taken possession of.

The carts, waggons, and every attainable or *seizable* vehicle were unremittently in motion. *Mme. D'Arlay, Diary, VII. 177. (Davies)*

seize (sēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *seized*, ppr. *seizing*. [Early mod. E. also (and still archaically in legal use) *seise*; < ME. *seisen*, *seysen*, *sesen*, *ceesen*, *saisen*, *saysen*, < OF. *saisir*, *seisir*, put one in possession of, take possession of, seize, F. *saisir*, seize, = Pr. *sazir*, *sayzir* = It. *sagire* (not in Florio), < ML. *sacire* (8th century), later *saisire* (after OF.), take possession of, lay hold of, seize (another's property), prob. < OHG. *sazzan*, *sezzan*, G. *setzen*, set, put, place, = E. *set*, of which *seize* is thus a doublet: see *set*, *v.* Cf. *seizin*, *seizure*.] *L. trans.* 1. To put in possession; make possessed; possess; commonly with of before the thing possessed: as, A. B. was *seized* and possessed of the manor; to *seize* one's self of an inheritance.

He turned on his pillows ofte,
And wald of that he myssed han ben *seised*.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 415.

& (he) sent his stward as swithe to *rese* him ther inne
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 5391.

They could scarcely understand the last words, for death began to *seize* himself of his heart.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

All those his lands
Which he stood *seized* of.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 49.

[He] standeth *seized* of that inheritance
Which thou that slewest the sire hast left the son.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To take possession of—(a) By virtue of a warrant or legal authority: as, to *seize* smuggled goods; to *seize* a ship after libeling.

It was judged, by the highest kind of judgment, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*. *Bacon.*

(b) By force, with or without right.

The title to *seize* in the same tyme.
We shall found by my felth or ellis fay worthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1154.

The peple of Claudas recovered, . . . and of an force made hem forsake place, and the tentes and pavilions that thel hadden take and *seised*. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 402.*

The grand Caraman, the Thureoman, ruler of Caramania, took the opportunity of these quarrels to *seize* Corycus, the last Frank stronghold of Armenia.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 202.

3. To lay sudden or forcible hold of; grasp; clutch: either literally or figuratively.

There is an hour in each man's life appointed

To make his happiness, if then he *seize* it.

Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, II. 3.

To *seize* his papers, Curll, was next thy care;

His papers, light, fly diverse, toss'd in air.

Pope, Dunciad, II. 114.

The predominance of horizontal lines . . . sufficiently proves that the Italians had never *seized* the true idea of Gothic or aspiring architecture.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 47.

4. To come upon with sudden attack; have a sudden and powerful effect upon: as, a panic *seized* the crowd; a fever *seized* him.

Such full Conviction *seiz'd* th' astonish'd King

As left no entrance for the least Demurr.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, I. 247.

All men who are the least given to reflection are *seized* with an inclination that way. *Steele, Spectator, No. 386.*

A horror *seized* him as he went.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 169.

5†. To fasten; fix.

So downe he fell before the cruell beast,

Who on his neck his bloody claws did *seize*.

Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 15.

6. *Naut.*, to bind, lash, or make fast, as one thing to another, with several turns of small rope, cord, or small line; stop: as, to *seize* two fish-hooks back to back; to *seize* or stop one rope on to another.

Sam, by this time, was *seized* up, as it is called—that is, placed against the shrouds, with his wrists made fast to them, his jacket off, and his back exposed.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 113.

Covenant to stand *seized* to uses. See *covenant*. = *Syn.* 2 and 3. To snatch, catch, capture, apprehend, arrest, take, attach.

II. intrans. 1. To lay hold in seizure, as by hands or claws: with *on* or *upon*.

The mortall sting his angry needle shott

Quite through his shield, and in his shoulder *sead*.

Spenser, F. Q., I. II. 38.

Ther and thy virtues here I *seize* upon.

Shak., Lear, I. 1. 255.

The Tartars in Turkman use to catch wild horses with hawks tamed to that purpose, which *seizing* on the neck of the horse, with his beating, and the horses chafing, tireth him, and maketh him an easy prey to his Master.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 422.

This last Ship had been at Merga a considerable time, having been *seized* on by the Samites, and all the men imprisoned, for some difference that happened between the English and them.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 151.

The text which had "*seized* upon his heart with such comfort and strength" abode upon him for more than a year.

Southey, Bunyan, p. xxi.

2. In *metallurgy*, to cohere.

seizer (sē-zēr), *n.* [*< seize + -er.*] One who or that which seizes.

seizin, **seisin** (sē-zin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seasin*, *seysin*, < ME. *saisine*, *seisine*, *seysyne*, < OF. *saisine*, *saisine*, *saisine*, F. *saisine* (= Pr. *sazina*, *sazina*, *sadina* = It. *sagina*; ML. reflex *saisina*, *seisina*), *seizin*, possession, < *saisir*, *seisir*, *seize*: see *seize*.] In law: (a) Originally, the completion of the ceremony of feudal investiture, by which the tenant was admitted into his freehold. *Angell.*

A soldier, plucking a handful of thatch from a cottage, placed it in the Duke's hand as *seizin* of all that England held within it. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 271.*

Hence—(b) Possession as of freehold—that is, the possession which a freeholder could assert and maintain by appeal to law. *Diaby.* (c) Possession of land actual or constructive under right title. *Seizin* is either *seizin in fact* (or *in deed*), actual occupation of the land either by the freeholder himself or by some one claiming under him, or *seizin in law*, the constructive *seizin* which arises when a person acquires the title and there is no adverse possession; thus, one taking a deed of vacant lands is *seized* in law before he takes possession.

[They shall] take *seysyne* the same daye that laste waste assignede.
Or diles alle the ostage withouttynne the wallys,
Be hynggde hyc appone hyghte alle holly at ones!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3580.

The death of the predecessor putteth the successor by blood in *seisin*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

(d) The thing possessed. (e) Ownership and possession of chattels.—Equitable *seizin*, such a possession or enjoyment of an equitable interest or right in lands as may be treated in equity, by analogy to legal *seizin*. Thus, where a trustee holds the legal estate, the cestui que trust, though in possession and enjoying the rents and profits, cannot be said to hold the *seizin* in the legal sense, because that is in the trustee; but he is protected by courts of equity as holding an equitable *seizin*.—*Livery* of *seizin*. See *livery*.—*Seizin* by *hasp* and *staple*. See *hasp*.—*Seizin* *ox*, in *Scots law*, same as *saxine* *ox* (which see, under *saxine*).

seizing (sē-zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *seize*, *v.*] 1. The act of taking hold or possession.—2. *Naut.*, the operation of fastening, binding, or

lashing with several turns of a cord, or the fastening so made; also, the cord used for that purpose; *seizing-stuff*. See also cut under *rose-lashing*.

Several sailors appeared, bearing among them two stout, apparently very heavy chests, which they set down upon the cabin floor, taking care to secure them by lashings and *seizings* to the stanchions.

W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xxi.

seizing-stuff (sē-zing-stuf), *n.* *Naut.*, small tarred cord used for seizing.

seizling (sēz-ling), *n.* The yearling of the common carp. *Holme, 1658.*

seizor (sē-zor), *n.* [*< seize + -or.*] In law, one who seizes or takes possession.

seizure (sē-zūr), *n.* [*< seize + -ure.*] 1. The act of seizing; the act of taking or laying hold; a taking possession, either legally or by force: as, the *seizure* of smuggled goods by revenue officers; *seizure* of arms by a mob.

All things that thou dost call thine

Worth *seizure* do we *seize* into our hands.

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 1. 10.

First Guyne, next Pontien, and then Aquitain,

To each of which he made his title known,

Nor from their *seizure* longer would abstain.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii. 23.

After the victory of the appellants in 1583, royal letters were issued for the *seizure* of heretical books and the imprisonment of heretical teachers.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 404.

Say, is not bliss within our perfect *seizure*?

Keats, Endymion, iv.

2. The fact of being seized or in possession of anything; possession; hold.

In your hands we leave the queen elected;

She hath *seizure* of the Tower.

Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

If we had ten years agone taken *seizure* of our portion of dust, death had not taken us from good things, but from infinite evils.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. 7.

3. The thing seized; the thing taken hold or possession of.

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and Death,

Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,

Defeated of his *seizure* many days.

Milton, P. L., xi. 254.

4. A sudden onset or attack, as of some maddly, emotion, panic, or the like; a spell; a turn.

Myself too had weird *seizures*, Heaven knows what.

Tennyson, Princess, i.

sejant, **sejeant** (sē-jant), *a.* [Also *seiant*, *sedant*; < OF. **seiant*, *seant*, < L. *seden* (t-s), sitting, ppr. of *sedere* (> F. *seoir*), sit: see *sedent*, *seance*.] In *her.*, sitting, like a cat, with the fore legs upright: applied to a lion or other beast.

Assis is a synonym.—*Sejant* adorsed, sitting back to back: said of two animals.—*Sejant* affronte, in *her.*, sitting and facing outward, the whole body being turned to the front. See cut under *erect*.—*Sejant* gardant, in *her.*, sitting and with the body seen sideways, the head looking out from the field.—*Sejant* rampant. See *rampant*, *sejant*, under *rampant*.

sejoin (sē-join'), *v. t.* [*< ME. sejoynen*, < OF. **sejoindre*, < L. *sejungere*, separate, disjoin, < *se*, apart, + *jungere*, join: see *join*.] To separate; part.

The arrow . . . doth *sejoin* and join the air together.

Middleton, Soliman Paraphrased, v.

sejoint (sē-join'), *p. a.* [*< ME. sejointe*, < OF. **sejoint*, < L. *sejungere*, pp. of *sejungere*, separate: see *sejoin*.] Separated.

Devyde hem that pith be fro pith *sejointe* [read *sejointe*],
In thende of March thaire grassyng is in poynte.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

sejougous (sē-jō-gus), *a.* [*< L. sejugis*, a team of six (see *currus*, a chariot, a vehicle), < *sex*, six (= E. *six*), + *jugum*, a yoke, = E. *yoke*.] In *bot.*, having six pairs of leaflets.

sejunction (sē-jung-k'shon), *n.* [*< L. sejunction* (n-), a separation or division, < *sejungere*, pp. *sejunctus*, disjoin: see *sejoin*.] The act of sejoining or disjoining; separation.

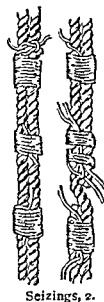
A *sejunction* and separation of them from all other nations on the earth.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, II.

sejungible (sē-jun'ji-bl), *a.* [*< L. sejungere*, separate, divide (see *sejoin*), + -ible.] Capable of being sejoined or separated. *Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.*

sekt, *n.* A Middle English form of *sack*.
sekt, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*.

seket, *n.* A Middle English form of *sick*.
seket, *n.* A Middle English form of *sickle*.

seker, *n.* A Middle English form of *secker*.



Seizings, 2.



Lion sejant.

For *seelden* is that hous poore there God is steward.
Dabees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.
 'Tis *seldom* seen, in men so valiant,
 Minds so devoid of virtue.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.
 Experience would convince us that, the earlier we left
 our beds, the *seldomer* should we be confined to them.
Steele, *Guardian*, No. 63.

seldom (sel'dum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *seldome*, *seldomee*; < late ME. *seldome*, *seldone* (= MD. *selden*); < *seldom*, *adv.*] Rare; infrequent. *Cuth. Ang.*, p. 328. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *seldome* faule of rayne.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, ed. Arber, p. 176).

A spare diet, and a thin coarse table, *seldom* refreshment, frequent fasts. *Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Living*, ii. 3.

seldomness (sel'dum-nes), *n.* Rareness; infrequency; uncommonness. [Rare.]

The *seldomness* of the sight increased the more unquiet longing. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, iii.

seldom-timest (sel'dum-timz), *adv.* Rarely; hardly ever.

Which is *seldome* times before 15 yeeres of age.

Brinsley, *Grammar Schoole*, p. 307.

seldseent, *a.* [ME. *seldsene*, *seldcene*, *seltcene* (= MD. *seldsacm*, D. *zeldsaam* = MLG. *selsen*, *selt-en*, *seltsem*, *seltzam* = OHG. *seltzāni*, MHG. *seltzene*, G. *seltzam* = Icel. *sjaldsinn* = Sw. *sällsam* = Dan. *sælsom*—the G. Sw. Dan. forms with the second element conformed to the term. *-sam*, *-som*, = E. *-some*), rarely seen, < *seld*, rarely, *-sēne*, in comp., < *seōn*, see, + *adj.* formation *-ne* (*-sēne* being thus nearly the same as the pp. *seōen*, with an added formative vowel).] Rarely seen; rare.

Our speche schal be *seldcene*. *Aneren Ricke*, p. 80.

seld-shown† (seld'shōn), *a.* [< *seld*, *adv.*, + *shown*. Cf. *seldcouth*, *seldscen*.] Rarely shown or exhibited.

Seld-shown flamens

Do press among the popular throngs, and puff
 To win a vulgar station. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, ii. 1. 229.

selet. An obsolete spelling of *seal*¹, *seal*², *seel*¹.
select (sē-lekt'), *v.* [L. *selectus*, pp. of *selegere*, pick out, choose, < *se-*, apart, + *legere*, pick, choose: see *legend*. Cf. *elect*, *collect*.] *I.* trans. To choose or pick out from a number; pick out; choose: as, to *select* the best; to *select* a site for a monument.

To whom does Mr. Gladstone assign the office of *selecting* a religion for the state from among hundreds of religions? *Macaulay*, *Gladstone on Church and State*.

=Syn. To *Elect*, *Prefer*, etc. (see *choose*), single out, fix upon, pitch upon.

II. *intrans.* To conduct artificial selection methodically. See second quotation under *methodical selection*, below.

select (sē-lekt'), *a.* and *n.* [L. *selectus*, chosen, pp. of *selegere*, choose: see *select*, *v.*] *I.* *a.* Chosen on account of special excellence or fitness; carefully picked or selected; hence, choice; composed of or containing the best, choicest, or most desirable: as, *select* poems; a *select* party; a *select* neighborhood.

To this must be added industrious and *select* reading. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, Pref., ii.

We found a diary of her solemn resolutions tending to practical virtue, with letters from *select* friends, all put into exact method. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Sept. 17, 1678.

2. Careful or fastidious in choice, or in associating with others; exclusive; also, made with or exhibiting carefulness or fastidiousness. [Colloq.]

And I have spoken for Gwendolen to be a member of our Archery Club—the Brackenshaw Archery Club—the most *select* thing anywhere.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, iii.

Select committee, *vestry*, etc. See the nouns.—**Select Meeting**, in the Society of Friends, a meeting of ministers and elders. In some yearly meetings the name has of late been superseded by that of *Meeting of Ministry and Oversight*, with some additions to the membership.—Syn. *I.* Picked. See *choose*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is selected or choice. [Colloq. or trade use.]—**2.** Selection. [Rare.]

Borrow of the profligate speech-makers or liars of the time in print, and make a *select* out of a *select* of them to adorn a party. *Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 32. (*Davies*.)

selected (sē-lek'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Specially chosen or preferred; choice; select: as, *selected* materials.

Great princes are her slaves; *selected* beauties
 Bow at her beck.

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, iii. 1.

2†. Specially set apart or devoted.

The limbs they sever from th' inclosing hide,
 The thighs, *selected* to the gods, divide.

Pope, *Ilad*, ii. 574.

selectedly (sē-lek'ted-li), *adv.* With selection.

Prime workmen . . . *selectedly* employed.

Heywood, *Descrip. of the King's Ship*, p. 48. (*Latham*.)

selection (sē-lek'shon), *n.* [= F. *sélection* = Sp. *seleccion* = Pg. *selecção*, < L. *selectio* (*n.*), a choosing out, selection, < *selegere*, pp. *selectus*, choose: see *select*.] **1.** The act of selecting, choosing, or preferring; a choosing or picking out of one or more from a number; choice.

He who is deficient in the art of *selection* may, by showing nothing but the truth, produce all the effect of the grossest falsehood. *Macaulay*, *History*.

2. A thing or number of things chosen or picked out.

His company generally consisted of men of rank and fashion, some literary characters, and a *selection* from the stage. *W. Cooke*, *S. Foote*, I. 143.

The English public, outside the coteries of culture, does not pretend to care for poetry except in *selections*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 479.

3. In *biol.*, the separation of those forms of animal and vegetable life which are to survive from those which are to perish; the facts, principles, or conditions of such distinction between organisms; also, the actual result of such principles or conditions; also, a statement of or a doctrine concerning such facts; especially, natural selection. See phrases below.—**Artificial selection**, man's agency in modifying the processes and so changing the results of natural selection; the facts or principles upon which such interference with natural evolutionary processes is based and conducted. This has been going on more or less systematically since man has domesticated animals or cultivated plants for his own benefit. Such selection may be either *unconscious* or *methodical* (see below). It has constantly tended to the latter, which is now systematically conducted on a large scale, and has resulted in numberless creations of utility or of beauty, or of both, which would not have existed had the animals and plants thus improved been left to themselves—that is, to the operation of natural selection. Examples of artificial selection are seen in the breeding of horses for speed, bottom, or strength, or for any combination of these qualities; of cattle for beef or milk; of sheep for mutton or wool; of dogs for speed, scent, courage, docility, etc.; of pigs for fat pork; of fowls for flesh or eggs; of pigeons for fancied shapes and colors, or as carriers; in the cultivation of cereals, fruits, and vegetables to improve their respective qualities and increase their yield, and of flowers to enhance their beauty and fragrance.—**Methodical selection**, artificial selection methodically or systematically carried on to or toward a foreseen desired result; the facts or principles upon which such selection is based, and the means of its accomplishment. See above.

Methodical selection is that which guides a man who systematically endeavours to modify a breed according to some predetermined standard.

Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, xx. 177.

In the case of *methodical selection*, a breeder selects for some definite object, and free intercrossing will wholly stop his work. *Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 103.

Natural selection, the preservation of some forms of animal and vegetable life and the destruction of others. In the natural order of such things, by the operation of natural causes which, in the course of evolution, favor some organisms instead of some others in consequence of differences in the organisms themselves. (a) The fact of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence—which means that those animals and plants which are best adapted, or have the greatest adaptability, to the conditions of their environment do survive other organisms which are less adapted, or less capable of being adapted, to such conditions. This fact rests upon observation, and is unquestionable. (b) The means by which or the conditions under which some forms survive while others perish; the law of the survival of the fittest; the underlying principle of such survival, and the agencies which effect that result. These seem to be mainly intrinsic, or inherent in the organism; and they are correlated, in the most vital manner possible, with the varying plasticity of different organisms, or their degree of susceptibility to modification by their environment. Those which respond most readily to external influence are the most modifiable under given circumstances, and consequently the most likely to be modified in a way that adapts them to their surroundings, which adaptation gives them an advantage over less favored organisms in striving to maintain themselves. Hence (and this is the gist of Darwinian natural selection)—(c) The gradual development of individual differences which are favorable to the preservation of the life of the individual, with corresponding gradual extinction of those peculiarities which are unfavorable to that end; also, the transmission of such modified characters to offspring, and so the perpetuation of some species and the extinction of others—a fact in nature respecting which there is no question, since we know that more species, genera, etc., have perished than are now living. (d) The theory of natural selection: any statement of opinion or belief on that subject, which may or may not adequately reflect the facts in the case. Ignorance alike of 'these facts and of this theory has been fruitful of misunderstandings and objections respecting the latter. Some of its supporters have made of the theory a cause of the facts which it is simply designed to explain; some of its opponents, unconsciously biased perhaps by such other extremists, have denied that the theory has any validity. Between these extremes, the author of the theory states explicitly that it neither originates variability, nor accounts for the origin of variations, in individuals, still less in species; but that, given the origination and existence of variations, it shows that some of these are preserved while others are not; that favorable variations tend to be perpetuated and unfavorable variations to become extinct; that those variations which best adapt an organism to its environment are most favorable to its preservation; and, consequently, that the

theory of natural selection is adequate to explain, to some extent, the observed fact of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence—that is, natural selection in sense (a) above. Natural selection, in so far as sex is concerned, is specified as *sexual selection* (see below). The facts and principles of natural selection, as recognized and used by man for his own benefit in his treatment of plants and animals, come under the head of *artificial selection* (see above). An extension of the theory of natural selection to the origination (as distinguished from the preservation) of individual variations has been named *physical selection* (see below).

This preservation of favourable variations and the rejections of injurious variations I call *Natural Selection*. Variations neither useful nor injurious would not be affected by *natural selection*, and would be left a fluctuating element, as perhaps we see in the species called polymorphic. *Darwin*, *Origin of Species* (ed. 1860), iv.

Natural selection . . . implies that the individuals which are best fitted for the complex and in the course of ages changing conditions to which they are exposed generally survive and procreate their kind.

Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, xx. 178.

Physical selection, the law of origin for differential changes or modifications in organisms which have arisen through the action of physical causes in the environment, in habits, etc. It is distinguished from *natural selection*, which relates not to the origin but to the preservation of these changes. *A. Hyatt*.—**Sexual selection**, that province or department of natural selection in which sex is especially concerned, or in which the means by which one sex attracts the other comes prominently into play. Thus, anything which exhibits the strength, prowess, or beauty of the male attracts the female, and decides her preference for one rather than another individual of the opposite sex, with the result of affecting the offspring for the better; and this principle of selection, operative through many generations, may in the end modify the specific characters of animals, and thus become an important factor in natural selection.

If it be admitted that the females prefer or are unconsciously excited by the more beautiful males, then the males would slowly but surely be rendered more and more attractive through *sexual selection*.

Darwin, *Descent of Man* (ed. 1881), p. 496.

For my own part, I conclude that of all the causes which have led to the differences in external appearance between the races of men, and to a certain extent between man and the lower animals, *sexual selection* has been by far the most efficient. *Darwin*, *Descent of Man* (ed. 1871), II. 367.

Unconscious selection, artificial selection effected unknowingly, or carried on without system or method; man's agency in unmethodical selection, or the result of that agency. See the extract.

Unconscious selection in the strictest sense of the word—that is, the saving of the more useful animals and the neglect or slaughter of the less useful, without any thought of the future—must have gone on occasionally from the remotest period and amongst the most barbarous nations. *Darwin*, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, xx. 199.

selective (sē-lek'tiv), *a.* [L. *select* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by selection or choice; selecting; using that which is selected or choice.

Who can enough wonder at the pitch of this *selective* providence of the Almighty? *Bp. Hall*, *Contemplations*, iii. 122.

Selective breeding through many generations has succeeded in producing inherited structural changes, sometimes of very remarkable character. *W. H. Flower*, *Fashion in Deformity*, p. 5.

Strange to say, so patent a fact as the perpetual presence of *selective* attention has received hardly any notice from psychologists of the English empiricist school. *W. James*, *Prin. of Psychology*, I. 402.

Selective absorption, the absorption of substances which arrest certain parts only of the radiation of heat and light from any source; as, the *selective absorption* of the sun's atmosphere, which is the cause of the larger part of the dark lines in the solar spectrum. See *spectrum*.

This power of *absorption* is *selective*, and hence, for the most part, arise the phenomena of color.

Tyndall, *Light and Elect.*, p. 69.

selectively (sē-lek'tiv-li), *adv.* By means of selected specimens; by selection.

There is no variation which may not be transmitted, and which, if *selectively* transmitted, may not become the foundation of a race. *Huxley*, *Lay Sermons*, p. 269.

selectman (sē-lekt'man), *n.*; pl. *selectmen* (-men). [L. *select* + *man*.] In New England towns, one of a board of officers chosen annually to manage various local concerns. Their number is usually from three to nine in each town, and they constitute a kind of executive authority. In small towns the office is frequently associated with that of assessor and overseer of the poor. The office was derived originally from that of select vestryman. See *vestry*.

He soon found, however, that they were merely the *selectmen* of the settlement, armed with no weapon but the tongue, and disposed only to meet him on the field of argument. *Ireing*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 235.

As early as 1633, the office of townsman or *selectman* appears, who seems first to have been appointed by the General Court, as here, at Concord, in 1639.

Emerson, *Hist. Discourse at Concord*.

selectness (sē-lekt'nes), *n.* Select character or quality. *Bailey*.

selector (sē-lek'tor), *n.* [LL. *selector*, a chooser, < L. *selegere*, pp. *selectus*, choose: see *select*.] **1.** One who selects or chooses.

Inventors and *selectors* of their own systems.

Enoz, *Essays*, No. 104.

2. In *mach.*, a device which separates and selects.

A shuttle with jaws that take hold of each hair as it is presented, and a device which is known as the *selector*.
Nature, XLII, 357.

Selenaria (sel-ē-nā-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Busk), < Gr. *σεληνια*, the moon: see *Selene*.] The typical genus of *Selenariidae*.

Selenariidae (sel-ē-nā-ri-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selenaria* + *-idae*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Selenaria*. They are orbicular or irregular in outline, convex on one side and plane or concave on the other; the zoecia are immersed and flutrine.

selenate (sel-ē-nāt), *n.* [*< selen(ic) + -ate*.] A compound of selenic acid with a base: as, sodium *selenate*.

Selene (sē-lē-nē), *n.* [*< Gr. Σεληνη*, the Moon, a personification of *σεληνη*, dial. *σελάνα*, *σελάνα*, the moon, also a month, a moon-shaped cake; cf. *σελας*, brightness.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of the moon, called in Latin *Luna*. She is the daughter of Hyperion and Theia, and sister of Helios (the sun) and Eos (the dawn), but is also a double of Artemis (Diana). She is also called *Phoebe*.

2. [NL. (Lacépède, 1803).] In *ichth.*, a genus of carangoid fishes; the moonfishes, whose soft dorsal and anal fins have the anterior rays much produced in the adult. *S. vomer* is known as the *lookdown* and *horsehead*. See cut under *horsehead*.

seleniate (sē-lē-ni-āt), *n.* [*< selen(um) + -ate*.] Same as *selenate*.

selenic (sē-len'ik), *a.* [*< selen(um) + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to selenium: as, *selenic acid*, H_2SeO_4 . This acid is formed when selenium is oxidized by fusion with niter. It is a strong corrosive dibasic acid, much resembling sulphuric acid. The concentrated acid has the consistency of oil, and is strongly hygroscopic. Its salts are called *selenates*.

selenide (sel-ē-nid or -nīd), *n.* [*< selen(um) + -ide*.] A compound of selenium with one other element or radical: same as *hydroselenide*.

Selenidera (sel-ē-nid-ē-rā), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1831), also prop. *Selenodera*, < Gr. *σεληνη*, the moon, + *δέρω*, neck: so called from the crescentic collar characteristic of these birds.] A genus of *Rhamphastidae*, containing toucans of small size, as *S. maculirostris* of Brazil; the toucans, of which there are several species. See cut under *toucan*.

seleniferous (sel-ē-nif-ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. selenium + L. ferre = E. bear*.] Containing selenium; yielding selenium: as, *seleniferous ores*.

selenious (sē-lē-ni-us), *a.* [*< selen(um) + -ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced from selenium. — *Selenious acid*, H_2SeO_3 , a dibasic acid derived from selenium. It forms salts called *selenites*.

seleniscoper (sē-len'is-skōp), *n.* [Prop. **seleniscoper*; < Gr. *σεληνη*, the moon, + *σκοπεω*, view.] An instrument for observing the moon.

Mr. Henshaw and his brother-in-law came to visit me, and he presented me with a *seleniscoper*.

Eclyn, Diary, June 9, 1653.

selenite (sel-ē-nīt), *n.* [= F. *séinite* = Sp. *Pg. selenites*, *selenite* (Sp. *Selenita*, an inhabitant of the moon) = It. *selenite*, *selenite*, < L. *selenites*, *selenitis*, moonstone, < Gr. *σεληνίτης*, of the moon (*σεληνη*, moonstone; *οι Σεληνίται*, the men in the moon), < *σεληνη*, the moon: see *Selene*.] 1. [*cap.*] A supposed inhabitant of the moon.—2. A foliated or crystallized and transparent variety of gypsum, often obtained in large thin plates somewhat resembling mica; also, specifically, a thin plate of this mineral used with the polarizing apparatus of the microscope.—3. In *chem.*, a salt of selenium.

Selenites (sel-ē-nīt-ēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σεληνίτης*, of the moon: see *selenite*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Hope*, 1840.—2. In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Selenitidae*. *Fischer*, 1879.

selenitic (sel-ē-nīt'ik), *a.* [= F. *sélenitique* = Sp. *selenítico* = It. *selenitico*; < *selenite* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the moon.—2. Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing selenite: as, *selenitic waters*.

Selenitidae (sel-ē-nīt-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selenites* + *-idae*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, having a spiral heliciform shell, the mantle submedian or posterior and included within the shell, and the jaw ribbed, with aculeate teeth, much as in *Glandinidae*.

selenitiferous (sel-ē-nīt-if-ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. selenites*, moonstone, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Containing selenite.

selenium (sē-lē-ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σεληνη*, the moon (cf. *σεληνιον*, moonlight): see *Selene*. The

element was so called (by Berzelius) because associated with *tellurium* (< L. *tellus*, earth). Chemical symbol, Se; atomic weight, 79. A non-metallic element extracted from the pyrite of Fahlun in Sweden, and discovered in 1818 by Berzelius. In its general chemical analogies it is related to sulphur and tellurium. It is found in combination with native tellurium, as in selen-tellurium, with sulphur in selen-sulphur; also in very small quantity in some of the varieties of iron pyrites, and in several rare selenides, as clausenite, or lead selenide, etc. When precipitated it appears as a red powder, which melts when heated, and on cooling forms a brittle mass, nearly black, but transmitting red light when in thin plates. When heated in the air it takes fire, burns with a blue flame, and produces a gaseous compound, oxid of selenium, which has a most penetrating and characteristic odor of putrid horse-radish. Selenium undergoes a remarkable change in electrical resistance under the action of light: hence the use of selenium-cells. See *resistance*, 3, and *photophone*.

seleniuret (sē-lē-niū-ret), *n.* [*< NL. selenium + -uret*.] Same as *selenide*.

seleniureted, **seleniuretted** (sē-lē-niū-ret-ed), *a.* [*< seleniuret + -ed*.] Containing selenium; combined or impregnated with selenium.—**Seleniureted hydrogen**. Same as *hydroselenic acid* (which see, under *hydroselenic*).

selenocentric (sē-lē-nō-sen'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. σεληνη*, the moon, + *κέντρον*, center: see *centric*.] Having relation to the center of the moon, or to the moon as a center; as seen or estimated from the center of the moon.

selenod (sel-ē-nōd), *n.* [*< Gr. σεληνη*, the moon, + *οδ*, q. v.] The supposed odic or odylic force of the moon; lunar od; artemod. *Reichenbach*.

selenodont (sē-lē-nō-dont), *a. and n.* [NL. *selenodus* (-odont), < Gr. *σεληνη*, the moon, + *ὀδοντος* (odont-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having crescentic ridges on the crowns, as molar teeth; not buccodont. In this form of dentition the molar tubercles are separated, or united at angles, elevated, narrowly crescentic in section, with deep valleys intervening. 2. Having selenodont teeth, as a ruminant; or of or pertaining to the *Selenodonta*.

II. *n.* A selenodont mammal.

Selenodonta (sē-lē-nō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *selenodus* (-odont): see *selenodont*.] One of two primitive types of the *Artiodactyla*, the other being *Bumodonta*, continued from the Eocene *Anoplotherium* through a long line of descent with modification to the ruminants of the present day. Existing selenodonts are divisible into the three series of *Tylodonta*, or camels, *Traquiloidea*, or chevrotains, and *Pecora* or *Cotylodonta*, or ordinary ruminants, as cattle, sheep, goats, deer, antelopes, etc.

selenograph (sē-lē-nō-graf), *n.* [*< Gr. σεληνη*, the moon, + *γραφω*, write: see *selenography*.] A delineation or picture of the surface of the moon, or of part of it.

selenographer (sel-ē-nōg'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< selenography + -er*.] A student of selenography; one who occupies himself with the study of the moon, and especially with its physiography.

He (Mr. Oughtred) believed the sun to be a material fire, the moon a continent, as appears by the late *Selenography*.
Eclyn, Diary, Aug. 28, 1653.

selenographic (sē-lē-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< selenography + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to selenography.—**Selenographic chart**, a map of the moon.

selenographical (sē-lē-nō-graf'ik-əl), *a.* [*< selenographic + -al*.] Same as *selenographic*.

selenographist (sel-ē-nōg'ra-fist), *n.* [*< selenography + -ist*.] Same as *selenographer*.

selenography (sel-ē-nōg'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *sélenographie* = Sp. *selenografía* = Pg. *selenografia* = It. *selenografia*, < Gr. *σεληνη*, the moon, + *γραφω*, write.] The scientific study of the moon: chiefly used with reference to study of the moon's physical condition, and especially the form and disposition of the elevations and depressions by which its surface is characterized.

selenological (sē-lē-nō-loj'ik-əl), *a.* [*< selenology + -ic*.] Of or relating to selenology, or the scientific study of the moon, and especially of its physiography; selenographic.

With the solidification of this external crust began the "year one" of selenological history.
Nasmith and Carpenter, *The Moon*, p. 18.

selenologist (sel-ē-nōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*< selenology + -ist*.] Same as *selenographer*. *Nature*, XLII, 197.

selenology (sel-ē-nōl'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. σεληνη*, the moon, + *λογία*, < *λέγω*, say, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *selenography*.

selenotropic (sē-lē-nō-trop'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σεληνη*, the moon, + *τροπή*, turn: see *tropic*.] In *bot.*, curving or turning toward the moon: said of certain growing plant-organs which under favorable conditions are influenced in the direction of their growth by moonlight.

selenotropism (sel-ē-nōt'rō-pizm), *n.* [*< selenotrop-ic + -ism*.] The quality of being selenotropic.

selenotropy (sel-ē-nōt'rō-pi), *n.* [*< selenotrop-ic + -y*.] In *bot.*, same as *selenotropism*.

selen-sulphur (sē-lēn'sul'fēr), *n.* [*< selen(um) + sulphur*.] A variety of sulphur, of an orange-yellow color, containing a small amount of selenium.

selen-tellurium (sē-lēn'te-lū-ri-um), *n.* [*< selen(um) + tellurium*.] A mineral of a blackish-gray color and metallic luster, consisting of selenium and tellurium in about the ratio of 2:3, found in Honduras.

seler¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *celure*.

seler², *n.* A Middle English form of *seller*.

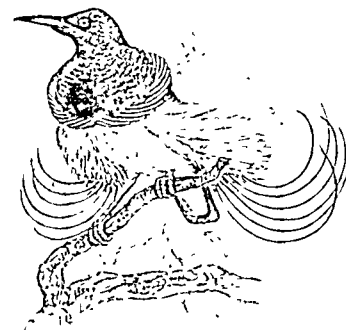
Seleucian (se-lū'si-an), *n.* [*< L. Seleucus*, < Gr. *Σελευκος*, Seleucus (see def.), + *-ian*.] One of a sect of the third century, which followed Seleucus of Galatia, whose teaching included the doctrines, in addition to those of Hermogenes (see *Hermogenian*), that baptism by water is not to be used, and that there is no resurrection of the body and no visible paradise.

Seleucid (se-lū'sid), *n.* One of the Seleucidae.

Seleucidæ (se-lū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*< L. Seleucides*, < Gr. *Σελευκίδης*, a descendant of Seleucus, < *Σελευκος*, Seleucus.] The members of a dynasty, founded by Seleucus (a general of Alexander the Great), which governed Syria from about 312 B. C. to the Roman conquest (about 64 B. C.).

Seleucidan (se-lū'si-dan), *a.* [*< Seleucid + -an*.] Pertaining to the Seleucidæ.—**Seleucidan era**. See *era*.

Seleucides (se-lū'si-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1835), < L. *Seleucides*: see *Seleucidæ*.] A genus of *Paradisidæ*, subfamily *Epimachinæ*, containing the twelve-wired bird of paradise, the male of which has the flank-feathers long and fluffy, with some shafts drawn out into six long wiry filaments on each side of the body. The single species inhabits New Guinea. It is variously called *S.*



Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise (*Seleucides niger*).

niger, *S. albus*, *S. acanthyllis*, *S. resplendens*, and by other names, as *manucodæ*, or *promitope* a dozen *fiets* of the French ornithologists. The male is about 12 inches long; the "wires" are sometimes drawn out 10 inches; the general color is velvety-black, plane in different lights olive-green, copper or bronze, violet and fiery purple; the black breastplate is set in an emerald-green frame; the belly, vent, and silky flank-plumes are tawny-yellow. The female is quite different, with much of the plumage bright chestnut, and she has no "wires." This is one of the slender-billed paradise-birds, ranging with the genera *Ptiloris*, *Drepanornis*, and *Epimachus*. The genus is also called *Nematophora*.

self (self), *a., pron., and n.* [Also *Se. self*, *self*; < ME. *self*, *silf*, *scolf*, *sulf* (pl. *selve*, *scolfe*, *selve*, *selve*, *scolve*, later *selves*; in oblique cases *selven*). < AS. *self*, *scolf*, *silf*, *siof*, *sylf*, same, *self*, = OS. *self* = OFries. *self*, *selva* = OD. *self*, D. *self* = MLG. *self*, *sulf*, LG. *selv* = OHG. *selb*, MHG. *selp*, G. *selb* (inflected *selber*, etc.), *selbst* (uninflected) = Icel. *sjálf*, *sjálf* = Sw. *själf* = Dan. *selv* = Goth. *silba*, same, *self*; origin unknown: (a) in one view (Skeat) the orig. form **selba* is perhaps for **seliba*, 'left to oneself,' < *se-*, *si-* (Goth. *si-k* = L. *se*, oneself, = Skt. *sva*, one's own self), + *lib-*, the base of AS. *lifa*, be left, *láf* = Goth. *laiba*, a remnant, etc. (see *leare*, *life*, *live*). (b) In another view (Kluge) perhaps orig. 'lord, possessor, owner,' akin to Ir. *selb*, possession; cf. Skt. *patis*, lord, with Lith. *patis*, *self*; cf. also *own*, *own*, owner, with the related *own*, *a.*, which in some uses is nearly equiv. to *self*. The use of *self* in comp. to form the reflexive pronouns arose out of the orig. independent use of *self* following the personal pronouns, and agreeing with them in inflection, in AS. as follows: *ic selfa* (*ic self*), 'I self' (I myself), *min selves*, 'of me self' (of

myself), *mē selfum*, 'to me self' (to myself), *mē selfne*, 'me self' (myself), pl. *wē selfe*, 'we self' (we ourselves), etc.; so *thū selfa* (thū self), 'thou self' (thyself), *thīn selfes*, 'of thee self' (of thyself), etc., *hē selfa* (hē self), 'he self' (himself), *his selfes*, 'of him self' (of himself), etc., the adj. *self* becoming coalesced with the preceding pronoun in the oblique cases *mine*, *my*, *me*, *our*, *thine*, *thy*, *thee*, *your*, *his*, *him*, *her*, *their*, *them*, etc., these being ultimately reduced in each instance to a single form, which is practically the dative *me*, *thee*, *him*, *her*, *them*, etc. (in which the acc. was merged), mixed in part with the genitive *mine*, *my*, *our*, *thine*, *thy*, *your*, etc., these orig. genitives in time assuming the appearance of mere possessives, and *self* thus taking on the semblance of a noun governed by them, whence the later independent use of *self* as a noun (see III.). The reflexive combination *me selfe*, *him selfe* (*selve*), etc., came to be used, as the dative of reference, to indicate more distinctly the person referred to — 'I (for) my self,' 'he (for) him self,' etc., thus leading to the emphatic use. The former (AS. ME.) adj. pl. *-e* has now changed to the noun pl. *-es* (*selves*, as in *wolves*, *wives*, etc.). *Itself* and *oneself* retain the original order of simple juxtaposition: *it + self*, *one + self*. In the more common *one's self*, *self* is treated as an independent noun. I. a. 1. Same; identical; very same; very. [Obsolete or archaic except when followed by *same*.] See *selfsame*.

She was slayn, right in the *selve* place.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 664
Than hit semet, for-sothe, that the *selfe* woman
Wold haue faryn hym fro
Destruction of Troy (L. F. T. S.), l. 13523.
As it [discreitio] is comunely used, it is nat only like to
Modestie, but it is the *selfe* modestie.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, l. 25.
To shoot another arrow that self way
Which you did shoot the first.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 148.

2f. Own; personal.

Thy *selve* neighbor wol thee despyse.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 17.
Who . . . by *self* and violent hands
Took off her life.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 70.
3. Single; simple; plain; unmixed with any other; particularly noting colors: as, *self-colored*.
The patterns, large bold scrolls, plain and embossed,
generally in blue, upon a *self-draw* ground.
J. Arrowsmith, Paper-Hanger's Companion, p. 52.

II. *pron.* A pronominal element affixed to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction, or to denote a reflexive use. Thus, for emphasis, *I myself* will write; *I* will examine for *myself*; *thou thyself* shalt go; *thou* shalt see for *thyself*; 'the writing *itself* shall be exhibited. "I *myself* will decide" not only expresses my determination to decide, but my determination that no other shall decide. Reflexively, *I labor myself*; he admires *himself*; it pleases *itself*. *Himself*, *herself*, *themselves* are used in the nominative case as well as in the objective. When the elements are separated by an adjective, *self* becomes a mere noun: as, *my own self*, *our two selves*, *his very self*; so *one's self* for *oneself*. See III.

Now these *yourselfen* whether that you liketh
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 371.
Jesus *himself* baptized not, but his disciples. John iv. 2.
III. *n.*; pl. *selves* (*selvz*). 1. A person in his relations to that very same person. *Self* differs from *ego* as being always relative to a particular individual, and as referring to that person in all his relations to himself and not merely as given in consciousness.

So they loved, as love in twain
Had the essence but in one;
Two distincts, division none; . . .
Property (individuality) was thus appalled,
That the *self* was not the same.
Single nature's double name
Neither two nor one was called.
Shak., Phoenix and Turtle, l. 38.

Self is that conscious thinking thing . . . which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness or misery.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 17.

The best way of separating a man's *self* from the world is to give up the desire of being known to it.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

The consciousness of *Self* involves a stream of thought, each part of which as 'I' can (1) remember those which went before, and know the things they knew; and (2) emphasize and care paramountly for certain ones among them as 'me,' and appropriate to these the rest.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, l. 400.

2. A thing or class of things, or an attribute or other abstraction, considered as precisely distinguished from all others: as, the separation of church and state is urged in the interest of religion's *self*.
Nectar's *self* grows loathsome to them.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 355.

3. Personal interest and benefit; one's own private advantage.

The circle of his views might be more or less expanded, but *self* was the steady, unchangeable centre.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might;
Smote the chord of *Self*, that, trembling, pass'd in music out of sight.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

4. In *hort.*, a flower with its natural plain color; a self-colored flower, as distinguished from one which has become "rectified" or variegated. Compare *self-colored*. [*Self* is the first element in numerous compounds, nearly all modern. It may be used with any noun having an associated verb, or with any participial adjective (in *-ing* or *-ed* or *-en*), or other adjective implying action. It indicates either the agent or the object of the action expressed by the word with which it is joined, or the person on behalf of whom it is performed, or the person or thing to, for, or toward whom or which a quality, attribute, or feeling expressed by the following word belongs, is directed, or is exerted, or from which it proceeds; or the subject of, or object affected by, such action, quality, attribute, feeling, and the like; and the meaning is frequently negative, implying that the relation exists toward *self* only, not toward others: as, *self-acting*, etc. Most of these compounds are of obvious meaning; only the more important of them are given below (without etymology, except when of early formation). In words compounded with *self*, the element *self* has a certain degree of independent accent, generally less than that of the following element, but liable to become by emphasis greater than the latter.] — By one's *self*. See *by*. — To be beside one's *self*. See *beside*. — To be one's *self*, to be in full possession of one's powers, both mental and physical.

self-abandonment (*self-a-ban'don-ment*), *n.* Disregard of *self* or of *self-interest*.

self-abasement (*self-a-bās-ment*), *n.* 1. Abasement or humiliation proceeding from guilt, shame, or consciousness of unworthiness. — 2. Degradation of one's *self* by one's own act.

Enough — no foreign foe could quell
Thy soul, till from itself it fell;
Yes! *Self-abasement* paved the way
To villain-bonds and despot sway.
Byron, The Giaour.

self-absorbed (*self-ab-sōrb'd*), *a.* Absorbed in one's own thoughts or pursuits.

He was a dreamy, silent youth, an omnivorous reader, retiring and *self-absorbed*.
Athenaeum, No. 3270, p. 184.

self-abuse (*self-a-būs'*), *n.* 1. The abuse of one's own person or powers.

My strange and *self-abuse*
Is the initiate fear that wants hard use
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 142.

2. Masturbation.

self-accusation (*self-ak-ū-zā'shon*), *n.* The act of accusing one's *self*.

He asked, with a smile, if she thought the *self-accusation* should come from him.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 346.
self-accusatory (*self-a-kū'zā-tō-ri*), *a.* Self-accusing.

He became sensible of confused noises in the air; incoherent sounds of lamentation and regret; wailings inexpressibly sorrowful and *self-accusatory*.
Dickens, Christmas Carol, i.

self-accusing (*self-a-kū'zing*), *a.* Accusing one's *self*.

Then held she her tongue, and cast down a *self-accusing* look.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

self-acting (*self-ak'ting*), *a.* Acting of or by *self*; noting any automatic contrivance for superseding the manipulation which would otherwise be required in the management of a machine: as, the *self-acting* feed of a boring-mill, whereby the cutters are carried forward by the general motion of the machine.

self-activity (*self-ak-tiv'i-ti*), *n.* An inherent or intrinsic power of acting or moving.

If it can intrinsically stir itself, . . . it must have a principle of *self-activity*, which is life and sense.
Boyle.

Self-activity may undoubtedly be explained as identical with self-conscious intelligence.
J. Watson, Schelling's Transcendental Idealism, p. 200.

self-adjusting (*self-a-jus'ting*), *a.* Designed or contrived to adjust *self*; requiring no external adjustment in the performance of a specific operation or series of operations: as, a *self-adjusting* screw.

This is an "adjustable" and *self-adjusting* machine.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 92.

self-affected (*self-a-fek'ted*), *a.* Well-affected toward one's *self*; self-loving.

His sail is swell'd too full; he is grown too insolent,
Too *self-affected*, proud.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

self-appointed (*self-a-poin'ted*), *a.* Appointed or nominated by one's *self*.

Leigh Hunt himself was, as Mr. Colvin has observed, a kind of *self-appointed* poet laureate of Hampstead.
Athenaeum, No. 3277, p. 215.

self-approving (*self-a-prō'ving*), *a.* Implying approval of one's own conduct or character; also, justifying such approval.

One *self-approving* hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 255.

self-asserting (*self-a-sēr'ting*), *a.* Given to asserting one's opinions, rights, or claims; putting one's *self* forward in a confident or presumptuous manner.

self-assertion (*self-a-sēr'shon*), *n.* The act of asserting one's own opinions, rights, or claims; a putting one's *self* forward in an over-confident or presumptuous way.

self-assertive (*self-a-sēr'tiv*), *a.* Same as *self-asserting*.

self-assertiveness (*self-a-sēr'tiv-nes*), *n.* The quality or character of asserting confidently or obtrusively one's opinions or claims; *self-assertion*.

His own force of character and *self-assertiveness*.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 453.

self-assumed (*self-a-sūm'd*), *a.* Assumed by one's own act or authority: as, a *self-assumed* title.

self-assumption (*self-a-sūmp'shon*), *n.* Self-conceit.

In *self-assumption* greater
Than in the note of judgement.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 133.

self-baptizer (*self-bap-ti'zēr*), *n.* One who performs the act of baptism upon himself; a *Se-Baptist*.

self-begotten (*self-bē-got'n*), *a.* Begotten by one's own powers; generated without the agency of another.

That *self-begotten* bird
In the Arabian woods.
Milton, S. A., l. 1700.

self-binder (*self-bin'dēr*), *n.* The automatic binding machinery attached to some harvesters or reapers, by means of which the grain as it is cut is collected into sheaves and bound up with wire or twine before it leaves the machine; also, a harvester fitted with machinery of this nature.

self-blinded (*self-blīm'ded*), *a.* Blinded or led astray by one's *self*.

Self-blinded are you by your pride,
Tennyson, Two Voices.

self-blood† (*self-blud'*), *n.* 1. Direct progeny or offspring. [Rare.]

Though he had proper issue of his own,
He would no less bring up, and foster these,
Than that *self-blood*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

2. The shedding of one's own blood; suicide. [Rare.]

Do you know
What 'tis to die thus? how you strike the stars
And all good things above? do you feel
What follows a *self-blood*? whither you venture,
And to what punishment?
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

self-born (*self-bōrn'*), *a.* Begotten or created by one's *self* or *itself*; *self-begotten*.

From himself the phoenix only springs,
Self-born.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 580.

self-bounty† (*self-boun'ti*), *n.* Inherent kindness and benevolence.

I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of *self-bounty*, be abused.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 200.

self-bow (*self'bō*), *n.* See *bow*².

self-centered (*self-sen'terd*), *a.* Centered in *self*.

self-charity† (*self-char'i-ti*), *n.* Charity to one's *self*.

Nor know I aught
By me that's said or done amiss this night;
Unless *self-charity* be sometimes a vice.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 202.

self-closing (*self-klō'zing*), *a.* Closing of *itself*; closing or shutting automatically: as, a *self-closing* bridge or door. — *Self-closing* faucet. See *faucet*.

self-collected (*self-kō-lek'ted*), *a.* Self-possessed; self-contained; confident; calm.

Still in his stern and *self-collected* mien
A conqueror's more than captive's air is seen.
Byron, Corsair, ii. 8.

self-colored (*self-kul'ord*), *a.* 1. In *textile fabrics*: (a) Of the natural color. (b) Dyed in the wool or in the thread; retaining the color which it had before weaving: as, a *self-colored* fabric. — 2. Colored with a single tint, usually in the glaze, as Oriental porcelain. — 3. In *hort.*, having the natural seedling color unmodified by artificial selection; uniform in color: noting flowers.

self-command (*self-kō-mānd'*), *n.* That equanimity which enables one in any situation to be reasonable and prudent, and to do what the circumstances require; *self-control*.

Suffering had matured his [Frederic's] understanding, while it had hardened his heart and soured his temper. He had learnt *self-command* and dissimulation: he affected to conform to some of his father's views.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

self-complacency (self-kom-plā'sen-si), *n.* The state of being self-complacent; satisfaction with one's self, or with one's own opinions or conduct.

What is expressed more particularly by *Self-complacency* is the act of taking pleasure in the contemplation of one's own merits, excellences, productions, and various connexions.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 103.

self-complacent (self-kom-plā'sent), *a.* Pleased with one's self; self-satisfied.

In counting up the catalogue of his own excellences the *self-complacent* man may beguile a weary hour.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 103.

self-conceit (self-kon-sēt'), *n.* An overweening opinion of one's self; vanity.

Thyself from flattering *self-conceit* defend.

Sir J. Denham, Prudence.

Self-conceit comes from a vague imagination of possessing some great genius or superiority; and not from any actual, precise knowledge of what we are.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 105.

=Syn. *Pride, Vanity, etc. See egotism.*

self-conceited (self-kon-sē'ted), *a.* Having self-conceit; having an overweening opinion of one's own person, qualities, or accomplishments; conceited; vain.

Others there be which, *self-conceited* wise,
Take a great pride in their own vain surmise,
That all men think them soe.

Times's Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Some men are so desperately *self-conceited* that they take every man to be *self-conceited* that is not of their conceits.

Baxter, Self-Denial, xiv.

self-conceitedness (self-kon-sē'ted-nes), *n.* Conceited character or manner; an overweening opinion of one's own person, qualities, or accomplishments; vanity; self-conceit.

Because the papists have gone too far in teaching men to depend on the church and on their teachers, therefore *self-conceitedness* takes advantage of their error to draw men into the contrary extreme, and make every infant Christian to think himself wiser than his most experienced brethren and teachers.

Baxter, Self-Denial, xiv.

self-condemnation (self-kon-dem-nā'shon), *n.* Condemnation by one's own conscience or confession.

self-condemned (self-kon-dem'd), *a.* Condemned by one's own conscience or confession.

self-condemning (self-kon-dem'ing), *a.* Condemning one's self.

Johnson laughed at this good quillist's *self-condemning* expressions.

Boswell, Johnson, II. 155.

self-confidence (self-kon'fi-dens), *n.* Confidence in one's own judgment or ability; reliance on one's own observation, opinions, or powers, without other aid.

The preference of self to those less esteemed, the respect for our own good qualities, is shown in various ways, and perhaps most conspicuously in the feature of *Self-confidence*.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 103.

self-confident (self-kon'fi-dent), *a.* Confident of one's own strength or qualifications; relying on the correctness of one's own judgment, or the capability of one's own powers, without other aid.

self-confidently (self-kon'fi-dent-li), *adv.* With self-confidence.

self-confiding (self-kon-fi'ding), *a.* Confiding in one's own judgment or powers; self-confident.

To warn the thoughtless *self-confiding* train

No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main.

Pope, Odyssey, xlii. 174.

self-congratulation (self-kon-grat-ū-lā'shon), *n.* The act or state of congratulating or felicitating one's self.

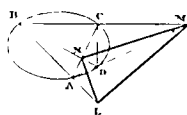
But the crowd drowned their appeal in exclamations of *self-congratulation* and triumph.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 320.

Self-congratulation that we do not live under foreign criminal law.

Athenæum, No. 2272, p. 61.

self-conjugate (self-kon'jō-gāt), *a.* Conjugate to itself.—**Self-conjugate pentagon**, a pentagon every side of which is the polar of the opposite vertex relatively to a given conic. Every plane pentagon is self-conjugate relatively to some conic.—**Self-conjugate subgroup**, a subgroup of substitutions of which each one, *T*, is related to some other *T'* by the transformation *T' = STS⁻¹*, where *S* is some operation of the main group.—**Self-conjugate triangle**, a triangle of which each side is the polar of the opposite vertex relatively to a given conic.



Self conjugate Triangle. The vertices of LMN, the self conjugate triangle, are each the pole of the opposite side. This is shown by the fact that they are at the intersections of the sides of the quadrangle, ABCD, inscribed in the conic.

self-conscious (self-kon'shus), *a.* 1. Aware of one's self; having self-consciousness.

Speculation and moral action are co-ordinate employments of the same *self-conscious* soul, and of the same powers of that soul, only differently directed.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 149.

2. Conscious of one's self as an object of observation to others; apt to think of how one appears to others.

Barcelona is the only town in Spain where the inhabitants do not appear *self-conscious*, the only one that has at all the cosmopolitan air.

C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xxi.

self-consciousness (self-kon'shus-nes), *n.* 1. In *philos.*, the act or state of being aware of one's self. (a) The state of being aware of the subject as opposed to the object in cognition or volition; that element of a sense of reaction which consists in a consciousness of the internal correlative. Many psychologists deny the existence of a direct sense of reaction, or of any immediate knowledge of anything but an object of knowledge. (b) An immediate perception by the soul of itself. This is denied by almost all psychologists. (c) A direct perception of modifications of consciousness as such, and as discriminated from external objects; introspection. Many psychologists deny this.

Perception is the power by which we are made aware of the phenomena of the external world; *Self-consciousness* the power by which we apprehend the phenomena of the internal.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xix.

(d) An instinctive idea of a self, or element of cognition, subject to correction or amplification, and thus distinguished from objective reality. (e) An acquired knowledge of a self as a center of motives.

2. A state of being self-conscious; the feeling of being under the observation of others.

That entire absence of *self-consciousness* which belongs to keenly felt trouble.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, III. 3.

Over *self-consciousness*, too much inwardness and painful self-inspection, absence of trust in our instincts and of the healthful study of Nature.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 636.

=Syn. 2. *Pride, Egotism, Vanity, etc. See egotism.*

self-considering (self-kon-sid'er-ing), *a.* Considering in one's own mind; deliberating.

In dubious thought the king awaits,

And *self-considering*, as he stands, debates.

Pope.

self-consistency (self-kon-sis'ten-si), *n.* The quality or state of being self-consistent.

self-consistent (self-kon-sis'tent), *a.* Consistent or not at variance with one's self or with itself.

self-constituted (self-kon'sti-tū-ted), *a.* Constituted by one's self or by itself: as, *self-constituted* judges; a *self-constituted* guardian.

self-consuming (self-kon-sū'ming), *a.* Consuming one's self or itself.

What is loose love? a transient gust, . . .

A vapour fed from wild desire.

A wandering, *self-consuming* fire.

Pope, Chor. to Tragedy of Brutus, II.

self-contained (self-kon-tānd'), *a.* 1. Contained or wrapped up in one's self; reserved; not sympathetic or communicative.

The queen . . . thought him cold,

High, *self-contained*, and passionless.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Having an entrance for itself, and not approached by an entrance or stair common to others: as, a *self-contained* house. [Scotland.]—3. Complete in itself: as, a *self-contained* motor.—**Self-contained engine**, an engine and boiler in one, complete for working, similar to a portable engine, but without the traveling-gear. *L. H. Knight.*

self-contempt (self-kon-tēmp't'), *n.* Contempt for one's self.

Perish in thy *self-contempt*! *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

self-content (self-kon-tent'), *n.* Satisfaction with one's self; self-complacency.

There is too much self-complacency and *self-content* in him.

Portfolio, N. S., No. 6, p. 125.

self-contradiction (self-kon-tra-dik'shon), *n.* 1. The act or fact of contradicting one's self: as, the *self-contradiction* of a witness.—2. A statement, proposition, or the like which is contradictory in itself, or of which the terms are mutually contradictory: as, the *self-contradictions* of a doctrine or an argument.

self-contradictory (self-kon-tra-dik'tō-ri), *a.* Contradicting or inconsistent with itself.

Men had better own their ignorance than advance doctrines which are *self-contradictory*.

Spectator.

self-control (self-kon-trōl'), *n.* Self-command; self-restraint.

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, *self-control*,

These three alone lead life to sovereign power.

Tennyson, Enone.

self-convicted (self-kon-vik'ted), *a.* Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, or avowal.

Guilt stands *self-convicted* when arraigned.

Sarage, The Wanderer, III.

self-conviction (self-kon-vik'shon), *n.* Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge, or confession.

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion or *self-conviction*.

Swift.

self-correspondence (self-kor-e-spon'dens), *n.* A system of correspondence by which the points of a manifold correspond to one another.

self-corresponding (self-kor-e-spon'ding), *a.* Corresponding to itself: thus, in a one-to-one continuous correspondence of the points of a surface to one another, there are always two or more *self-corresponding* points which correspond to themselves.

self-covered (self-kuv'erd), *a.* Covered, clothed, or dressed in one's native semblance.

Thou changed and *self-covered* thing, for shame,

Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 62.

self-creation (self-kū-ā'shon), *n.* The act of coming into existence by the vitality of one's own nature, without other cause.

self-criticism (self-krit'i-sizm), *n.* Criticism of one's self.

self-culture (self-kul'tūr), *n.* Culture, training, or education of one's self without the aid of teachers.

Self-culture is what a man may do upon himself: mending his defects, correcting his mistakes, chastening his faults, tempering his passions.

H. Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, 2d ser., p. 65.

self-dangert (self-dān'jēr), *n.* Danger from one's self.

If you could . . . but disguise

That which, to appear itself, must not yet be

But by *self-danger*.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 4. 149.

self-deceit (self-dē-sēt'), *n.* Deception respecting one's self, or which originates from one's own mistake; self-deception.

This fatal hypocrisy and *self-deceit* . . . is taken notice of in these words: Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret faults.

Addison, Spectator, No. 399.

self-deceiver (self-dē-sē'vēr), *n.* One who deceives himself.

self-deception (self-dē-sep'shon), *n.* Deception concerning one's self; also, the act of deceiving one's self.

self-defense (self-dē-fens'), *n.* The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation; in *law*, the act of forcibly resisting a forcible attack upon one's own person or property, or upon the persons or property of those whom, by law, one has a right to protect and defend.

Robinson.—The art of self-defense, boxing; pugilism.

self-defensive (self-dē-fen'siv), *a.* Tending to defend one's self; of the nature of self-defense.

self-delation (self-dē-lā'shon), *n.* Accusation of one's self.

Bound to inform against himself, to be the agent of the most rigid *self-delation*.

Milman.

self-delusion (self-dē-lū'zhon), *n.* The deluding of one's self, or delusion respecting one's self.

Are not these strange *self-delusions*, and yet attested by common experience?

South, Sermons.

self-denial (self-dē-nī'āl), *n.* The act of denying one's own wishes, or refusing to satisfy one's own desires, especially from a moral, religious, or altruistic motive; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

Another occasion of reproach is that the gospel teaches mortification and *self-denial* in a very great degree.

Watts, Works, I. 220.

One secret act of *self-denial*, one sacrifice of inclination to duty, is worth all the mere good thoughts, warm feelings, passionate prayers, in which idle people indulge themselves.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 188.

=Syn. *Self-denial, Self-sacrifice, Austerity, Asceticism, self-abnegation, self-forgetfulness.* The italicized words agree in representing the voluntary refusal or surrender of personal comfort or desires. *Self-denial* is to be presumed wise, necessary, or benevolent, unless indication is given to the contrary; it may be the denial of selfishness; it may be not only the refusal to take what one might have, but the voluntary surrender of what one has; it may be an act, a habit, or a principle. *Self-sacrifice* goes beyond *self-denial* in necessarily including the idea of surrender, as of comfort, inclination, time, health, while being also presumably in the line of a real duty. The definition of *austerity* is implied in that of *asceticism* in the comparison under *austerity*; it stands just at the edge of that frame of mind which regards *self-denial* as good for its own sake; it pushes simplicity of living and the refusal of pleasure beyond what is deemed necessary or helpful to right living by the great mass of those who are equally earnest with the austere in trying to live rightly. *Asceticism* goes beyond *austerity*, being more manifestly excessive and more clearly delighting in self-mortification as a good in itself; it also generally includes somewhat of the disposition to retire from the world. See *austere*.

self-denying (self-dē-nī'ing), *a.* Denying one's self; characterized by self-denial.

self-denying

A devout, humble, sin-aborring, *self-denying* frame of spirit.
South, Sermons.
Self-denying Ordinance. See *ordinance*.
self-denyingly (self-dē-nī'ng-lī), *adv.* In a self-denying manner.

To the Oxford Press and the labours *self-denyingly* and generously tendered of hard-worked tutors we owe the translation of *Ranke's History of England*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 57.

self-dependence (self-dē-pen' dēns), *n.* Reliance on one's self, with a feeling of independence of others.

Such self-knowledge leads to *self-dependence*, and *self-dependence* to equanimity.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVIII. 352.

self-dependent (self-dē-pen'dēnt), *a.* Depending on one's self; characterized by self-dependence.

While *self-dependent* pow'r can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil.

self-depending (self-dē-pen'ding), *a.* Same as *self-dependent*.

self-depreciation (self-dē-prē-shi-ā'shon), *n.* Depreciation of one's self.

self-depreciative (self-dē-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Marked by self-depreciation.

self-despair (self-des-pār'), *n.* Despair of one's self; a despairing view of one's character, prospects, etc.

The history of evangelical theology, with its conviction of sin, its *self-despair*, and its abandonment of salvation by works.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 311.

self-destruction (self-dē-struk'shon), *n.* The destruction of one's self, or of itself.

self-destructive (self-dē-struk'tiv), *a.* Tending to the destruction of one's self, or of itself.

self-determination (self-dē-tēr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* Determination by one's self or itself; determination by one's own will or powers, without extraneous impulse or influence.

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two, it is immediately placed between; the ideas of men and *self-determination* appear to be connected.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 4.

self-determined (self-dē-tēr'mind), *a.* Particularized or determined by its own act alone; thus, the will, according to the sectaries of free-will, is *self-determined*.

self-determining (self-dē-tēr'mi-ning), *a.* Capable of self-determination.

Every animal is conscious of some individual, self-moving, *self-determining* principle. *Martinus Scriblerus*, I. 12.

self-development (self-dē-vel'up-ment), *n.* Spontaneous development.

If the alleged cases of *self-development* be examined, it will be found, I believe, that the new truth affirms in every case a relation between the original subject of conception and some new subject conceived later on.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 465.

self-devoted (self-dē-vō'ted), *a.* Devoted by one's self; also, characterized by self-devotion.
self-devotement (self-dē-vō'tment), *n.* Same as *self-devotion*.

self-devotion (self-dē-vō'shon), *n.* The act of devoting one's self; willingness to sacrifice one's own interests or happiness for the sake of others; self-sacrifice.

self-devouring (self-dē-vour'ing), *a.* Devouring one's self or itself. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*.

self-disparagement (self-dis-par'āj-ment), *n.* Disparagement of one's self.

Inward *self-disparagement* affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv. 478.

self-dispraise (self-dis-prāz'), *n.* Dispraise, censure, or disapprobation of one's self.

There is a luxury in *self-dispraise*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv. 477.

self-distrust (self-dis-trust'), *n.* Distrust of, or want of confidence in, one's self or one's own powers.

It is my shyness, or my *self-distrust*.

self-educated (self-ed'ū-kā-ted), *a.* Educated by one's own efforts alone, without regular training under a preceptor.

self-elective (self-ē-lek'tiv), *a.* Having the right to elect one's self, or (as a body) of electing its own members; of or pertaining to this right.

An oligarchy on the *self-elective* principle was thus established.
Brougham.

self-end† (self-end'), *n.* An end or good for one's self alone.

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The sick man may be advertised that in the actions of repentance he separate low, temporal, sensual, and *self-ends* from his thoughts. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying*, iv. 6.

But all *Self-ends* and In'rest set apart.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

self-endear (self-en-dērd'), *a.* Enamored of one's self; self-loving. [Rare.]

She cannot love,
Nor take no shape nor project of affection,
She is so *self-endear'd*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 56.

self-enjoyment (self-en-joi'ment), *n.* Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

self-esteem (self-es-tēm'), *n.* Esteem or good opinion of one's self; especially, an estimate of one's self that is too high.

Off-times nothing profits more
Than *self-esteem*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 572.

self-estimation (self-es-ti-mā'shon), *n.* Self-esteem.

self-evidence (self-ev'i-dēns), *n.* The quality of being self-evident.

Any . . . man knows, that the whole is equal to all its parts, or any other maxim, and all from the same reason of *self-evidence*. *Locke, Human Understanding*, IV. vii. 10.

self-evident (self-ev'i-dēnt), *a.* Evident in itself without proof or reasoning; producing clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

Where . . . agreement or disagreement [of ideas] is perceived immediately by itself, without the intervention or help of any other, there our knowledge is *self-evident*.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. vi. 2.

self-evidently (self-ev'i-dēnt-lī), *adv.* By means of self-evidence; without extraneous proof or reasoning.

self-evolution (self-ev-ō-lū'shon), *n.* Development by inherent power or quality.

self-exaltation (self-eks-āl-tā'shon), *n.* The exaltation of one's self.

self-examinant (self-eks-zam'i-nant), *n.* One who examines himself.

The humiliated *self-examinant* feels that there is evil in our nature as well as good.
Coleridge.

self-examination (self-eg-zam-i-nā'shon), *n.* An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, or motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties.

Preach'd at St. Gregory's one Barnet on 4 Psalms, v. 4. concerning the benefit of *self-examination*.
Ecclyn, Diary, Sept. 16, 1655.

self-example (self-eg-zam'pl), *n.* One's own example or precedent. [Rare.]

If thou dost seek to have what thou dost hide,
By *self-example* mayst thou be denied!
Shak., Sonnets, cxlii.

self-executing (self-ek'sē-kū-ting), *a.* Needing no legislation to enforce it; as, a *self-executing* treaty.

A constitutional provision may be said to be *self-executing* if it supplies a sufficient rule by means of which the right given may be enjoyed and protected, or the duty imposed may be enforced.

T. M. Cooley, Constitutional Limitations, iv.

self-existence (self-eg-zis'tens), *n.* The property or fact of being self-existent.

self-existent (self-eg-zis'tent), *a.* Existing by one's or its own virtue alone, independently of any other cause.

self-explanatory (self-eks-plan'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Explaining itself; needing no explanation; bearing its meaning on its own face; obvious.

self-explication (self-eks-pli-kā'shon), *n.* The act or power of explaining one's self or itself.

A thing perplex'd
Beyond *self-explication*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 8.

self-faced (self-fāst'), *a.* Undressed or unheaven: noting a stone having its natural face or surface.

self-fed (self-fed'), *a.* Fed by one's self or itself alone.

It [evil] shall be in eternal restless change
Self-fed and self-consumed. *Milton, Comus*, l. 597.

self-feeder (self-fē'dēr), *n.* One who or that which feeds himself or itself, and does not require to be fed; specifically, a self-feeding apparatus or machine: as, in ore-dressing, an arrangement for feeding ore to the stamps automatically, or without the employment of hand-labor; or a stove having a reservoir for coal which is fed gradually to the fire.

self-feeding (self-fē'ding), *a.* Capable of feeding one's self or itself; keeping up automatically a supply of anything of which there is a constant consumption, waste, use, or application for some purpose: as, a *self-feeding* boiler, furnace, printing-press, etc.

self-importance

self-fertility (self-fēr-til'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, ability to fertilize itself, possessed by many hermaphrodite flowers.

The degree of *self-fertility* of a plant depends on two elements, namely, on the stigma receiving its own pollen and on its more or less efficient action when placed there.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 48.

self-fertilization (self-fēr'ti-lī-zā'shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower. Compare *cross-fertilization*.

Self-fertilisation always implies that the flowers in question were impregnated with their own pollen.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilization, p. 10.

self-fertilized (self-fēr'ti-līz'd), *a.* In *bot.*, fertilized by its own pollen.

self-flattering (self-flat'ēr-ing), *a.* Too favorable to one's self; involving too high an idea of one's own virtue or power.

Self-flattering delusions.

Watts.

self-flattery (self-flat'ēr-i), *n.* Indulgence in reflections too favorable to one's self.

self-focusing (self-fō'kus-ing), *a.* Brought into focus, as an eyepiece, by simply being pushed in as far as it will go.

self-forgetful (self-fōr-get'fūl), *a.* So much devoted to others as to subordinate one's own interests or comfort to theirs.

self-forgetfully (self-fōr-get'fūl-i), *adv.* With self-forgetfulness.

self-forgetfulness (self-fōr-get'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being self-forgetful.

self-gathered (self-gath'ēr'd), *a.* Gathered, wrapped up, or concentrated in one's self or itself.

There in her place she did rejoice,
Self-gather'd in her prophet-mind.
Tennyson, Of Old sat Freedom.

self-glazed (self-glāz'd'), *a.* Covered with glaze of a single tint: noting Oriental porcelain. Compare *self-colored*.

self-glorious (self-glō'ri-us), *a.* Springing from vainglory or vanity; vain; boastful. [Rare.]

Then you may talk, and be believ'd, and grow worse,
And have your too *self-glorious* temper rock'd
Into a dead sleep.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

self-governed (self-guv'érnd), *a.* Governed by one's self or itself: as, a *self-governed* state.

self-governing (self-guv'ér-ning), *a.* That governs itself: as, a *self-governing* colony.

self-government (self-guv'érn-ment), *n.* 1. The government of one's self; self-control.— 2. The government of a nation, province, district, or town by itself, either in all points or in certain particulars (as local affairs).

It is to *self-government*, the great principle of popular representation and administration—the system that lets in all to participate in the counsels that are to assign the good or evil to all—that we may owe what we are and what we hope to be.
D. Webster.

self-gratulation (self-grat'ū-lā'shon), *n.* Reflection upon one's own good fortune or success as such.

self-harming (self-hār'ming), *a.* Injuring or hurting one's self or itself.

self-heal (self'hēl), *n.* A name of two or three plants, reputed panaceas, so called as enabling one to do without a physician. The plant most commonly bearing the name is *Brinnella* (*Prunella*) *ulgaris* (see *Prunella* 2). The sanicle, *Sanicle* *Europæa*, and the burnet-saxifrage, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, have also been so named.

self-healing (self-hē'ling), *a.* Having the power or property of becoming healed without external application.

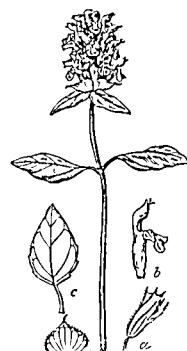
self-help (self-hēlp'), *n.* Working for one's self without assistance from others.

selfhood (self'hūd), *n.* [*Self* + *-hood*.] The mode of being of an individual person; independent existence; personality.

self-idolized (self-i'dol-iz'd), *a.* Regarded with extreme complacency by one's self. *Cowper, Expostulation*, l. 94.

self-imparting (self-im-pār'ting), *a.* Imparting by its own powers and will. *Norris*.

self-importance (self-im-pōr'tans), *n.* The feeling or the manner of one who too much obtrudes his sense of his own importance; egotism; pomposity.



Self-heal, *Brinnella* (*Prunella*) *ulgaris*.

The upper part of the stem with flowers. *a*, the calyx; *b*, the corolla; *c*, a leaf; *d*, a bract from the inflorescence.

Our *self-importance* ruins its own scheme.

Coveper, Conversation, I. 368.

self-important (self-im-pôr'tant), *a.* Important in one's own esteem; pompous.

self-imposed (self-im-pôz'd), *a.* Imposed or taken voluntarily on one's self: as, a *self-imposed* task.

self-impotent (self-im-pô-tent), *a.* In bot., unable to fertilize itself with its own pollen: said of a flower or a plant.

self-induction (self-in-duk'shon), *n.* See *induction*.

self-inductive (self-in-duk'tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to self-induction.

The *self-inductive* capacity of non-magnetic wires of different metals.

Science, VII. 442.

self-indulgence (self-in-dul'jens), *n.* The habit of undue gratification of one's own passions, desires, or tastes, with little or no thought of the cost to others.

self-indulgent (self-in-dul'jent), *a.* Given to the undue indulgence or gratification of one's own passions, desires, or the like.

self-infection (self-in-fek'shon), *n.* Infection of the entire organism or of a second part of it by absorption of virus from a local lesion.

self-inflicted (self-in-flik'ted), *a.* Inflicted by or on one's self: as, a *self-inflicted* punishment; *self-inflicted* wounds.

self-interest (self-in'tér-est), *n.* 1. Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self, without regard to altruistic gratification.—2. Selfishness; pursuit of egotistical interests exclusively, without regard to conscience.

From mean *self-interest* and ambition clear.

Coveper, Expostulation, I. 439.

self-interested (self-in'tér-es-ted), *a.* Having self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self; selfish. Addison, Freeholder, No. 7.

self-involution (self-in-vô-lû'shon), *n.* Involution in one's self; hence, mental abstraction; reverie.

Heraclitus, as well as psychologists of recent times, seemed to appreciate the dangers of *self-involution*.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 630.

self-involved (self-in-volv'd), *a.* Wrapped up in one's self or in one's thoughts.

The pensive mind

Which, all too dearly *self-involved*,
Yet sleeps a dreamless sleep to me.

Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

selfish (sel'fish), *a.* [= G. *selbstisch* = Sw. *själfisk* = Dan. *selvsk*; as *self* + *-ish*.] 1. Caring only for self; influenced solely or chiefly by motives of personal or private pleasure or advantage: as, a *selfish* person.

What could the most aspiring or the most *selfish* man desire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himself, than such a knowledge as can discover the least appearance of perfection in him?

Addison, Spectator, No. 257.

Were we not *selfish*, legislative restraint would be unnecessary.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 243.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of one who cares solely or chiefly for his own personal or private pleasure, interest, or advantage; proceeding from love of self: as, *selfish* motives.

His book

Well chosen, and not sullenly perus'd
In *selfish* silence, but imparted oft.

Coveper, Task, iii. 394.

The extinction of all *selfish* feeling is impossible for an individual, and if it were general it would result in the dissolution of society.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 163.

Selfish theory of morals, the theory that man is capable of acting only from calculation of what will give him the greatest pleasure. = *Syn.* Mean, illiberal, self-seeking.

selfishly (sel'fish-li), *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly.

Who can your merit *selfishly* approve,
And show the sense of it without the love.

Pope, Prolog. to Satires, I. 293.

selfishness (sel'fish-nes), *n.* Selfish character, disposition, or conduct; exclusive or chief regard for one's own interest or happiness. = *Syn.* *Selfishness*, *Self-love*. See the quotations.

Not only is the phrase *self-love* used as synonymous with the desire of happiness, but it is often confounded with the word *selfishness*, which certainly, in strict propriety, denotes a very different disposition of mind.

D. Stewart, Philos. of Active and Moral Powers, II. 1.

The mention of *Selfishness* leads me to remind you not to confound that with *Self-love*, which is quite a different thing. *Self-love* is . . . a rational, deliberate desire for our own welfare, and for anything we consider likely to promote it. *Selfishness*, on the other hand, consists not in the indulging of this or that particular propensity, but in disregarding, for the sake of any kind of personal gratification or advantage, the rights or the feelings of other men.

Whately, Morals and Chr. Evidences, xvi. § 3.

selfism (sel'fizm), *n.* [*self* + *-ism*.] Devotedness to self; selfishness. [Rare.]

This habit [of egotism] invites men to humor it, and, by treating the patient tenderly, to shut him up in a narrower *selfism*.

Emerson, Culture.

selfist (sel'fist), *n.* [*self* + *-ist*.] One devoted to self; a selfish person. [Rare.]

The prompting of generous feeling, or of what the cold *selfist* calls quixotism.

Jer. Taylor.

self-justification (self-jus'ti-fi-kâ'shon), *n.* Justification of one's self.

self-kindled (self-kin'dld), *a.* Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power.

Dryden.

self-knowing (self-nô'ing), *a.* 1. Knowing of one's self, or without communication from another.—2. Possessed of self-consciousness as an attribute of man.

A creature who, not prone
And brute as other creatures, but indu'd
With sanctity of reason, might erect
His stature, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest, *self-knowing*.

Milton, P. L., vii. 510.

self-knowledge (self-nô'ej), *n.* The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or demerit.

self-left (self-left'), *a.* Left to one's self or to itself. [Rare.]

His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self-left.

Milton, P. L., xi. 63.

selfless (self'les), *a.* [*self* + *-less*.] Having no regard to self; unselfish.

Lo, now, what hearts have men! they never mount
As high as woman in her *selfless* mood.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

selflessness (self'les-nes), *n.* Freedom from selfishness.

self-life (self-lif'), *n.* Life in one's self; a living solely for one's own gratification or advantage.

self-like (self'lik), *a.* [*self* + *like*, *a.* Cf. *selfly*.] Exactly similar; corresponding.

Till Strephon's plaintive voice him nearer drew,
Where by his word's *self-like* case he knew.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

self-limited (self-lim'i-ted), *a.* Limited by itself only; in *pathol.*, tending to spontaneous recovery after a certain course: applied to certain diseases, as smallpox and many other acute diseases.

self-love (self-luv'), *n.* That instinct by virtue of which man's actions are directed to the promotion of his own welfare. Properly speaking, it is not a kind of love; since A is said to love B when B's gratification affords gratification to A. In this sense, love of self would be a meaningless phrase.

Self-love is better than any guilting to make that seeme
gorgeous wherein our selves are parties.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Self-love is, in almost all men, such an over-eight that they are incredulous of a man's habitual preference of the general good to his own; but when they see it proved by sacrifices of ease, wealth, rank, and of life itself, there is no limit to their admiration.

Emerson, Courage.

Self-love is not despicable, but laudable, since duties to self, if self-perfecting—as true duties to self are—must needs be duties to others.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 166.

Self-love, as understood by Butler and other English moralists after him, is . . . an impulse towards pleasure generally, however obtained.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 77.

We see no reason to suppose that *self-love* is primarily or secondarily or ever love for one's mere principle of conscious identity. It is always love for something which, as compared with that principle, is superficial, transient, liable to be taken up or dropped at will.

W. James, Psychology, x.

= *Syn.* *Selfishness*, *Self-love*. See *selfishness*.

self-loving (self-luv'ing), *a.* Having egotistical impulses, with deficiency of altruistic impulses or love of others.

With a joyful willingness these *self-loving* reformers took possession of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and subsistence.

I. Walton.

self-luminous (self-lû'mi-nus), *a.* Luminous of itself; possessing in itself the property of emitting light: thus, the sun, fixed stars, flames of all kinds, bodies which shine in consequence of being heated or rubbed, are *self-luminous*.

selfly (self'li), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *selflic*, selfish, < *self*, self, + *lic*, E. *-ly*.] In or by one's self or itself. [Rare.]

So doth the glorious lustre
Of radiant Titan, with his beams, enlight
Thy gloomy front, that *selfly* hath no light.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 4.

self-made (self'mâd), *a.* 1. Made by one's self or itself.

How sweet was all! how easy it should be
Amid such life one's *self-made* would be to bear!

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

Hence—2. Having attained success in life without extraneous advantages, especially without

material aid from one's family: as, a *self-made* man.

The proud Roman nobility had selected a *self-made* lawyer as their representative.

Froude, Caesar, p. 136.

self-mastery (self-mâs'tér-i), *n.* Mastery of one's self; self-command; self-control.

self-mettle (self-met'tl), *n.* One's own fiery temper or mettle; inherent courage.

Anger is like

A full-hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him.

Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 1. 134.

self-motion (self-mô'shon), *n.* Motion or action due to inward power, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

Matter is not endued with *self-motion*.

G. Cheyne, Philos. Prin.

self-moved (self-môvd'), *a.* Moved or brought into action by an inward power without external impulse.

By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;

For who *self-mov'd* with weary wings would sweep
Such length of ocean?

Pope, Odyssey, v. 123.

self-movment (self-mô'vent), *a.* Same as *self-moving*.

Body cannot be self-existent, because it is not *self-movment*.

N. Greve.

self-moving (self-mô'veng), *a.* Moving or acting by inherent power without extraneous influence.

self-murder (self-mér'dér), *n.* [Cf. AS. *syllf-myrrþra*, a self-murderer, *syllf-myrrþrung*, suicide; D. *zelf-moord* = G. *selbst-mord* = Sw. *själf-mord* = Dan. *selv-mord*, self-murder: see *self* and *murder*.] The killing of one's self; suicide.

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self-murder* has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime.

Sir W. Temple.

self-murderer (self-mér'dér-ér), *n.* One who voluntarily destroys his own life; a suicide.

Paley.

self-neglecting (self-neg-lek'ting), *n.* A neglecting of one's self.

Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
As *self-neglecting*.

Shak., Hen. V., II. 4. 75.

selfness (self'nes), *n.* [*self* + *-ness*.] 1. Egotism; the usurpation of undue predominance by sentiments relating to one's self.

Who indeed infelt affection bears,
So captives to his saint both soul and sense;
That, wholly hers, all *selfness* he forbears.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 533).

2. Personality.

The analogical attribution to things of *selfness*, efficiency, and design.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81.

In that religious relation the relation ceases; the self loses sight of its private *selfness*, and gives itself up, to find itself and more than itself.

F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 19.

self-offense (self-ô-fens'), *n.* One's own offense.

Grace to stand, and virtue go;
More nor less to others paying

Than by *self-offences* weighing.

Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 280.

self-opiniated (self-ô-pin'i-i-ted), *a.* Same as *self-opinionated*.

self-opinion (self-ô-pin'yon), *n.* 1. One's own opinion.—2. The tendency to form one's own opinion without considering that of others to be worth much consideration.

There are some who can mix all . . . together, joyning a Jewish obstinacy, with the pride and *self-opinion* of the Greeks, to a Roman unconcernedness about the matters of another life.

Stillington, Sermons, I. iii.

self-opinionated (self-ô-pin'yon-â-ted), *a.* Holding to one's own views and opinions, with more or less contempt for those of others.

For there never was a nation more *self-opinionated* as to their wisdom, goodness, and interest with God than the Jews were when they began their war.

Stillington, Sermons, I. viii.

self-opinioned (self-ô-pin'yond), *a.* Same as *self-opinionated*.

When he intends to bereave the world of an illustrious person, he may cast him upon a bold *self-opinioned* physician, worse than his distemper, who shall make a shift to cure him into his grave.

South.

self-originating (self-ô-rij'i-nâ-ting), *a.* Originating in, produced by, beginning with, or springing from one's self or itself.

self-partiality (self-pâr-shi-âl'i-ti), *n.* That partiality by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others.

Lord

self-perception (self-pér-sep'shon), *n.* The faculty of immediate introspection, or perception of the soul by itself. Such a faculty is not universally admitted, and few psychologists would now hold that the soul in itself can be perceived.

self-perplexed

self-perplexed (self-pér-plekst'), *a.* Perplexed by one's own thoughts.

Here he look'd so *self-perplexed*
That Katie laugh'd. Tennyson, *The Brook*.

self-pious (self-pí'us), *a.* Hypocritical. [Rare.] This hill top of sanctity and goodness above which there is no higher ascent but to the love of God, which from this *self-pious* regard cannot be assunder.

Milton, *Church-Government*, ii. 3.

self-pity (self-pit'i), *n.* Pity on one's self.

Self-pity, . . . an unequivocal effusion of genuine tender feeling towards self—a most real feeling, not well understood by superficial observers, and often very strong in the sentimentally selfish, but quite real in all who have any tender susceptibilities, and sometimes their only outlet.

A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 104.

self-pleached (self-plécht' or -pló'ched), *a.* Pleached or interwoven by natural growth. [Rare.]

Round thee blow, *self-pleached* deep,
Bramble roses, faint and pale,
And long purples of the dale.

Tennyson, *A Dirge*.

self-pleasing (self-plé'zing), *a.* Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes.

With such *self-pleasing* thoughts her wound she fed.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. iv. 6.

self-poised (self-poiz'd'), *a.* Poised, or kept well balanced, by self-respect or other regard for self.

Self-poised they live, nor pine with noting
All the fever of some differing soul.

M. Arnold, *Self-Dependence*.

self-pollution (self-pó-lú'shon), *n.* See *pollution*, 3.

self-possessed (self-pó-zest'), *a.* Composed; not disturbed.

She look'd; but all
Suffused with blushes—neither *self-possessed*
Nor startled, but betwixt this mood and that

Tennyson, *Gardener's Daughter*

self-possession (self-pó-zesh'on), *n.* The control of one's powers; presence of mind; calmness; self-command.

self-praise (self-práz'), *n.* The praise of one's self; self-applause: as, *self-praise* is no commendation.

Self-praise is sometimes no fault.

W. Erome

self-preservation (self-prez-ér-vá'shon), *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul; 'tis *self-preservation* in the highest and truest meaning.

Bentley.

All institutions have an instinct of *self-preservation*, growing out of the selfishness of those connected with them.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*.

self-preservative (self-pré-zér-va-tiv'), *a.* Of or pertaining to self-preservation.

The *self-preservative* instinct of humanity rejects such art as does not contribute to its intellectual nutrition and moral sustenance.

The Academy, Aug. 30, 1890, p. 167.

self-preserving (self-pré-zér-ving'), *a.* Tending to preserve one's self.

self-pride (self-prid'), *n.* Pride in one's own character, abilities, or reputation; self-esteem.

self-profit (self-prof'it), *n.* One's own profit, gain, or advantage; self-interest.

Thy mortal eyes are frail to judge of fair,
Unbiass'd by *self-profit*.

Tennyson, *Enone*.

self-propagating (self-prop'a-gá-ting), *a.* Propagating one's self or itself.

self-protection (self-pró-tek'shon), *n.* Self-defense.

self-raker (self-rá'kér), *n.* A reaper fitted with a series of rakes, which gather the grain into gavels as it falls on the platform, and sweep these off to the ground.

self-realization (self-ré'al-i-zá'shon), *n.* The making, by an exertion of the will, that actual which lies dormant or in posse within the depths of the soul.

The way to *self-realization* is through self-renunciation.

E. Caird, *Hegel*, p. 211.

The final end with which morality is identified, or under which it is included, can be expressed not otherwise than by *self-realization*.

F. H. Bradley, *Ethical Studies*, p. 74.

self-reciprocal (self-ré-sip'rô-kál), *a.* Self-conjugate.

self-recording (self-ré-kór'ding), *a.* Making, as an instrument of physical observation, a record of its own state, either continuously or at definite intervals: as, a *self-recording* barometer, tide-gage, anemometer, etc.—**Self-recording level**. See *level*.

self-regard (self-ré-gárd'), *n.* Regard or consideration for one's self.

But *self-regard* of private good or ill
Moves me of each, so as I found, to tell.

Spenser, *Colin Clout*, l. 682.

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self-regarding (self-ré-gár'ding), *a.* Having regard to one's self.

self-registering (self-rej'is-tér-ing), *a.* Registering automatically: as, a *self-registering* thermometer.—**Self-registering barometer**. Same as *barograph*.

self-regulated (self-reg'ü-lā-ted), *a.* Regulated by one's self or itself.

self-regulating (self-reg'ü-lā-ting), *a.* Regulating itself or one's self.

self-regulative (self-reg'ü-lā-tiv'), *a.* Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself.

W. Hewell, (*Imp. Dict.*)

self-reliance (self-ré-lā'shon), *n.* See *reliance*.

self-reliance (self-ré-lā'ans), *n.* Reliance on one's own powers.

self-reliant (self-ré-lí'ant), *a.* Relying on one's self; trusting to one's own powers.

It by no means follows that these newer institutions lack naturalness or vigor; in most cases they lack neither—a *self-reliant* race has simply re-adapted institutions common to its political habit.

W. Wilson, *State*, § 997.

self-relying (self-ré-lí'ing), *a.* Depending on one's self; self-reliant.

self-renunciation (self-ré-nun-si-ā'shon), *n.* The act of renouncing one's own rights or claims; self-abnegation.

In the Christian conception of *self-renunciation*, to live no longer to ourselves is, at the same time, to enter into an infinite life that is dearer to us than our own.

Faiths of the World, p. 59.

self-repency (self-ré-pel'én-si), *n.* The inherent power of repulsion in a body.

self-repelling (self-ré-pel'ing), *a.* Repelling by its own inherent power.

self-repression (self-ré-presh'on), *n.* Repression of self; the holding of one's self in the background.

Self-repression is a long step toward the love for his fellow-men that made Ben Adhem's name lead all the rest.

Scribner's Mag., VIII. 660.

self-reproach (self-ré-próch'), *n.* A reproaching or condemning of one's self; the reproach or censure of one's own conscience.

It was quite in Maggie's character to be agitated by vague *self-reproach*.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, vi. 7.

self-reproaching (self-ré-pró'ching), *a.* Reproaching one's self.

self-reproachingly (self-ré-pró'ching-li), *adv.* By reproaching one's self.

self-reproof (self-ré-pró'f), *n.* The reproof of one's self; the reproof of conscience.

self-reproving (self-ré-pró'ving), *a.* Reproving one's self.

self-reproving (self-ré-pró'ving), *n.* Self-reproach.

He's full of alteration
And *self-reproving*.

Shak., *Lear*, v. 1. 4.

self-repugnant (self-ré-pug'nant), *a.* Repugnant to itself; self-contradictory; inconsistent.

A single tyrant may be found to adopt as inconsistent and *self-repugnant* a set of principles as twenty could agree upon.

Brougham.

self-respect (self-ré-spekt'), *n.* Respect for one's self or for one's own character; a proper regard for and care of one's own person and character; the feeling that only very good actions are worthy of the standard which one has generally maintained, and up to which one has acted.

With the consciousness of the lofty nature of our moral tendencies, and our ability to fulfil what the law of duty prescribes, there is connected the feeling of *self-respect*.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaphysics*, Lect. xvi.

The return of *self-respect* will, in the course of time, make them respectable.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 101.

self-respectful (self-ré-spekt'fúl), *a.* Self-respecting.

His style, while firm and vigorous, is *self-respectful* with that reticence which in manners we call breeding and in art distinction.

The Academy, Sept. 6, 1890, p. 192.

self-respecting (self-ré-spekt'ing), *a.* Actuated by or springing from a proper respect for one's self or character: as, a *self-respecting* man.

One of the most valuable traits of the true New England woman— which had impelled her forth, as might be said, to seek her fortune, but with a *self-respecting* purpose to confer as much benefit as she could any wise receive.

Harthorne, *Seven Gables*, v.

Every *self-respecting* nation had, they noticed, a constitution.

The Atlantic, LXVI. 682.

self-restrained (self-ré-stránd'), *a.* Restrained by itself or by one's own power of will; not controlled by external force or authority.

Power *self-restrained* the people best obey.

Dryden.

self-restraint (self-ré-stránt'), *n.* Restraint or control imposed on one's self; self-command; self-control.

self-slaughtered

self-reverence (self-rev'ér-ens), *n.* Very high or serious respect for one's own character, dignity, or the like: great self-respect. Tennyson, *Ulysses*.

self-reverent (self-rev'ér-ent), *a.* Having very serious respect for one's self.

Self-reverent each, and reverencing each.

Tennyson, *Princess*, vii.

self-righteous (self-rí'tyus), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaical.

self-righteousness (self-rí'tyus-nes), *n.* Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness; righteousness the merits of which a person attributes to himself; false or pharisaical righteousness.

self-righting (self-rí'ting), *a.* That rights itself when capsized: as, a *self-righting* life-boat.

self-rolled (self-röld'), *a.* Coiled on itself.

In labyrinth of many a round *self-rolled*.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 183.

self-sacrifice (self-sak'ri-fis), *n.* Sacrifice of what commonly constitutes the happiness of life for the sake of duty or other high motive; the preference for altruistic over egotistical considerations. The sacrifice of the happiness of one's life to an ignoble passion, or to any mere transient motive, is not called *self-sacrifice*.

Give unto me, made lowly wise,
The spirit of *self-sacrifice*.

Wordsworth, *Ode to Duty*.

=Syn. *Austerity*, *Asceticism*, etc. (see *self-denial*), self-abnegation, *self-forgetfulness*.

self-sacrificing (self-sak'ri-fi-zing), *a.* Yielding up one's own selfish interest, feelings, etc.; sacrificing one's egotistical to one's altruistic desires.

selfsame (self'sām), *a.* [= Dan. *selfsamme*; as *self*, *a.*, + *same*.] The very same; identical.

And his servant was healed the *selfsame* hour.

Mat. viii. 13.

I am made

Of the *self-same* metal that my sister is.

Shak., *Lear*, i. 1. 70.

selfsameness (self'sām-nes), *n.* The fact of being one and the same, or of being the very same self; sameness as regards self or identity.

Now the first condition of the possibility of my guiltiness, or of my becoming a subject for moral imputation, is my *self-sameness*; I must be throughout one identical person.

F. H. Bradley, *Ethical Studies*, p. 5.

self-satisfaction (self-sat-is-fak'shon), *n.* Satisfaction with one's own excellence.

In her *self-satisfaction*, she imagined that she had not been influenced by any unworthy motive.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 591.

Even the sake seemed gifted to produce the maximum of *self-satisfaction* with the minimum of annoyance to others.

The Atlantic, LXVI. 688.

self-satisfied (self-sat'is-fid), *a.* Satisfied with one's abilities and virtues.

No cavern'd hermit rests *self-satisfied*.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, iv. 42.

self-satisfying (self-sat'is-fi-ing), *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.

self-scorn (self-skörn'), *n.* A mood in which one entertains scorn for another mood or phase of one's self.

Deep dread and loathing of her solitude
Fell on her, from which mood was born
Scorn of herself; again from out that mood
Laughter at her *self-scorn*.

Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

self-seeker (self-sé'kér), *n.* One who seeks his own selfish interest, to the detriment of justice and mercy.

All great *self-seekers* trampling on the right.

Tennyson, *Death of Wellington*.

self-seeking (self-sé'king), *n.* Undue attention to one's own interest.

All your petty *self-seekings* and rivalries done,

Round the dear Alma Mater your hearts beat as one!

Whittier, *The Quaker Alumni*.

self-seeking (self-sé'king), *a.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness unduly; selfish.

self-setting (self-set'ing), *a.* Working automatically to reset itself after being sprung, as a trap.—**Self-setting brake**. See *car-brake*.

self-shining (self-shí'ning), *a.* Self-luminous.

self-slaughter (self-slá'tér), *n.* The slaughter of one's self.

Against *self-slaughter*
There is a prohibition so divine
That cravens my weak hand.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iii. 4. 78.

self-slaughtered (self-slá'térd), *a.* Slaughtered or killed by one's self.

'Till Lucrece' father, that beholds her bleed,
Himself on her *self-slaughter'd* body threw.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1733.

self-sterile (self-ster'il), *a.* In *bot.*, unable to fertilize itself: said of certain flowers or plants.

I have often found that plants which are *self-sterile*, unless aided by insects, remained sterile when several plants of the same species were placed under the same net.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 22.

self-sterility (self-stē-ril'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, the inability of a flower or plant to fertilize itself.

But the strongest argument against the belief that *self-sterility* in plants has been acquired to prevent self-fertilisation, is the immediate and powerful effect of changed conditions in either causing or in removing *self-sterility*.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 346.

self-styled (self-stīld'), *a.* Called or styled by one's self; pretended; would-be.

You may with those *self-styled* our lords ally
Your fortunes. *Tennyson, Princess*, ii.

self-subdued (self-sub-dūd'), *a.* Subdued by one's own power or means.

He . . . put upon him such a deal of man
That worthied him, got praises of the king
For him attempting who was *self-subdued*.

Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 129.

self-substantial (self-sub-stan'shal), *a.* Composed of one's own substance. [Rare.]

But thou, contracted to thine own bright eyes,
Feed'st thy light's flame with *self-substantial* fuel

Shak., Sonnets, i.

self-sufficiency (self-su-fish'ēns), *n.* Same as *self-sufficiency*.

self-sufficiency (self-su-fish'ēn-si), *n.* The state or quality of being self-sufficient. (a) Inherent fitness for all ends or purposes; independence of others; capability of working out one's own ends.

The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *self-sufficiency* of the Godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all. *Bentley*.

(b) An overweening opinion of one's own endowments or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency.

Self-sufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Addison*.

self-sufficient (self-su-fish'ēnt), *a.* 1. Capable of effecting all one's own ends or fulfilling all one's own desires without the aid of others.

It is well marked that in the holy book, wheresoever they have rendered Almighty, the word is *self-sufficient*.

Donne, Letters, xxxvii.

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self-sufficient* and such as can never need mortal assistance. *South*.

2. Having undue confidence in one's own strength, ability, or endowments; haughty; overbearing.

This is not to be done in a rash and *self-sufficient* manner, but with an humble dependence on divine grace.

Watts.

self-sufficing (self-su-fī'zing), *a.* Sufficing for one's self or itself.

He had to be *self-sufficing*. he could get no help from the multitude of subsidiary industries. *Nature*, XLII. 492.

self-suggested (self-su-jes'ted), *a.* Due to self-suggestion.

Whether such *self-suggested* paralysis would be on the opposite side to the head-injury in a person familiar with the physiology of the central nervous system is an interesting point for observation. *Allen and Neurol.*, X. 444.

self-suggestion (self-su-jes'chən), *n.* Determination by causes inherent in the organism, as in idiopathic somnambulism, self-induced trance or self-mesmerization, etc. See *suggestion*.

self-support (self-su-pōrt'), *n.* The support or maintenance of one's self or of itself.

self-supported (self-su-pōr'ted), *a.* Supported by itself without extraneous aid.

Few *self-supported* flowers endure the wind.

Cowper, Task, iii. 657.

self-supporting (self-su-pōr'ting), *a.* Supporting or maintaining one's self or itself without extraneous help: as, the institution is now *self-supporting*.

State-organised, *self-supporting* farms.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 116.

The revenue derived from the increased sale of charts will finally result in making the (hydrographic) office *self-supporting*.

Science, XIV. 301.

self-surrender (self-su-ren'dər), *n.* Surrender of one's self; the yielding up of one's will, affections, or person to another.

If Goddess, could she feel the blissful woe
That women in their *self-surrender* know?

Lowell, Endymion, ii.

self-sustained (self-su-sūnd'), *a.* Sustained by one's own efforts, inherent power, or strength of mind.

self-sustaining (self-su-sū-nīng), *a.* Self-supporting.

The strong and healthy women and husbands of the land, the *self-sustaining* class of inventive and industrious men, fear no competition or superiority.

Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

self-sustenance (self-sus'tē-nāns), *n.* Self-support.

Life, unless your father is a millionaire, and does not spend or lose his millions before he dies, sums up practically in an activity in some profession—an activity aiming at a decent *self-sustenance*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 301.

self-sustentation (self-sus-ten-tā'shən), *n.* Self-support.

There must be conformity to the law that benefits received shall be directly proportionate to merits possessed: merits being measured by power of *self-sustentation*.

II. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 21.

self-taught (self'tāt), *a.* Taught by one's self only: as, a *self-taught* genius.

self-thinking (self-thīng'king), *a.* Thinking for one's self; forming one's own opinions, and not borrowing them ready-made from others, or merely following prevalent fashions of thought; of independent judgment.

Our *self-thinking* inhabitants agreed in their rational estimate of the new family.

Mrs. S. C. Hall.

self-torture (self-tōr'tūr), *n.* Pain or torture inflicted on one's self: as, the *self-torture* of the heathen.

self-trust (self-trust'), *n.* Trust or faith in one's self; self-reliance.

Then where is truth, if there be no *self-trust*?

Shak., Lucerne, i. 158.

self-view (self-vū'), *n.* 1. A view of one's self, or of one's own actions and character.—2. Regard or care for one's personal interests.

self-violence (self-vī'ō-lēns), *n.* Violence inflicted upon one's self.

Exact your solemn oath that you'll abstain
From all *self-violence*.

Young, Works (ed. 1767), II. 153. (*Jodrell*.)

self-will (self-wīl'), *n.* [*< ME. selfwille, < AS. selfwill, self-will, adv. gen. selfwilles, selfwilles, sylf-willes, willfully (OHG. self-willo, self-will); as self + will, n.*] One's own will; obstinate or perverse insistence on one's own will or wishes; wilfulness; obstinacy.

If ye have sturdy Sampsons strength and want reason
Withall,
It helpeth you nothing, this is playne, *self-will* makes you
To fall.

Babees Book (i. e. T. S.), p. 95.

A king like Henry VII., who would be a tyrant only in self-defence, to be succeeded by a son who would be a tyrant in very *self-will*.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 227.

self-willed (self-wīld'), *a.* Obstinate; unmindful of the will or wishes of others; obstinate: as, a *self-willed* man; *self-willed* rulers.

Presumptuous are they, *self-willed*. 2 Pet. ii. 10.

self-willedness (self-wīld'nes), *n.* Self-will; obstinacy.

That is a fitter course for such as the Apostle calls wandering Stars and Meteors, without any certain motion, hurried about with tempests, bred of the Exaltations of their own pride and *self-willedness*.

N. Ward, Simple Clobber, p. 21.

And much more is it *self-willedness* when men contradict the will of God, when Scripture saith one thing and they another.

Baxter, Self-Denial, xv.

self-williness, *n.* Self-willedness. *Cotgrave*.

self-willy, *a.* [*< self + will + -y*] Self-willed. *Cotgrave*.

self-worship (self-wēr'ship), *n.* The idolizing of one's self.

self-worshiper (self-wēr'ship-ēr), *n.* One who idolizes himself.

self-wrong (self-rōng'), *n.* Wrong done by a person to himself.

But lest myself be guilty to *self-wrong*,
I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song.

Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 163.

selictar (sē-līk'tār), *n.* [*< Turk. silihdār, silahdār, an armor-bearer, squire, < Pers. silahdār, an armed man, < Ar. silāh, arms (pl. of silh, a weapon, arm) (> Turk. silāh, a weapon), < Pers. -dār, having.*] The sword-bearer of a Turkish chief.

Selictar! unsheathe then our chief's scimitar.

Byron, Child Harold, ii. 72 (song).

selilyt, *adv.* A Middle English spelling of *seclilyt*. *Chaucer*.

Selinum (sē-lī-num), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), *< Gr. σέλινον*, a kind of parsley, said to be *Apium graveolens*: see *celery* and *parsley*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the subtribe *Selinum* in the tribe *Seselinaceae*. It is characterized by white flowers having broad or wedge-shaped petals with a slender infolded apex, short or moderately long styles from an entire, conical, or flattened base, and ovoid fruit slightly compressed on the back, with solitary oil-tubes, the ridges prominent or winged, the lateral broader than the dorsal. There are about 25 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, with one species in South Africa and one in the Colombian Andes. They are smooth and tall much-branched perennials, with minutely decomposed leaves, the flowers in many-rayed umbels with few or no

involucral bracts, but numerous bractlets in the involucre. See *milk-parsley*.

selion (sel'yōn), *n.* [*< ML. selio(n)-, sellio(n)-, sellum*, a certain portion of land, a ridge, a furrow, prob. *< OF. seillon, sillon, F. sillon*, a ridge, furrow.] A ridge of land rising between two furrows: sometimes applied to the half-acre strips in the open-field system, which were separated by such ridges.

Seljuk (sel-jök'), *n.* [*Turk.*] A member of a Turkish family which furnished several dynasties of rulers in central and western Asia, from the eleventh to the thirteenth century. The chief Seljuks were Toghrul Beg, who defeated the Abbasid califs of Bagdad in the eleventh century, and his successors Alp Arslan and Melik Shah. In distinction from the Ottoman Turks, often called *Seljuk Turks*.

Seljukian (sel-jō'ki-an), *a.* [*< Seljuk + -ian*.] Pertaining to the Seljuks.

selkt, selket, *n.* Middle English forms of *silk*. **selkouth, selkowth**, *a. and n.* Middle English forms of *selcouth*.

sell¹ (sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sold*, ppr. *selling*. [*< ME. sellen, sellen, sellen* (pret. *soldde, salde, sculde, sælde*, pp. *sold, rarely sellde*), *< AS. sellan, sillan, syllan* (pret. *sealde, pp. geseald*), give, hand over, deliver, sell, = *OS. sellian* = *OFries. sella* = *OD. sellen* = *MLG. sellen* = *OHG. saljan, MHG. sellen* = *Eccl. selja* = *Sw. sälja* = *Dan. sælge*, give, hand over, sell, = *Goth. saljan*, bring an offering, offer, sacrifice; cf. *Lith. su-lyti*, proffer, offer, *pa-sula*, an offer: root unknown. Hence ult. *sale*.] *I. trans.* 1. To give; furnish.

Dispitous Day, thyn be the pyne of helle! . . .
What! profestest thou light here for to *sell*?
Go sell it hem that smale sales grave,
We wol the night, us nedeth no day have.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1461.

2. To give over; give up; deliver.—3. To give up or make over to another for a consideration; transfer ownership or exclusive right of possession in (something) to another for an equivalent; dispose of for something else, especially for money: the correlative of *buy*, and usually distinguished from *barter*, in which one commodity is given for another.

At Cayre, that I spak of before, *sell* Men comonly
bothe Men and Wommen of other Lave, as we don here
Bestes in the Markat.

Manderly, Travels, p. 49.

If thou wilt be perfect, go and *sell* that thou hast, and give to the poor.

Mat. xix, 21.

Jack, how agrees the devil and thee about thy soul, that thou *soldest* him on Good-Friday last, for a cup of Madeira and a cold capon's leg?

Shak., I Hen. IV., i. 2. 127.

4. To make a matter of bargain and sale; accept a price or reward for, as for a breach of duty or trust; take a bribe for; betray.

Ne *sale* thou never so etheliche . . . his deorewurthe spouse that costened him so deore.

Ancren Rīcle, p. 290.

You would have *sold* your king to slaughter.

Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 170.

Hence—5. To impose upon; cheat; deceive; disappoint. [Slang.]

We could not but laugh quietly at the complete success of the Rajah's scheme; we were, to use a vulgar phrase, "regularly *sold*."

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, xi.

Sold notes. See *bought note*, under *note*.—To sell a bargain. See *bargain*.—To sell one's life dearly, to cause great loss to those who take one's life; to do great injury to the enemy before one is killed.—To sell one up or out, to sell a debtor's goods to pay his creditors.—To sell out. (a) To dispose entirely of: as, to sell out one's holding in a particular stock: sometimes with a view of closing business in a commodity or a place. (b) To betray by secret bargains: as, the leaders *sold* out their candidate for governor. [U. S. political slang.]—To sell the bear. See *bear*, 5 (a).

II. intrans. 1. To dispose of goods or property, usually for money.

The mayster dygheres of peyntours in the Cites, that twyce godmen and trewe be y-chose by commune assent, and y-swore to assaye the chynfare of strange chapmen that cometh in to the towne to *sell*, and to don trowliche the assys to the sellere and to the bygere.

English Gilds (E. T. S.), p. 339.

Men ete and drank, shortly to tell,
Ilkan with other, and *sold* and boght.

Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 4849.

I will buy with you, *sell* with you, . . . but I will not eat with you.

Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 36.

2. To be in demand as an article of sale; find purchasers; be sold.

A turpentine drops from the fruit of this sort [of fir], which they call mastic, and *sells* dear, being used in surgery for wounds.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 120.

Few writings *sell* which are not filled with great names.

Addison, Spectator, No. 567.

To sell out. (a) Formerly, in the British army, to sell one's commission and retire from the service. (b) To dispose of all one's shares in a company, all of one's interest in a business, or all of one's stock as of a given commodity. (c) In *stock-broking*, to dispose in open exchange of shares contracted to be sold, but not paid for at the time speci-

fed for delivery, the original purchaser being required to make good the difference between the contract price and the price actually received.—To **sell short**. See *short*.
sell¹ (sel), *n.* [*< sell¹, v.*] An imposition; a cheat; a deception; a trick played at another's expense. [Slang.]

In a little note-book which at that time I carried about with me, the celebrated city of Angers is denominated a *sell*.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 96.

sell² (sel), *n.* [*< ME. selle, < OF. selle, sele, F. selle = Pr. sella, selha, cella = Sp. silla = Pg. It. sella, < L. sella, a seat, chair, stool, saddle, for *sedla, < sedere, sit: see sit. Cf. saddle.*] 1. A seat, especially an elevated or dignified one; a place of honor and dignity.

The tyrant proud frown'd from his lofty *sell*.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, iv. 7.
 Where many a yeoman bold and free
 Revell'd as merrily and well
 As those that sat in lordly *sell*.
Scott, L. of I. M., v. 8.

2. A saddle.

Hir *selle* it was of reele bone.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 99).
 What mightie warrior that mote bee
 That rode in golden *sell* with single spere.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 12.

[Some commentators on Shakspeare think that the passage in *Macbeth*, i. 7. 27,

I have no spur
 To prick the sides of my intent, but only
 Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself
 And falls on the other,

should read, "Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps its *sell*." [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

sell³, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sill¹*.

sell⁴, *n.* A Middle English form of *cell*.

sell⁵ (sel), *n.* A Scotch form of *self*.

I'll hae tools ready, and we'll gang quietly about our job
 our two *sells*, and naeboddy the wiser for't.
Scott, Antiquary, xiv.

sella (sel'ä), *n.*; pl. *sellæ* (-ë). [NL., < L. *sella*, a seat: see *sell²*.] In *anat.*, the pituitary fossa (which see, under *fossa*¹): more fully called *sella turcica*, *sella equina*, and *sella sphenoidalis*.
sellable (sel'a-bl), *a.* [*< sell¹ + -able.*] That can be sold; salable. *Cotgrave.*

sellably (sel'a-bli), *adv.* [*< sellable + -ly².*] By sale. *Cotgrave.* [Rare.]

sellaite (sel'ä-it), *n.* [Named after Quintino Sella, an Italian statesman and mineralogist (1827-84).] Magnesium fluoride, a rare mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals with anhydrite and sulphur near Moutiers, in the department of Savoie, France.

sellanders, sellenders (sel'an-dêrz, -en-dêrz), *n.* [Also *sallenders* and *solander*; < F. *solandre*, *sallenders*; origin uncertain.] An ezeematus eruption in the horse, occupying the region of the tarsus.

sellary¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *celery*.

Pray ask Mr. Syngé whether his fenocchio be grown; it is now fit to eat here, and we eat it like *sellary*, either with or without oil.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, July 1, 1727.

sellary², *n.* [*< L. sellarius, < sellaria, a room furnished with chairs, a sitting-room, drawing-room, < sella, a seat, chair: see sell².*] A lewd person. [Rare.]

Ravished hence, like captives, and, in sight
 Of their most griev'd parents, dealt away
 Unto his spintries, *sellaries*, and slaves.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

sellet. An obsolete or Middle English form of *sell¹*, *sell²*, *sill¹*, *cell*.

sellenders, *n.* See *sellanders*.

seller¹ (sel'ër), *n.* [*< ME. seller, sellere, siller, sullar, sullere (= Icel. seljari = Sw. säljare = Dan. sælger); < sell¹ + -er¹.*] 1. One who gives; a giver; a furnisher.

It is not honest, it may not advance,
 For to delen with no such poraille,
 But al with riche and *sellers* of vitaille.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 248.

2. One who sells; a vender.

To things of sale a *seller's* praise belongs.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 240.

Seller's option, in Exchange transactions, the option which a seller has, or has reserved to himself, of delivering the thing sold at any time within a certain number of days specified: usually abbreviated to *s. o.* (as *s. o. 3*, for a three-days' option). See *buyer's option*, under *buyer*.

seller², *n.* [*< OF. sellier, F. sellier = Sp. sillero = Pg. selheiro = It. sellajo, < ML. sellarius, a saddler, < L. sella, a saddle: see sell².*] A saddler. *York Plays.*

seller³ (sel'ër), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sellar* (?); < ME. *selar, saler, celere, < OF. *selere, saliere, saliere, F. salière = Pr. saliera, saleira = It. saliera, a vessel for salt, < L. salaria, fem. of salarius, of salt, < sal, salt: see salt¹, salary¹, salary², and cf. salt-cellar.] A small vessel for*

holding salt: now only in composition *salt-seller*, misspelled *salt-cellar*.

The salte also touche nat in his *salere*
 Withe nokys neter, but lay it honestly
 On youre Trenchoure, for that is curtesy.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

seller⁴, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar¹*, 1.

Then straight into the *seller* hee'l them bring;
 'Tis sweetest drinking at the verry spring.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

selliform (sel'i-fôrm), *a.* [*< L. sella, a saddle, + forma, form.*] In *bot.*, *zool.*, and *anat.*, saddle-shaped.

sellok (sel'ok), *n.* A variant of *sillock*.

sellyt, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *selli, sellich, sillich, sullich, sellie, < AS. sellic, sillic, syllic, orig. *seldlic*, wonderful, strange, rare, excellent, = OS. *seldlik*, wonderful, rare, = Goth. *sildaleiks*, wonderful; as *seld* + -lyt. See *seld*.] 1. *a.* Wonderful; admirable; rare. *Layamon.*

II. *n.* A wonder; marvel.

sellyt, *adv.* [ME., also *selliche, < AS. sellice, sillice*, wonderfully, < *sellic, sillic*, wonderful: see *selly*, *a.*] Wonderfully.

Sikurly I telle the here
 Thou shal hit bye ful *selly* deie.
Cursor Mundí. (Halliwell.)

Selninger sandpiper. See *sandpiper*.

selort, *n.* Same as *celure*.

selthet, *n.* [ME., < AS. *gesæth*, happiness, < *ge- + sæl*, happy: see *sel¹*.] Blessedness.

seltzogene (sel'sō-jên), *n.* [*< F. selzogene; as Seltzer*], *Selters* (see *Selters water*, under *water*), + -gen.] Same as *gazogene*.

seluret, *n.* See *celure*.

selvage, selvedge (sel'vāj, -vej), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *selvidge, selvege; < ME. selvage, < MD. selfegge, selfeghe* (Kilian), D. *selfegg* (Sewel) = MLG. *self-egge, self-egge, selvage, < self, self, extreme, extremity* (Kilian), appar. a particular use of *self*, D. *self*, same, self, + *egge*, edge: see *self* and *edge*¹. Cf. MD. *self-ende*, MLG. *selfende, self-ende* (ende = E. end), MD. *self-kant*, D. *self-kant* = LG. *self-kant* (kant = E. cant¹), selvage, similarly formed.] 1. The edge of a web or textile fabric so finished that it does not allow of raveling out the weft.

The ouer nape schalle dowbulle be layde,
 To tho vttr syde the *seluenge* brade;
 Tho ouer *seluenge* he schalle replye,
 As towelle hit were fayrest in hye.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

I end with the prayer with my text, which is like a rich garment, that hath facing, guards, and *selvage* of its own.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 112.

The trees have ample room to expand on the water side, and each sends forth its most vigorous branch in that direction. There Nature has woven a natural *selvage*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 202.

2. That part of a web at either edge which is not finished like the surface of the cloth, and which is meant to be torn away when the material is made up, or for use in making the seam. See *list⁴*, 2.—3. In *mining*, the part of a vein or lode adjacent to the walls on each side, and generally consisting of flucan or gouge. It is usually formed in part by the decomposition of the rock adjacent to the vein, and in part by the washing in of clayey material to fill any vacancy which may occur along the walls of the fissure. See *vein*.

4. The edge-plate of a lock, through which the bolt shoots.—5. Same as *selvagee*.

selvage, selvedge (sel'vāj, -vej), *v.* To hem. *Minshew.*

selvaged, selvedged (sel'vājd, -vej), *a.* [*< selvage, selvedge, + -ed¹.*] Having a selvage.

selvagee (sel-vā-jē'), *n.* [*< selvage + -ee* (here appar. a mere extension).] *Naut.*, an untwisted skein of rope-yarn marled together and used for any purpose where a strong and pliant strap is required. Also *selvage*. See *cut* under *nipper¹*, 8.

selvet, *a.* An obsolete variant of *self*.

selvedge, selvedged. See *selvage, selvaged*.

selveri, *n.* A Middle English form of *silver*.

selves, *n.* Plural of *self*.

selyt, *a.* See *selcy*, *silly*.

selyness, *n.* See *selciness, silliness*.

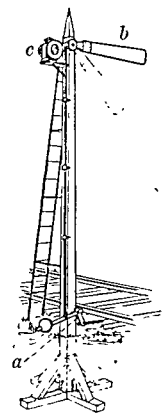
semælogy¹, *n.* See *semiology*.

semantron (sē-man'tron), *n.*; pl. *semantra* (-trā). [*< Gr. σημαντρον, a seal, signet, MGr. a semantron, < σημαινεν, show by a sign, give a signal, MGr. strike the semantron, < σημα, a mark, sign: see sematic.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a long bar or piece of wood or metal struck with a mallet, and used instead of a bell to summon worshippers to service. The use of *semantra* seems older than that of church-bells, and they have continued in use in Mohammedan countries, as in these the ringing of bells is usually forbidden. The mallet with which the large *semantron* is struck is also called a *semantron* (a

hand-semantron, χειροσημαντρον). The iron *semantra* are called *hagiosidera*. (See *hagiosideron*.) A wooden *semantron* is called *the vood* or *the holy wood* (τὸ ἅγιον ξύλον). Also *hagiossemantron*, *semanterion*.

semanthus (sē-man'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σημαντός, marked, emphatic, < σημαινεν, mark: see *semantron*.] In *anc. pros.* See *trochee semantus*, under *trochee*.

semaphore (sem'a-fôr), *n.* [= F. *semaphore*; irreg. < Gr. σημα, a sign, + φορος, < φέρειν = E. bear¹.] A mechanical device for displaying signals by means of which information is conveyed to a distant point. The word is now confined almost entirely to apparatus used on railways employing the block system. The blade is a day signal, the lantern is used at night. A vertical position of the blade or a white light exhibited by the lantern indicates safety; a horizontal position of the blade or a red light indicates danger; an intermediate position of the blade or a green light demands a cautious approach with lessened speed.



semaphore-plant (sem'a-fôr-plant), *n.* The telegraph-plant, *Desmodium gyrans*.

semaphoric (sem-a-fôr'ik), *a.* [*< semaphore + -ic.*] Relating to a semaphore or to semaphores; telegraphic.

semaphorical (sem-a-fôr'ikal), *a.* [*< semaphoric + -al.*] Same as *semaphoric*.

semaphorically (sem-a-fôr'ikal-i), *adv.* By means of a semaphore.

semaphorist (sem'a-fôr-ist), *n.* [*< semaphore + -ist.*] One who has charge of a semaphore.

semasiological (sē-mā'si-ō-loj'ikal), *a.* Pertaining to semasiology or meaning. *Athenæum*, No. 3284, p. 450.

semasiology (sē-mā-si-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σημασία, the signification of a word (< σημαινεν, show by a sign, signify: see semantron), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science of the development and connections of the meanings of words; the department of significance in philology.

Semasiology in all its various aspects does not offer much that is as regular even as the phonetic life of words; so much more worthy of attention are the parallelisms in the development of meanings, which repeat themselves oftentimes in most varied surroundings, inviting even to a search for a psychological cause for this persistence. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 100.

semasphere (sem'a-sfēr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. σημα, a sign, + σφαῖρα, a ball.] An aërostatic signaling apparatus, consisting of a powerful electric light attached to a balloon which is steadied by kites or parachutes, and secured by ropes. The latter may also serve as conductors.

sematic (sē-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σημα, a sign, mark, token.*] Significant; indicative, as of danger; serving as a sign or warning; ominous; monitory; repugnatorial.

The second grand use of colour is to act as a warning or signal (*sematic* colour), repelling enemies by the indication of some unpleasant or dangerous quality. *Nature*, XLII. 557.

sematology (sem-a-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σημα(-), a sign, + -λογία, < λέγειν, say, speak: see -ology.*] The science of signs, particularly of verbal signs, in the operations of thinking and reasoning; the science of language as expressed by signs.

For the proper understanding of Hebrew a knowledge of the related tongues is indispensable; and in every comprehensive Hebrew dictionary all the new facts that can be gained from any of them to illustrate Hebrew phonology, etymology, or *sematology* must be accurately and judiciously presented. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 343.

sematropé (sem'a-trōp), *n.* [*< Gr. σημα, a mark, sign, + τροπος, < τρέπειν, turn.*] *Milit.*, an adaptation of the heliotrope to the purpose of transmitting military signals in the day-time by means of the number and the grouping of the flashes.

semawet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sea-mew*.

semblable (sem'bla-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. semblable, < OF. (and F.) semblable (= Pr. sembiabile, sembiabile, sembrabile), like, resembling, < sembrer, be like, resemble: see semble, v.*] 1. *a.* Like; similar; resembling.

I woot wel that my lord can moore than I;
 What that he seith I holde it ferme and stable;
 I seye the same or elcs thyng *semblable*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 256.

And the same tyme, in *semblable* wise, there to be redde the Matres Commission of the Statute.

English Glasse (R. B. T. S.), p. 419.

It is a wonderful thing to see the *semblable* coherence of his men's spirits and his. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 72.

II. *n.* Likeness; resemblance; representation; that which is like or represents a certain thing.

His *semblable* is his mirror. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 121.
semblably (sem'blā-bli), *adv.* [*< ME. sembla-*
bly; < sembla- + -ly.] In a similar manner;
similarly.

After hya hoires *semblably* working,
Begynnyng after hym as men full myghty.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 539a.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
semblably furnish'd like the king himself.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 21.

semblably he intended for to winne the plains carth.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 88.

semblance (sem'blāns), *n.* [*< ME. semblance,*
semblance, < OF. semblance, F. semblance (= Pr.
semblans, semblans = Sp. semblanza = Pg. som-
lhaça = It. sombianza), < sembla- + -nt, appen-
seeming; see semblant.] 1. The state or fact
of being like or similar; likeness; similarity;
resemblance.

I thought nobody had been like me; but I see there was
some *semblance* betwixt this good Man and me.

Dunbar, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 293.

The Reins were clouth'd in whitest silk, to hold
Some *semblance* to the hand that they controlled.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, III. 67.

2. Likeness; image; exterior form.

And Morly n com to Vifyn, and transfigured hym to the
semblance of Iordan, and than soule hym to the kyng
And whan the kyng saugh Vifyn, he hym blisid, and
seld, "Mercy god! how may any man make oon man so
like another!"

Morly (E. E. T. S.), l. 70.

No more than wax shall be accounted evil
Wherein is stamp'd the *semblance* of a devil.

Shak., Lucerne, l. 1210.

3. Face; countenance; aspect.

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were.

Parfay.

4. Appearance; outward seeming; show.

His towe make a *semblance* as if hee were magnani-

mously exercising himself. *Milton*, Ilkonnakles, xviii.

If you could be alarmed into the *semblance* of modesty,
you would charn every body.

Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

semblant, *n.* See *semblant*.

semblant (sem'blānt), *a. and n.* [*I a. < ME. "sem-*
blant," "semblant" (only as a noun), < OF. (and
F.) semblant (= Pr. semblant, semblant = Sp. sem-
blante = Pg. semblante = It. sembrante), like,
similar, apparent, ppr. of sembla- + -nt, appen-
seeming; see sembla-. II. *n.* Early mod. E. *semblant*,
< ME. semblant, semblant, semblant, semblant,
semblant, semblant, < OF. semblant, "semblant,"
F. semblant (= Pr. semblant, semblant = Sp. sem-
blante = Pg. semblante = It. sembrante, sem-
blante), resemblance, appearance, aspect, coun-
tenance, < semblant, like, apparent; see I.] I.

a. 1. Like; resembling.

Comparing them together, see
How in their *semblant* Virtues they agree

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 274.

Thy Picture, like thy Fame,
Entire may last, that as their Eyes survey

The *semblant* Shade, Men yet unborn may say
Thus great, thus glorious look'd Britannia's Queen.

Prior, An Epistle, during the Queen's Plague.

2. Appearing; seeming, rather than real; spec-

ious.

Thou art not true, thou art not extant—only *semblant*.

Carlyle.

II. *n.* 1. Appearance; aspect; show; sem-

blance.

Mekely she lost her eyen falle,
And thilke *semblant* sat her well withalle

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1733.

It seems by his *semblant* he had leure to be setto
By the fervent fire to flame hym in fire cold.

York Plays, p. 257.

Be of fayre *semblant* and countenance,
For by fayre manerys men may theu a faunce.

Devereux (E. E. T. S.), p. 401.

Tho, heke returning to that worle Dame,
He showed *semblant* of exceeding mune

By speaking signes, as he them best could frame.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 1.

2. Face; countenance; aspect.

Sothill whanne thei dreedn, and howlden her *semblant*
in to erthe, thei seiden to hem, What seke ye the kynnyng
with dede men?

Wyclif, Luke xxi. 8.

With glad *semblant* and pure good cher

Devereux (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

All dreez then was his *semblant*

Leftell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, v. 19).

semblativet (sem'blā-tiv), *a.* [*< sembla- +*

-ative.] In simulation or likeness; like (to).

[Rare.]

And all is *semblatives* a woman's part.

Shak., T. N., l. 4. 81.

semblant, *n.* See *semblant*.

semblant (sem'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sembled*,
ppr. *sembling*. [*< ME. sembla- + -nt, appen-*
< OF. (and F.) sembla- + -nt, appen-
= Pr. sembla- + -nt, appen-
semejar = It. sembrare, sembrare, < L. simulare,
simulate, resemble; see simulate, and cf. dis-
semblo, ressemblo.] 1. To appear; seem.

Its *semblant* that he leaped is.

Old Eng. Metr. Hom. (ed. Small), p. 134.

2. In law, used impersonally (generally abbrevi-

ated *sem.* or *semb.*) as Old French, *semble*, it
appears, it seems, preceding a statement of
opinion, thus qualified, on a point of law (not
necessary to be decided in the case) which has
not been directly settled.—3. To dissemble.

He tell thee what, thou wilt even *semble* and cog with
thine own father.

A couple of false knaves together, a theefe and a broker.

Three Ladies of London (1684). (Nares.)

4. To make a likeness; practise the art of
imitation.

Let Europe, say'd, the column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *sembling* art may carry the fair effect,
And full achievement of thy great designs.

Prior, Ode to the Queen.

semblant (sem'bl), *a.* [*Irreg. < sembla- + -nt, appen-*
ult. < L. similis, like; see similar.] Like; simi-

lar. [Rare.]

A tyrant ville,
Of name and deed that bare the *semblant* stillo

Milton, tr. of Du Barrias's Judith, l.

semblant, *r. t. and i.* [*< ME. sembla- + -nt, appen-*
apheris from *semblant*: see *semblant*, v.] To

assemble; meet; gather together.

Than sawlth the *semblant* to gather,
& alle maner menstrelles makid was sone.

William of Patern (E. E. T. S.), l. 3311.

He *sembled* all his men full still.

Specimens of Early English (ed. Morris and Skeat), II. 129.

semblant, *n.* [*ME. sembla- + -nt, appen-*
semble; see assemble, n., assembly.] A gather-

ing; a meeting; an assembly.

Banans and bangles and bono-men also
I sang in that *semblant* as go sith heron her after.

Piers Plowman (A), Prolog., l. 67.

semot. An obsolete spelling of *seem*, *seem*.

semot (se-mōt), *a. and n.* [*F.*, pp. of *semer*,
L. seminare, sow; see *seminate*.] I. *a.* In her,

covered with small bearings
whose number is not fixed, and
which form a sort of pattern
over the surface: said of the
field or of any bearing. Where
the bearings are distributed equally,
and those which come next to the
edges of the *semot* are cut off,
it is held by some writers that the
bearing must be *semot*, and not *semot*
number (see *semot*). Also *semot*,
semot.

Heralds in blue velvet *semot* with
flours de lys.

Etym., Diary, Sept. 7, 1651.

II. *n.* In decorative art,
a powdering; a small, constantly
repeated figure; a decoration
of which the different
units do not touch one another, but are sepa-

rated by the background.

Semecarpus (sem-i-kar'pus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus

filius, 1781), so called from the use of the un-

ripe fruit in Ceylon in marking cotton cloths;
Irreg. < Gr. *semaion*, a mark or badge, + *semaion*,
fruit.] A genus of polytrichous trees, of the

order *Laurocarpaceae* and tribe *Laurocarpeae*. It is
characterized by simple flowers with five imbricated
petals, five stamens, a one-celled ovary with three styles, and
a single ovule pendulous from the apex. There are about
10 species, chiefly natives of the East Indies, especially in
Ceylon. They are trees with alternate coriaceous leaves,
and small flowers in terminal or lateral branched panicles,
followed by hard kidney-shaped nuts with a thick resinous
cellular pericarp, the source, in the leading species, of an
indefinite ink, and, after ripening, of a varnish and of a cor-

rosive application used by the Hindus for rheumatism.
See *marking nut*, and *Oriental cashew-nut* (under *cashew*-
nut).

semeia, *n.* Plural of *semeion*.

semeiography, *semeiologic*, etc. See *semeiog-*

raphy, etc.

semeion (se-mi'ōn), *n.*; pl. *semeia* (-i). [*< Gr.*

semaion, a mark, sign, token, < *sema*, a mark, sign,
token, etc.: see *semeitic*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*: (a)

The unit of time; a primary time, or mora. See
time. (b) One of the two divisions of a foot,

known as *thesis* and *arsis*, or an analogous
division of a measure or colon—for instance,

— — — — — 2. In

paleog., a mark, such as the coronis, asterisk,
diple, etc., used to indicate metrical and other
divisions.

semelant, *semelaunt*, *n.* Middle English
forms of *semblant*.

semele, *v.* A Middle English form of *semble*.

semele (sem'e-lē), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. *Σεμλη*.] 1.

In classical myth., the mother of Bacchus, by
Zeus (Jupiter).—2. In *conch.*, a genus of bi-

valves, regarded by some as typical of the fam-

ily *Semelidae*.

semeliche, *semely*, *a.* Middle English forms
of *seemly*.

Semelidæ (se-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Semele + -idæ.*] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus

Semele, generally united with the family *Sor-*

biculariidae.

semeline (sem'e-lin), *n.* [*< L. semen lini*, flax-

seed (from the form of the crystals): *semen*,
seed; *lini*, gen. of *linum*, flax.] A variety of

titanite found in volcanic rocks near the

Laacher See near the Eifel.

semeliness, *n.* A Middle English form of *seem-*

liness.

semelyhedet, *n.* A Middle English form of *seem-*

lihead.

semen (se'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *semen*, seed, <

serere, pp. *satus* (y se, sa), sow; see *sow*.] 1.

In bot., the seed of plants, or the matured ovule.

—2. A thick whitish fluid of a peculiar odor,
the combined product of the testes and acces-

sory generative glands, containing spermato-

zoon as its essential constituent.—*Semen contra*.

Same as *semence*.

semence (se'men-sin), *n.* [*F. semence*, <

NL. *semen cinis*: L. *semen*, seed; *cinis*, gen. of
cinis, a local name of *santonica*, l.] Same as

santonica, 2.

semen-multiplex (se'men-mul'ti-pleks), *n.* In

bot., same as *sporidesm*.

semese (se-mēs'), *a.* [*< L. semesus*, half-enten,

< *semi-*, half, + *esus*, pp. of *edere*, eat, = E. eat.]

Half-enten. [Rare.]

No; they're sons of gyps, and that kind of thing, who
feed on the *semese* fragments of the high table.

Farrar, Julian Home, vii.

semestre (se-mes'ter), *n.* [*< F. semestre* = G.

semester, < L. *semestris*, half-yearly, < *sex*, six
(see *six*), + *mensis*, a month; see *month*.] A

period or term of six months; specifically, one

of the half-year courses in German and many

other Continental universities, and hence in

some colleges in the United States; as, the

summer and winter *semesters*.

semestral (se-mes'trāl), *a.* [*< L. semestris*, half-

yearly, + *-al*.] Relating to a semester; half-

yearly; semiannual.

semi- (se-mi'). [*F. semi-* = Sp. *semi-*, <

L. *semi-* = Gr. *hemi-*, half, = Skt. *śamī*, half-way,
= AS. *sām*, half; see *hemi-* and *sam-*.] A pre-

fix of Latin origin, meaning 'half': much used

in English in the literal sense, and, more loose-

ly, to mean 'in part, partly, almost, largely, im-

perfectly, incompletely.' It may be used, like *half*,

with almost any adjective or noun. Only a few com-

pounds are given below (without etymology, if of recent

formation in English).

semiacid (se-mi-as'id), *n.* and *a.* Half-acid;

subacid.

semi-adherent (sem-i-ad-hōr'ent), *a.* In bot.,

having the lower half adherent, as a seed, stam-

en, etc.

semialexical (sem-i-alex'kal), *a.* In

bot., half-alexical; embracing half of the



semiaquatic (sem-i-ā-kwat'ik), *a.* In *zool.* and *bot.*, living close to water, and sometimes entering it, but not necessarily existing by it; as, the *semiaquatic* spiders, which run over the surface of water, or dive and conceal themselves beneath it; *semiaquatic* plants, which grow between tides, or in pools that periodically become dry, etc.

Semi-Arian (sem-i-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to Semi-Arianism.

II. *n.* In *eccles. hist.*, a member of a body of the Arians which arose in the fourth century. The Semi-Arians held the strict Arian doctrine that the Son was created by the will of the Father, but maintained that the Father and the Son are of similar and not of different substances. See *Arian*, *homoiousian*, and *homoousian*.

Semi-Arianism (sem-i-ā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< Semi-Arian + -ism.*] The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Arians.

Semi-articulate (sem-i-ār-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* Loose-jointed; half-invertebrate.

A most indescribable thin-bodied *semi-articulate* but altogether helpful kind of a factotum manservant.

Carlyle, in Froude, I. 256.

Semi-attached (sem-i-ā-tacht'), *a.* Partially attached or united; partially bound by affection, interest, or special preference of any kind.

We would have been *semi-attached*, as it were. We would have locked up that room in either heart where the skeleton was, and said nothing about it.

Thackeray, *Lovel the Widower*, ii.

Semi-Augustinianism (sem-i-ā-gus-tin'i-an-izm), *n.* A moderate form of Augustinianism, prevalent in the sixth century.

Semi-band (sem-i-band), *n.* In *entom.*, a band of color extending half-way around a part or half-way across a wing; as, *semi-bands* of black on the fore wings. Also *semifascia*. [Rare.]

Semibarbarian (sem-i-bār-bā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Half-savage; partially civilized.

II. *n.* One who is but partially civilized.

Semibarbaric (sem-i-bār-bar'ik), *a.* Half-barbarous; partly civilized: as, *semibarbaric* display.

Semibarbarism (sem-i-bār-bā-rizm), *n.* The state or quality of being semibarbarous or half-civilized.

Semibarbarous (sem-i-bār-bā-rus), *a.* [*< L. semibarbarus, < semi-, half, + barbarus, barbarous.*] Half-civilized.

Semibituminous (sem-i-bi-tū'mi-nus), *a.* Partly bituminous, as coal.

Semibreve (sem-i-brēv'), *n.* [Also *semibreve*; = *F. semi-brève* = *Sp. Pg. semibreve*, *< It. semibreve*, *< semi-, half, + breve*, a short note: see *semi-* and *breve*, *brief*.] In *music*, a whole note, or the space of time measured by it. See *note*, 13. —*Semibreve rest*. See *rest*, 8 (b).

Semibrief (sem-i-brēf'), *n.* Same as *semibreve*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Great red coals roll out on the hearth, sparkle a *semi-brief*, . . . and then dissolve into brown ashes.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, i. 17.

Semi-bull (sem-i-būl), *n.* *Eccles.*, a bull issued by a pope between the time of his election and that of his coronation. A semi-bull has an impression on only one side of the seal. After the consecration the name of the pope and the date are stamped on the reverse, thus constituting a double bull.

Semi-cadence (sem-i-kā'dens), *n.* In *music*, same as *imperfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).

Semicalcareous (sem-i-kāl-kā'rē-us), *a.* Partly chalky; imperfectly calcareous; approaching chalk in substance or appearance. Compare *cornuocalcareous*.

Semi-calcined (sem-i-kāl'sind), *a.* Half-calcined: as, *semi-calcined* iron.

Semi-canal (sem-i-kā-nal'), *n.* In *zool.*, a channeled sheath open at one side, so that it does not form a complete tube.

Semicartilaginous (sem-i-kār-ti-lāj'i-nus), *a.* Gristly; imperfectly cartilaginous.

Semicastrate (sem-i-kas'trāt), *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle.

Semicastration (sem-i-kas-trā'shon), *n.* Deprivation of one testicle.

For one [testicle] sufficeth unto generation, as hath been observed in *semicastration*, and oftentimes in carious ruptures.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 5.

Semicaudate (sem-i-kā'dāt), *a.* Having a small or rudimentary tail, as man. See *tailed*, *a.*

Semicell (sem-i-sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the two parts of a cell which is constricted in the middle, as in the *Desmidiaceae*.

Semi-centennial (sem-i-sen-ten'i-al), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Occurring at the end of, or celebrating the completion of, fifty years, or half a century: as, a *semi-centennial* celebration.

II. *n.* A semi-centennial celebration.

Semichoric (sem-i-kō'rik), *a.* Partaking somewhat of the character of a chorus, or noting an utterance half sung, half spoken.

Semichorus (sem-i-kō-rus), *n.* In *music*: (a) Either a small number of singers selected for lighter effects from all the parts of a large chorus, or a chorus made up of fewer than the full number of parts, as a male chorus or a female chorus: opposed to *full chorus*. Also called *small chorus*. (b) A movement intended to be performed by such a partial chorus.

Semichrome, *n.* Same as *semicrome*.

Semicircle (sem-i-sēr-kl), *n.* [= *Sp. semicírculo* = *Pg. semicirculo* = *It. semicircolo*, *< L. semicirculus*, a semicircle, as *adj. semicircular*, *< semi-, half, + circulus*, circle: see *circle*.] 1. The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between a diameter and the half of a circumference; also, the half of the circumference itself.—2. Any body or arrangement of objects in the form of a half-circle.

Looking back, there is Trieste on her hillside, . . . backed by the vast *semicircle* of the Julian Alps.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 97.

3. An instrument for measuring angles; a species of theodolite with only half a graduated circle; a graphometer.

Semicircled (sem-i-sēr-kld), *a.* [*< semicircle + -ed*.] Same as *semicircular*.

The firm fixture of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait in a *semicircled* farthingale.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iii. 3. 68.

Semicircular (sem-i-sēr'kü-lär), *a.* [= *F. semicirculaire* = *Sp. semicircular* = *Pg. semicircular* = *It. semicircolare*, *< L. semicirculus*, semicircle: see *semicircle*.] 1. Having the form of a half-circle.—2. Specifically, in *anat.*, noting the three canals of the internal ear, whatever their actual shape. They are usually horseshoe-shaped or oval, and sometimes quite irregular. See *canal*, and cuts under *Crocodylia*, *ear*, and *periotic*.

Semicircularly (sem-i-sēr'kü-lär-li), *adv.* In the form of a semicircle.

Semicirque (sem-i-sēr-ki), *n.* A semicircle; a semicircular hollow.

Upon a *semicirque* of turf-clad ground, The hidden nook discovered to our view

A mass of rock Wordsworth, *Excursion*, iii.

Semiclosure (sem-i-klō-zür), *n.* Half or partial closure.

Ferrier's experiments on monkeys . . . had the effect of "torsion of the lip and *semiclosure* of the nostril."

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 519.

Semicolon (sem-i-kō-lon), *n.* [= *F. Sp. semicolon* = *G. Sw. Dan. semikolon*; as *semi- + colon*.] In *gram.* and *punctuation*, the point (;). It is used to mark a division of a sentence somewhat more independent than that marked by a comma. (See *punctuation*.) In old books a mark like the semicolon was often used as a mark of abbreviation, being in fact another form of the abbreviative character *z*, *z* in *oz*, *viz.*, etc.: thus, "Senatus populusque Romanus"; and in Greek the semicolon mark (;) is the point of interrogation.

Caxton had the merit of introducing the Roman pointing as used in Italy; . . . the more elegant comma supplanted the long, uncouth *;*; the colon was a refinement; . . . but the semicolon was a Latin delicacy which the obtuse English typographer resisted.

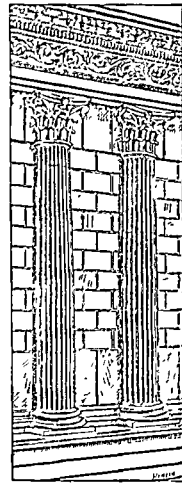
I. D'Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, I. 242.

Semicolon butterfly, the butterfly *Polygonia interroga-tionis*: so called from a silver mark on the under side of the lower wings which resembles a semicolon. [U. S.]

Semi-column (sem-i-kol-um), *n.* A half column; an engaged column of which one half protrudes from the wall.

Semi-columnar (sem-i-kō-lum'när), *a.* Like a half column; flat on one side and rounded on the other: applied in botany to a stem, leaf, or petiole.

Semi-complete (sem-i-kom-plēt'), *a.* In *entom.*, incomplete: applied by Linnaeus and the older entomologists to pupæ which have only rudiments of wings, but otherwise resemble the imago, as in the *Orthoptera*, *Hemiptera*, etc.—*Semi-complete metamorphosis*, metamorphosis in which the pupa is semi-complete. The terms *incomplete* and *subincomplete metamorphosis* are now used instead. See *hemimetaboly*.



Semi-columns (Roman).—Engaged columns of the Maison Carrée, Nîmes, France.

Semiconfluent (sem-i-kon'fjō-gnt), *a.* In *pa-thol.*, half-confluent: noting specifically certain cases of smallpox in which some of the pustules run together but most of them do not. See *confluent*, 4 (b).

Semiconjugate (sem-i-kon'jō-gāt), *a.* Conjugate and halved: thus, *semiconjugate* diameters are conjugate semi-diameters.

Semiconscious (sem-i-kon'shus), *a.* Imperfectly conscious; not fully conscious. *De Quincey*.

Semiconvergent (sem-i-kon-vēr'jēnt), *a.* Convergent as a series, while the series of moduli is not convergent: thus, $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots$ is a *semiconvergent* series.

Semicope (sem-i-kōp), *n.* [*< ME. semi-cope, semy-cope; < semi- + cope*.] An outer garment worn by some of the monastic clergy in the middle ages.

Of double worsted was his *semy-cope*, That roundede as a belle out of the presse.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 262.

Semicorneous (sem-i-kōr'nē-us), *a.* Partly horny; imperfectly corneous; intermediate between horn and ordinary skin or hair, as the horns of the giraffe and American antelope.

Semicoronate (sem-i-kor'ō-nāt), *a.* In *entom.*, having a semicoronet; half surrounded by a line of spines, bristles, or other projections.—*Semicoronate* prolegs, prolegs with a semicircle of crotchets or little hooks on the edge of the apical surface or sole.

Semicoronet (sem-i-kor'ō-net), *n.* In *entom.*, a line of spines, bristles, or other projections half surrounding a part, especially at the apex.

Semicostiferous (sem-i-kos-tif'e-rus), *a.* Half bearing a rib; having a costal demifacet—that is, sharing with another vertebra a costal articulation. Most vertebræ which bear ribs are *semicostiferous*.

Seventh cervical *semicostiferous*, without vertebral canal. *Coues*, *Monographs of N. A. Rodentia* (1877), p. 549.

Semicritical (sem-i-krit'i-kal), *a.* Related to a differential equation and its criticoids as a seminvariant is related to an algebraic equation and its invariants.

Semicroma (sem-i-krō'mi), *n.* A variant of *semicrome*.

Semicrome (sem-i-krōm), *n.* [*< It. semicroma, < semi-, half, + crōma, crōma.*] In *music*, a sixteenth-note. Some old writers apply the name to the eighth-note. Also *semicrome*, *semicroma*.

Semi-crochet, *n.* [Early mod. *E. semic crochet*; *< semi- + crochet*.] Same as *semicroma*.

Semicrustaceous (sem-i-krus-tā'shius), *a.* Half hard or crusty (and half membranous): said of the fore wings of hemipterous insects.

Semi-crystalline (sem-i-kris'tā-lin), *a.* Half or imperfectly crystallized.

Semicubical (sem-i-kū'bi-kal), *a.* Of the degree whose exponent is $\frac{3}{2}$: now used only in the expression *semicubical parabola*—that is, a parabola whose equation is $y = x^{\frac{3}{2}}$. See *parabola*, 2.

Semicubium, **Semicupium** (sem-i-kū'bi-um, -pi-um), *n.* [= *It. semicupio*, *< ML. semicupium*, *< L. semicupa*, a half tun, *< semi-, half, + cupa*, a tub, tun: see *cup*, *coop*.] A half bath, or a bath that covers only the legs and hips. [Rare.]

Semicylinder (sem-i-sil'in-dēr), *n.* Half a cylinder in longitudinal section.

Semicylindric (sem-i-sil'in'drik), *a.* Same as *semicylindrical*.

Semicylindrical (sem-i-sil'in'dri-kal), *a.* Shaped like or resembling a cylinder divided longitudinally; of semicircular section.—*Semicylindrical leaf*, in *bot.*, a leaf that is elongated, flat on one side, and round on the other.—*Semicylindrical vaulting*. See *cylindrical vaulting*, under *cylindrical*.

Semidefinite (sem-i-def'i-nit), *a.* Half definite.—*Semidefinite* some, some in the sense of an exclusion of all; some, but not all; some only.

Semidemisemiquaver (sem-i-dem-i-sem-i-kwā'vēr), *n.* In *musical notation*, same as *hemidemisemiquaver*.

Semidependent (sem-i-dē-pen'dēnt), *a.* Half dependent or depending.

Semidesert (sem-i-dez'ērt), *a.* Half-desert; mostly barren, with a sparse vegetation.

Semi-detached (sem-i-dē-tacht'), *a.* Partly separated: noting one of two houses joined together by a party-wall, but detached from other buildings: as, a *semi-detached* villa.

Semidiapason (sem-i-dī-a-pā'zon), *n.* In *medieval music*, a diminished octave.

Semidiapente (sem-i-dī-a-pen'tē), *n.* In *medieval music*, a diminished fifth.

semidiaphaneity (sem-i-dī'ā-fā-nō'ī-ti), *n.* Half-transparency; imperfect transparency.

The transparency or semi-diaphaneity of the superficial corpuscles of bigger bodies may have an interest in the production of their colours. *Boyle, On Colours.*

semidiaphanous (sem-i-dī'ā-fā-nus), *a.* Partly diaphanous; somewhat transparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a semidiaphanous grey. *Woodward, On Fossils.*

semidiatessaron (sem-i-dī'ā-tes'ā-ron), *n.* In medieval music, a diminished fourth.

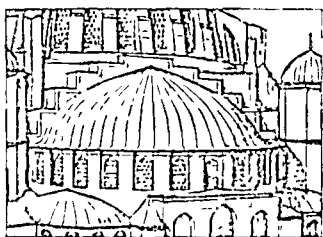
semiditast, *n.* In medieval music, the reduction of the time-value of notes by one half. See *diminution*, 3.

semi-ditone (sem-i-dī'tōn), *n.* In medieval music, a minor third.—*Diapason semi-ditone.* See *diapason*.

Semidiurna (sem'i-dī-ēr'nū), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < semi- + *diurna*, *q. v.*] In entom., a group of lepidopterous insects, corresponding to Latreille's *Crepuscularia*, and including the hawk-moths.

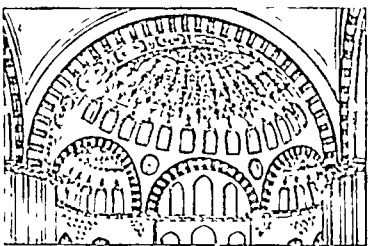
semidiurnal (sem'i-dī-ēr'nal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or accomplished in half a day (either twelve hours or six hours); continuing half a day.—2. In entom., partly diurnal; flying in twilight; crepuscular; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Semidiurna*.—*Semidiurnal arc*, in astron., the arc described by a heavenly body in half the time between its rising and setting.

semi-dome (sem'i-dōm), *n.* Half a dome, especially as formed by a vertical section; less



Semi-dome, exterior
Apse of Suleimanic Mosque, Constantinople. A. D. 1557

properly, any feature of form or construction more or less similar to half a dome. The term applies especially to such quadrantal vaults as those



Semi-dome, interior
Apse of Suleimanic Mosque, Constantinople. A. D. 1557

which cover in the apse of most Italian medieval churches, and of many French and German Romanesque churches. See also cut under *apse*.

One of the most beautiful features of French vaulting, almost entirely unknown in this country, is the great polygonal vault of the *semi-dome* of the chevet, which as an architectural object few will be disinclined to admit is, with its walls of painted glass and its light constructive roof, a far more beautiful thing than the plain *semi-dome* of the basilican apse, notwithstanding its mosaics.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 573.
There is an apse at each end of the building, . . . covered with a *semi-dome*.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 171

semi-double (sem-i-dub'l), *a. and n.* I. *a.* In bot., having the outermost stamens converted into petals, while the inner ones remain perfect: said of a flower.

II. *n.* A festival on which half the antiphon is repeated before and the whole antiphon after the psalm. See *double*.

semi-effigy (sem-i-ef'i-jī), *n.* A portrait or other representation of a figure seen at half length only, as in certain tombs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, monumental brasses, etc.

semi-elliptical (sem'i-ē-lip'ti-kal), *a.* Having the form of half an ellipse which is cut transversely; semioval.

semi-fable (sem-i-fā'bl), *n.* A mixture of truth and fable; a narrative partly fabulous and partly true. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

semi-faience (sem'i-fa-yōn's), *n.* In ceram., pottery having a transparent glaze instead of the opaque enamel of true faience.

semifascia (sem-i-fash'i-jī), *n.* In entom., same as *semi-band*.

semifibularis (sem-i-fib-ū-lā'ris), *n.; pl. semifibulares* (-rēz). In anat., same as *peroneus brevis*.

semi-figure (sem-i-fīg'ūr), *n.* A partial human figure in ornamental design, as a head and torso with or without arms, ending in scroll-work, leafage, or the like.

semiflex (sem'i-fleks'), *v. t.* To half-bend; place in a position midway between extension and complete flexion, as a limb or joint.

After the accident he could more than semi-flex the forearm. *Lancet, No. 3166, p. 242.*

semiflexion (sem-i-flek'shōn), *n.* The posture of a limb or joint half-way between extension and complete flexion.

semi-floret (sem-i-flō'ret), *n.* In bot., same as *semi-floscule*.

semi-floscular (sem-i-flos'kū-lūr), *a.* Same as *semi-flosculous*.

semi-floscule (sem-i-flos'kūl), *n.* In bot., a floret or floscule with a strap-shaped corolla, as in the *Compositæ*.

semi-flosculous, **semi-flosculose** (sem-i-flos'kū-lus, -lōs), *a.* [*semi-* + *L. flosculus*, a little flower.] In bot., having the corolla split, flattened out, and turned to one side, as in the ligular flowers of composites.

semi-fluid (sem-i-flō'id), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Fluid, but excessively viscous.

II. *n.* An excessively viscous fluid.

semifluidic (sem'i-flō'id'ik), *a.* Same as *semi-fluid*.

semi-formed (sem'i-fōrmd), *a.* Half-formed; imperfectly formed; as, a *semi-formed* crystal.

semi-frater (sem-i-frā'tēr), *n.* [ML., < *L. semi-*, half, + *frater*, brother:] In monasticism, a secular benefactor of a religious house who for his services is regarded as connected with its order or fraternity, and has a share in its intercessory prayers and masses.

semi-fused (sem'i-fūzd), *a.* Half-melted.

By grinding the *semi-fused* mass and treating it with water. *Ure, Dict., IV. 599.*

semigeometer (sem'i-jē-om'e-tēr), *n.* A moth or caterpillar of the section *Semigeometra*.

Semigeometra (sem'i-jē-om'e-trō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < *L. semi-*, half, + *NL. Geometra*, *q. v.*] In entom., a section of noctuid moths resembling the *Geometridæ* in general appearance.

semigeometrid (sem'i-jē-om'e-trīd), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Semigeometra*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Semigeometra*; a semigeometer; a semilooper.

semiglobose (sem-i-glob'ōs), *a.* Having the shape of half a sphere; applied especially to the eggs of certain insects.

semiglobularly (sem-i-glob'ū-lūr-lī), *adv.* So as to form a half-sphere; as, a surface *semiglobularly* expanded.

semi-god (sem'i-god), *n.* [Tr. *L. semidivus*, < *semi-*, half, + *deus*, god.] A demigod. [Rare.]

Vendor souls, set far within the shade,
That in Elys in bowers the blessed souls do keep.
That for their living good now *semi-gods* are made.
B. Jonson, Golden Age Restored.

semiheterocercal (sem-i-het'e-rō-sēr'kal), *a.* Partly heterocercal. *Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 371.*

semihoural (sem-i-hō'rāl), *a.* Half-hourly.

semi-independent (sem-i-in-dē-pen'dent), *a.* Not fully independent; half or partly dependent.

semi-infinite (sem-i-in'fī-nīt), *a.* Limited at one end and extending to infinity away from it.—*Semi-infinite quantity.* See *quantity*.

semi-ligneous (sem-i-līg'ū-nūs), *a.* Half or partially ligneous or woody: in botany noting a stem which is woody at the base and herbaceous at the top, as in common rue, sage, and thyme.

semi-liquid (sem-i-līk'wīd), *a.* Half-liquid; semi-fluid.

semi-liquidity (sem'i-lī-kwīd'ī-tī), *n.* The state of being semi-liquid; partial liquidity.

semilogical (sem-i-loj'ī-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to the expression of ordinary or idiomatic language in strict logical form.—*Semilogical fallacy.* See *fallacy*.

semilooper (sem-i-lō'pēr), *n.* A semigeometer.

semilor (sem'i-lōr), *n.* Same as *semilor*.

semiluculent (sem-i-lū'sent), *a.* Half-transparent.

'Twas Sleep slow journeying with head on pillow, . . .
His litter of smooth *semiluculent* mist
Diversely tinged with rose and anæsthest.

Keats, Endymion, iv.

semilunar (sem-i-lū'nār), *a. and n.* [*F. semilunaire* = Sp. *Pg. semilunar* = It. *semilunare*, < NL. **semilunaris*, < *L. semi-*, half, + *luna*, moon: see *lunar*.] I. *a.* Resembling a half-moon in form; half-moon shaped; loosely, in anat., bot., and zool., crescentic in shape; crescentiform; meniscoid; concavo-convex: noting several structures, without much regard for precision in the implied meaning.

The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge. *N. Greer.*

Semilunar aortic valves, the three pocket-like valves at the origin of the aorta. The free margin is strengthened by a fibrous band, and is thickened at a middle point called the *corpus Arantii*. The valves are attached by their convex borders to the arterial wall at its point of junction with the ventricle.—**Semilunar bone**, the second bone of the proximal row of the carpus, in man a small, irregularly cubic bone articulating with the radius, scaphoid, cuneiform, magnum, and unciniform. Also called *lunare, intermedium, and os lunare, semilunare, or lunatum*. See *semilunare*.—**Semilunar cartilage**. See *cartilage*, and cut under *knee-joint*.—**Semilunar cavity**, in anat., the sigmoid cavity at the lower end of the radius. See *sigmoid*.—**Semilunar fascia**, a strong, flat, aponeurotic band which passes downward and inward from the inner side of the lower part of the biceps tendon to blend with the deep fascia of the forearm. Also called *bicipital fascia* (which see, under *bicipital*). See cut under *median*.—**Semilunar fibrocartilage**. Same as *semilunar cartilage*.—**Semilunar fold of the eye**, the plica semilunaris or rudimentary third eyelid of man and many other mammals.

—**Semilunar fold of Douglas** (James Douglas, Scottish physician and anatomist (1675-1741)). (a) The lower concave border of the posterior layer of the sheath of the rectus muscle, lying about midway between the umbilicus and pubis. (b) Same as *rectovesical fold* (which see, under *rectovesical*).—**Semilunar folds of the peritoneum**, the recto-uterine folds. See cut under *peritoneum*.—**Semilunar fossa or depression**, in *crnith.*, one of a pair of large crescentic cavities on top of the skull, one over each orbit, lodging a supraorbital gland whose secretion is conducted into the nasal cavity. It is very commonly present in water-birds, as loons for example.—**Semilunar ganglion**. See *ganglion*.—**Semilunar lobes of the cerebellum**, the superior posterior and inferior posterior lobes.—**Semilunar membrane**, in *ornith.* See *membrane*.—**Semilunar notch**, in anat.: (a) The interclavicular notch. (b) The suprascapular notch.—**Semilunar pulmonary valve**, one of three pocket-like valves which guard the opening of the pulmonary artery into the right ventricle of the heart. They are very like the aortic valves of the same name (see above) = *Syn. Semilunar, Sigmoid*. In anatomy, formerly (as still sometimes) these words described the same crescentic figure, for the reason that a later form of the Greek letter sigma, Σ, was like a C. The two forms are distinguished in structures later named. Compare *sigmoid* (cavity of the ulna) with *sigmoid* (flexure of the rectum), under *sigmoid*, a.

II. *n.* The semilunar or lunar bone of the wrist. See *semilunare*.

semilunare (sem'i-lū-nā'rō), *n.; pl. semilunaria* (-ri-ā). [NL.; see *semilunar*.] The semilunar bone of the wrist; the second bone of the proximal row of carpals, between the scaphoid and the cuneiform: so called from its concavo-convex shape in the human wrist. More fully called *as semilunare*. Also *lunare* and *lunatum*. See *scapholunare*, and cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *hand*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, and *scapholunary*.

semilunary (sem-i-lū'nārī), *a.* [As *semilunar* + *-y*.] Same as *semilunar*. [Rare.]

The Saldania Bay is of a *semi-lunary* form.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa (ed. 1638), p. 12.

semilunate (sem-i-lū'nāt), *a.* [*< NL. *semiluna*, half-moon, + *-ate* (cf. *lunate*).] Same as *semilunar*.

semimalignant (sem'i-mā-līg'nant), *a.* Somewhat but not very malignant: said of tumors.

semimature (sem'i-mā-tūr'), *a.* [ME. *semimature*, < LL. *semimaturus*, half-ripe, < *semi-*, half, + *maturus*, ripe.] Half-ripe.

Semimature also me may hem glene,
And dales V in salt water hem lene.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

semimembranose (sem-i-mem'brā-nōs), *a.* Same as *semimembranous*.

semimembranosus (sem-i-mem-brā-nō'sus), *n.; pl. semimembranosi* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*); see *semimembranous*.] A long muscle of the back of the thigh, or postfemoral region, arising from the ischial tuberosity, and inserted chiefly into the back part of the inner tuberosity of the tibia: so called from its semimembranous character in man, retained in few other animals.

Its tendon forms one of the inner hamstrings and also expands to enter into the formation of the posterior ligament of the knee-joint. Its action flexes the leg upon the thigh. Also called *membranose* and *ischio-poplitealis*.

semimembranous (sem-i-mem'brā-nus), *a.* In anat., partly membranous; intersected by several broad, flat tendinous intervals, as the semimembranosus.

semi-menstrual (sem-i-men'strō-āl), *a.* [*L. semi-*, half, + *menstrualis*, monthly.] Half-monthly: specifically noting an inequality of the tide which goes through its changes every half-month.

semi-metal (sem-i-met'al), *n.* In *old chem.*, a metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, antimony, zinc, etc. The semi-metals were at first called "bastards" of the metals proper; thus, antimony was considered to be the bastard of lead, bismuth of tin, etc. The number, character, and relations of the semi-metals were quite differently given by the older chemists: Hoerhave classed various ores among them; Brandt (1735) made them six in number—namely, quicksilver, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, arsenic, and zinc. His putting cobalt (a malleable and ductile metal) among the semi-metals was due to the fact that the nature of this metal was only very imperfectly known at that time.

semi-metallic (sem'i-me-tal'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a semi-metal; imperfectly metallic in character.

semi-metamorphosis (sem-i-met-a-mōr'fō-sis), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *demi-metamorphosis*. See also *hemimetaboly*.

semiminim (sem'i-min-im), *n.* [*ML. semiminima*; as *semi-* + *minim*.] In *medieval musical notation*, same as *crotchet*, or, with a hook added to the sign, same as *quaver*, the former being called *major*, the latter *minor*.

semiminima (sem-i-min'i-mā), *n.* Same as *semiminim*.

semimonthly (sem-i-munth'li), *a.* Occurring twice in each month.

semi-mute (sem-i-mūt'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Noting a person who, owing to the loss of the sense of hearing, has lost also to a great extent the faculty of speech, or who, owing to congenital deafness, has never perfectly acquired that faculty. II. *n.* A person thus affected.

seminal (sem'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. seminal*, *Fr. seminal* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. seminal* = *It. seminale*, *L. seminalis*, relating to seed, *< semen (semin-)*, seed: see *semen*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to seed or semen or the elements of reproduction. —2. Containing the seed or elements of reproduction; germinal: as, *seminal principles*. The Spirit of God produced them [whales] then, and established, and conserves ever since, that *seminal* power which we call nature, to produce all creatures . . . in a perpetual succession. *Donne, Sermons*, xxix.

3. Rudimentary; original; primary. These are very imperfect rudiments of "Paradise Lost"; but it is pleasant to see great works in their *seminal* state, pregnant with latent possibilities of excellence. *Johnson, Milton*.

Seminal animalcule, a spermatozoon. — **Seminal capsule**. Same as *vesicula seminalis*. — **Seminal cartridge**, *seminal rope*, in cephalopods. See *spermatophore*. — **Seminal cyst**, a cyst of the testicle near the epididymis. — **Seminal fluid**, semen. — **Seminal leaf**. Same as *seed-leaf* or *cotyledon*. — **Seminal receptacle**. See *spermatheca*. — **Seminal vesicle**. Same as *vesicula seminalis*. II. *n.* A seed; a seminal or rudimentary element.

The *seminals* of other iniquities. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor.*, iii. 4.

seminality (sem-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [*< seminal* + *-ity*.] Seminal, germinal, or reproductive quality or principle.

There was a *seminality* and contracted Adam in the rib, which, by the information of a soul, was individuated into Eve. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vi. 1.

[For explanation of this extract, see *theory of incasement* (under *incasement*), and *epyrnist*.]

seminally (sem'i-nal-i), *adv.* As a seed, germ, or reproductive element; as regards germs or germination.

Presbyters can confer no more upon any of Bishop than is radically, *seminally*, and eminently in themselves. *Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 470. (*Davies*.)

It is the same God that we know and love, here and there; and with a knowledge and love that is of the same nature *seminally*. *Baxter, Divine Life*, l. 1.

seminar (sem-i-nār'), *n.* [*< G. seminar*, *< L. seminarium*, a seed-plot: see *seminary*.] Same as *seminary*, 5.

seminarian (sem-i-nā'ri-an), *n.* [*< seminary* + *-an*.] Same as *seminarist*.

seminarist (sem'i-nā-ris-t), *n.* [*< F. séminariste* = *Sp. Pg. It. seminarista* = *D. G. Sw. Dan. seminarist*; as *seminary* + *-ist*.] A member of a seminary; specifically, a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.

Seminarists now come from Rome to pervert souls. *Sheldon, Miracles* (1616), p. 170. (*Latham*.)

seminary (sem'i-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = *Pg. It. seminario*, *< L. seminarium*, of or pertaining to seed, *< semen (semin-)*, seed: see *semen*. II. *n.* *< ME. semynaire*, *< OF. seminaire*, *F. séminaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. seminario*, a seed-plot, a seminary, = *G. seminar*, a seminary, *< L. seminarium*, a seed-plot, nursery-garden, *NL. a*

school, seminary, neut. of *seminarius*, of or pertaining to seed: see I.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to seed or semen; seminal.

They [detractors] so comprehend those *seminarie* virtues to men unknown that those things which, in course of time or by growing degrees, Nature of itself can effect, they, by their art and skill in hastening the works of Nature, can contrive and compass in a moment. *Nashe, Pierce Penilesse*, p. 76.

Seminary vessels, both preparatory and ejaculatory. *J. Smith, On Old Age* (1666), p. 117.

2. Of or pertaining to a seminary (def. II., 3): said of a Roman Catholic priest.

In 1534, a law was enacted, enjoining all Jesuits, *seminary* priests, and other priests, whether ordained within or without the kingdom, to depart from it within forty days, on pain of being adjudged traitors. *Hallam, Hist. Eng.*, I. 153.

3. Of or pertaining to a seminary (def. II., 5): as, a *seminary* course.

II. *n.*; pl. *seminaries* (-riz). 1. A seed-plot; ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation; a nursery: now only in figurative use.

But in the *seminarie* moost thai roote With dounge and moode admixt unto thaire roote. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (L. E. T. S.), p. 79.

Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their *seminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickset. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

That precious traiment [art] is miserably abused which should be the fountain of skill, the root of virtue, the *seminary* of government, the foundation of all private and public good. *G. Harvey, Four Letters*.

Figuratively — 2. The original place or original stock whence anything is brought.

But the Ark prevaileth over the prevailling waters, a figure of the Church, the remnant of the Church, the remnant of the elder and *Seminarie* of the new world. *Purchar, Pilgrimage*, p. 40.

Whoever shall look into the *seminary* and beginnings of the monarchies of this world he shall find them founded on poverty. *Bacon, Speech for Naturalization* (Works, [ed. Spedding, X. 324]).

The council chamber at Edinburgh had been, during a quarter of a century, a *seminary* of all public and private vices. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

3. A place of education; any school, academy, college, or university in which persons (especially the young) are instructed in the several branches of learning which may qualify them for their future employments; specifically, a school for the education of men for the priesthood or ministry.

Certain other Schooles in the towne farre remote from this Colledge, which serueth for another *Seminary* to instruct their Nouices. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 68.

He [Cardinal Allen] procur'd a *Seminary* to be set up in Doway for the English. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 381.

I closed the course at our *Seminary* here just two weeks before you returned. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy*, p. 33.

4. A seminary priest; a Roman Catholic priest educated in a seminary, especially a foreign one; a seminarist.

Able Christians should rather turne Jesuites and *Seminarie*s than run into Convents and Frierles. *N. Ward, Simple Cowler*, p. 46.

A while ago, they made me, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a *seminary*. *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, II. 1.

Of a long time I have not only been supposed a Papist, but a *seminary*, a Jesuit, an emissary of Rome. *Penn, Speech*, March 22, 1378.

5. In some universities and institutions, a group of advanced students pursuing some branch by real research, the writing of theses, etc.; also, the course of study engaged in by such students; a seminary course: imitated from German use. Also *seminar*.

seminate (sem'i-nāt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *seminated*, ppr. *seminating*. [*< L. seminatus*, pp. of *seminare*, sow, engender, also beget, bring forth, produce, propagate, *< semen (semin-)*, seed: see *semen*. Cf. *disseminate*.] To sow; spread; propagate; inseminate; disseminate.

Thus all were doctors who first *seminated* learning in the world by special instinct and direction of God. *Waterhouse, Apology*, p. 19. (*Latham*.)

Sir Thomas More, and others who had intended to *seminate*, engender, and breed among the people and subjects of the King a most mischievous and seditious opinion. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, iv.

semination (sem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. sémination* = *It. seminazione*, *seminazione*, *< L. seminatio(n-)*, a sowing, propagation, *< seminare*, pp. *seminatus*, sow, propagate: see *seminate*.] 1. The act of sowing; the act of disseminating; insemination.

If the place you sow in be too cold for an autumnal *semination*. *Everlyn*.

2. Propagation; breeding.

Thus they enduring in lust and delyte The sprees of them gat that were gyauntes tyte, With the nature of themselves and *symynacion*, They wer brought forth by thaire ymaginacion. *M. S. Lansdowne 208, f. 2. (Halliwell.)*

3. In *bot.*, the natural dispersion of seeds; the process of seeding.

semine, *v. t.* [= *F. semer* = *It. seminare*, *< L. seminare*, sow, *< semen (semin-)*, seed: see *seminate*.] To sow; scatter.

Her garments blue, and *semined* with stars. *B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen*.

seminiferous (sem-i-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. semen (semin-)*, seed, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] 1. Seed-bearing; producing seed. — 2. Serving to carry semen; containing or conveying the seminal fluid. — **Seminiferous scale**, in *bot.*, a scale above the bract-scale in the *Coniferae*, upon which the ovules, and ultimately the seeds, are placed.

seminific (sem-i-nif'ik), *a.* [*< L. semen (semin-)*, seed (see *semen*), + *-ficus*, *< facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing semen; forming the seminal fluid.

seminifical (sem-i-nif'ik-āl), *a.* [*< seminific* + *-al*.] Same as *seminific*.

seminification (sem-i-nif-ikā'shon), *n.* [*< L. semen (semin-)*, seed, + *-ficatio(n-)*, *< facere*, make.] Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind*. [Rare.]

seminist (sem'i-nist), *n.* [*< L. semen (semin-)*, seed, + *-ist*.] In *biol.*, one who believes that the embryo is formed from admixture of male semen with the so-called seed of the female. The theory is an old one, and in its original form was crude; in its present exact form, it declares one of the most fundamental and comprehensive of biological facts, and has been minutely worked out in detail by embryologists. The use of the word *ovum* for seed would adapt the old theory to the most exacting of modern conceptions respecting the parts taken by the male and female elements of generation. A *seminist* is in no sense to be confounded with a *seminist* (which see). See also *nucleus*, *pronucleus*, *feminonucleus*, *maculonucleus*, *gamete*, *gamogonesis*, *generation*, *reproduction*, *egg*, *ovum*, *spermatozoon*, and *sex*.

Seminole (sem'i-nōl), *n.* and *a.* [*Ind. (Florida)*.] I. *n.* A member of a tribe of American Indians, allied to the Creeks, and formerly resident in Florida. They were defeated by United States troops in two wars, 1817-18 and 1835-42, and the greater part are now on reservations in the Indian Territory, though a small number still inhabit some parts of Florida.

II. *a.* Of or relating to the Seminoles.

semi-nude (sem-i-nūd'), *a.* [*< L. seminudus*, half-naked, *< semi-*, half, + *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] Half-naked.

seminulum (sē-min'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *seminula* (-lū). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. semen (semin-)*, seed: see *semen*.] A little seed; a spore.

seminvariant (sem-in-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [*< sem(i-) + invariant*.] A function of the coefficients of a binary quantic which remains unaltered but for a constant factor when $x + l$ is substituted for x , but not when $y + l$ is substituted for y . A seminvariant is the leading coefficient of a covariant. Otherwise called *peninvariant*.

seminvariantive (sem-in-vā'ri-an-tiv), *a.* [*< seminvariant* + *-ive*.] Having the character of a seminvariant.

seminymph (sem'i-nimf), *n.* The nymph or pupa of an insect which undergoes only semi-metamorphosis; a hemimetabolic nymph; a propupa.

semi-obscure (sem'i-qb-skūr'), *a.* In *entom.*, noting the wings of hymenopterous or other insects when they are deeply tinged with brownish gray, but semidiaphanous or semi-transparent.

semi-official (sem'i-qb-fish'al), *a.* Partly official; having some degree of official authority; made upon information from those who have official knowledge: as, a *semi-official* confirmation of a report; a *semi-official* organ.

semi-officially (sem'i-qb-fish'al-i), *adv.* With semi-official authority; as if from official sources or with official authority; in a semi-official manner: as, it is *semi-officially* announced; the statement is made *semi-officially*.

semiography, semeiography (sē-mi-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. σημειωγραφία*, a mark, a trace, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφω*, write.] The doctrine of signs in general; specifically, in *pathol.*, a description of the marks or symptoms of diseases.

semiologic, semeiologic (sē'mi-qb-loj'ik), *a.* [*< semiology* + *-ic*.] Same as *semiological*.

semiological, semeiological (sē'mi-qb-loj'ik-āl), *a.* [*< semiologic* + *-al*.] Relating to semiology, or the doctrine of signs; specifically, pertaining to the symptoms of diseases. Also *semiologic, semeiologic*.

semiology, semeiology (sē'mi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Formerly *improp. semiology*; *< Gr. σημειολογία*, a mark,

sign, + *λογία*, *lóyia*, say, speak: see *-ology*.]
1. The logical theory of signs, of the conditions of their fulfilling their functions, of their chief kinds, etc.—2†. The use of gestures to express thought.

These ways of signifying our thoughts by gestures, called by the learned Bishop Wilkins *semiology*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, Pref.

3. The sum of scientific knowledge concerning morbid symptoms and their pathological significance; symptomatology; semiotics.

Semiology infers, from the widening of one pupil, which of internal double organs is most diseased. *Mind*, IX. 97.

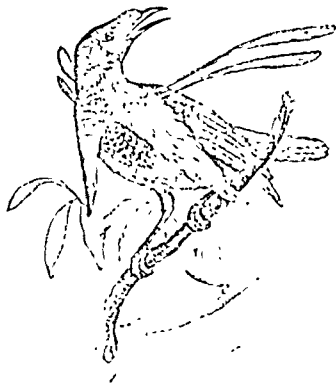
semi-opacoust (sem-i-ō-pā'kus), *a.* Semi-opaque.

Semio bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies.
Boyle.

semi-opal (sem-i-ō'pal), *n.* A variety of opal not possessing opalescence.

semi-opaque (sem-i-ō-pāk'), *a.* Half-transparent; half-opaque.

Semioptera (sē-mi-ōp'tē-rā), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1859), < Gr. *σημῖον*, a mark, standard, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of *Parasitica*, char-



Wallace's Semioptera

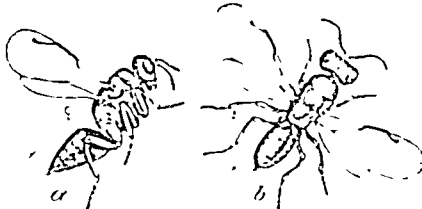
acterized by the two long white plumes which project from each wing of the male, and by the extension of a burnished green pectoral shield into long lateral tufts; the standard wings. The only species known is *S. wallacii*, 11½ inches long, inhabiting the islands of Batchian and Jilolo.

semi-orbicular (sem-i-or-bik'u-lār), *a.* 1. Having the shape of a half-orb or -sphere.—2. In *entom.*, bounded approximately by half a circle and its diameter.

semi-ordinate (sem-i-ōr'di-nāt), *n.* In *conic sections*, half a chord bisected by the transverse diameter of a conic.

semiosseous (sem-i-ōs'ē-us), *a.* Partly bony; somewhat or incompletely ossified.

Semiotellus (sē-mi-ō-tel'us), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), dim. of *Semiotus*, a generic name, < Gr. *σημῖον*, noted, < *σημαίνω*, a mark: see *semion*.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites of



Semiotellus (Chalcididae)
a female, from side, b male, from above. Hair lines (bold) are natural sizes.

the family *Chalcididae* and subfamily *Pteromalinae*, of few species, but wide distribution. *S. chalcidiphagus* is a notably beneficial insect, as it is a common parasite of the destructive joint-worm of the United States (*Isonnia borderi*). See *joint worm* and *Isonnia*.

semiotic, semeliotic (sē-mi-ō'tik), *a.* [(Gr. *σημῖον*, fitted for marking, portending, < *σημαίνω*, mark, interpret as a portent, < *σημαίνω*, a mark, sign: see *semion*.] Relating to signs; specifically, relating to the symptoms of diseases; symptomatic.

semiotics, semelotics (sē-mi-ō'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *semiotic, semeliotic* (see *-ics*).] 1. The doctrine or science of signs; the language of signs.

—2. Specifically, that branch of pathology which is concerned with the significance of all symptoms in the human body, whether healthy or diseased; symptomatology; semiology.

semioval (sem-i-ō'val), *a.* In *zool.*, having the form of half an oval; semi-elliptical.

semiovate (sem-i-ō'vāt), *a.* In *zool.*, having the form of half an ovate surface or plane.

semioviparous (sem-i-ō-vip'a-rus), *a.* Imperfectly viviparous, as an implantational mammal: noting the marsupials and monotremes (the latter, however, have been ascertained to be oviparous).

semiovoid (sem-i-ō'void), *a.* In *zool.*, having the form of half an ovoid solid.

semipalmate (sem-i-pal'māt), *a.* Half-webbed, as the toes of a bird; having partly webbed or imperfectly palmate feet, as a bird: applied to many species whose toes are webbed at the base only, or not more than half-way to their ends. Compare cuts under *bi-colligate* and *palmate*.

semipalmated (sem-i-pal'mā-ted), *a.* Semipalmate: mostly used of the birds themselves: as, the *semipalmated* plover, snipe, sandpiper, etc. See cut under *Ereunetes*.

semipalmation (sem-i-pal'mā'shon), *n.* Half-webbing of the toes, as a bird's; the state of being semipalmated.

Such basal webbing of the toes is called *semipalmation*. It occurs in many birds of prey, in most gallinaceous birds, etc.; the term is mostly restricted, in descriptive ornithology, to those wading birds, or gradatores, in which it occurs.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 131.

semi-parabola (sem-i-pa-rab'ō-lā), *n.* In *math.*, a curve of such a nature that the powers of its ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of its abscissas.

semipause (sem-i-pāz), *n.* In *medieval musical notation*, a semibreve rest. See *rest*, 8 (b).

semipectinate (sem-i-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* Same as *dim-pectinate*.

semiped (sem-i-ped), *n.* [(L. *semipes* (-ped-), a half-foot, < *semi*, half, + *pes* (-ped-) = L. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a half-foot.

semipedal (sem-i-ped'al), *a.* [(*semiped* + *-al*).] In *pros.*, pertaining to or constituting a half-foot.

Semi-Pelagian (sem-i-pē-lā'jān), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Half-Pelagian; pertaining to the Semi-Pelagians or their tenets.

II. *n.* One who holds to the system of Semi-Pelagianism.

Semi-Pelagianism (sem-i-pē-lā'jān-iz-m), *n.* The compromise between Augustinianism and Pelagianism attempted in the fifth century by Cassian in southern France, who maintained that man is morally sick, in opposition to Augustine, who asserted that he is morally dead, and to Pelagius, who held that he is morally well. The Semi-Pelagians believe that the free will of man co-operates with divine grace in the attainment of salvation, and that God determines to save those who he sees will of themselves seek salvation. Semi-Pelagianism therefore denies unconditional election, and substitutes a doctrine of predestination conditioned upon man's exercise of his free will to choose the good.

semipellucid (sem-i-pē-lū'sid), *a.* Partially pellucid; imperfectly transparent: as, a *semipellucid* gem.

semipenniform (sem-i-pen'i-fōrm), *a.* Half penniform; penniform on one side only; in *anat.*, specifically, noting a muscle whose fleshy fibers converge on one side of a tendon, like the web on one side of the shaft of a feather.

semiperfect (sem-i-pēr'fekt), *a.* In *entom.*, nearly perfect; deficient in some parts: as, *semiperfect* limbs; a *semiperfect* neurulation.

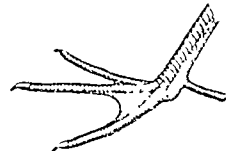
Semiphyllidia (sem-i-fil'id-i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Semiphyllidiana*.] Same as *Semiphyllidiana*.

Semiphyllidiacea (sem-i-fil'id-i-ā-sē-jā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiphyllidia* (ana) + *-acea*.] Same as *Semiphyllidiana*.

semiphyllidian (sem-i-fil'id-i-ān), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Semiphyllidiana*.

II. *n.* A semiphyllidian or monopleurobranchiate gastropod.

Semiphyllidiana (sem-i-fil'id-i-ā-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *semi*, half, + Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In Lamarck's classification, a family of gastropods having the gills in a row on the right side of



Semipalmate Foot of Willet (*Symptopus semipalmatus*).

the body, containing the genera *Pleurobranchus* and *Umbrella*.

Semiphyllidiæ (sem-i-fil'id-i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiphyllidia* (ana) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Semiphyllidiana*. More correctly *Semiphyllidiidae*.

semipiscine (sem-i-pis'in), *a.* Half fish-like: as, the *semipiscine* form of Oannes or Dagon. See cut under *Dagon*.

Semiplantigrada (sem-i-plan-tig'rā-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *semiplantigradus*: see *semiplantigrade*.] A division of *Carnivora*, including those carnivores which are semiplantigrade. It corresponds to the family *Mustelidae*.

semiplantigrade (sem-i-plan'ti-grād), *a.* [(L. *semiplantigradus*, < L. *semi*, half, + NL. *plantigradus*: see *plantigrade*.] Incompletely plantigrade; partly digitigrade; subplantigrade; of or pertaining to the *Semiplantigrada*.

semiplastic (sem-i-plas'tik), *a.* Imperfectly plastic; in a state between full plasticity and rigidity.

These impurities had been gathered while the glass was in a *semi-plastic* condition. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 184.

The falling body (meteoric iron) was partly *semiplastic*. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 236.

Semiplotina (sem-i-plō-ti'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiplotus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the sixth group or subfamily of cyprinoids, typified by the genus *Semiplotus*. They have the air-bladder developed into an anterior and posterior section; the pharyngeal teeth in a single, double, or triple series (the outer never containing more than seven teeth); the anal fin short or of moderate length, with from eight to eleven branched rays not extending forward to below the dorsal fin; the lateral line, if complete, running in or nearly in the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin elongate, with numerous branched rays and one osseous ray. They are found in Asiatic streams.

Semiplotinæ (sem-i-plō-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiplotus* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Semiplotina*.

Semiplotus (sem-i-plō'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *semi*, half, + Gr. *πλωτός*, sailing, floating: see *Plotus*.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Semiplotina*. The sundarree, *S. macleclandi*, of Assam, is a species.

semipluma (sem-i-plū-mā), *n.*; *pl.* *semiplumæ* (-mē). [NL.: see *semiplume*.] In *ornith.*, a semiplume. See *feather*.

semiplumaceous (sem-i-plū-mā'shi-us), *a.* In *ornith.*, having or partaking of the character of a semiplume; noting a feather of partly pennaceous and partly plumaceous structure.

semiplume (sem-i-plū-m), *n.* [(NL. *semipluma*, < L. *semi*, half, + *pluma*, a small soft feather: see *plume*.] In *ornith.*, a feather of partly downy structure, possessing a pennaceous stem and a plumaceous web. See *feather*.

semipupa (sem-i-pū-pā), *n.*; *pl.* *semipupæ* (-pē). [NL., < L. *semi*, half, + NL. *pupa*, pupa.] In *entom.*, same as *pseudopupa* or *propupa*.

semipupal (sem-i-pū-pal), *a.* [(*semipupa* + *-al*).] Of the character of a semipupa; seminymphal.

semiquadrant (sem-i-kwōd'rāt), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other 45 degrees, or half a quadrant.

semiquartile (sem-i-kwā'til), *n.* Same as *semiquadrant*.

semiquaver (sem-i-kwā-vēr), *n.* 1. In *musical notation*, same as *sixteenth-note*.—2. Figuratively, something of very short duration; a very short space of time.

Till then, earth's *semiquaver*, mirth, farewell. *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 15.

Semiquaver rest. Same as *sixteenth-note rest*. See *rest*, 8 (b).

semiquaver (sem-i-kwā-vēr), *v. t.* [(*semiquaver*, *n.*).] To play or sing in, or as in, semiquavers.

With wire and catgut he concludes the day, Quav'ring and *semiquav'ring* cate away. *Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 127.

Semi-Quietism (sem-i-kwi'et-iz-m), *n.* The doctrine of the Semi-Quietists.

Semi-Quietist (sem-i-kwi'et-ist), *n.* One of a sect of mystics which maintains with the Quietists that the most perfect state of the soul is passive contemplation, but holds that this state is incompatible with external sinful or sensual action.

semiquintile (sem-i-kwin'til), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other half of the quintile, or 36 degrees.

semirecondite (sem-i-rē-kon'dit), *a.* Half-hidden or half-concealed; specifically, in *zool.*, noting the head of an insect half-concealed within the shield of the thorax.

semireflex (sem-i-rē'fleks), *a.* Involuntarily or irrespectively performed, yet not altogether beyond the influence of the will.

semi-regular (sem-i-reg'ū-lār), *a.* [*< NL. semi-regularis* (Kepler); as *semi-* + *regular-*.] Pertaining to or containing a quadrilateral which has four equal sides, but only pairs of equal angles. A *semi-regular solid* is one whose faces are all alike and semi-regular, which has dissimilar solid angles, distinct in the number of their lines, but not more than two kinds of them, lying on the surfaces of not more than two concentric spheres, and of each class of angles there are the same number as in a regular solid. Of semi-regular solids, so defined, there are but two—the rhombic dodecahedron and the triacontahedron; but modern writers often intend by the semi-regular solids the Archimedean bodies.

semi-retractile (sem-i-rē-trak'til), *a.* Retractable to some extent, as the claws of various carnivores, but incapable of being completely sheathed like a cat's. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 440.

semirhomb (sem-i-romb), *n.* One half of the pectinated rhomb or hydrospire of a cystic erinoid, each half being a separate piece. See *hydrospire*.

semi-ring (sem-i-ring), *n.* In *zool.*, a tracheal or bronchial half-ring. See *tracheal rings* (under *ring*), and cut under *pessulus*.

semis (sē'mis), *n.* [*L.*, *< semi-*, half, + *as*, as: see *as*.] A bronze coin of the ancient Roman republic, half the value of the *as*. The obverse type is a head of Jupiter, the reverse type the prow of a vessel, and the mark of value *S*.

semisagittate (sem-i-saj'i-tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, shaped like the longitudinal half of a barbed arrow-head, or like the barbed end of a fish-hook; acuminate, rectilinear on one side, and spreading to a sharp projection on the other: noting color-marks, especially on the wings of *Lepidoptera*.

semi-savage (sem-i-sav'āj), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Semibarbarian; half-civilized.

II. *n.* A half-civilized person; a semibarbarian.

Semi-Saxon (sem-i-sak'sn), *a.* and *n.* Early Middle English: an inexact term applied to Middle English in its first stage, the period from about 1150 to about 1250, when the Saxon inflections had not wholly fallen away.

semisection (sem-i-sek'shən), *n.* Same as *hemisection*.

Homén also, after *semisection* of the cervical region in dogs, found distinct degenerating fibres in the opposite lateral tract. *Lancet*, No. 3424, p. 720.

semiseptate (sem-i-sep'tāt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zool.*, half-partitioned; having a dissepiment which does not project into the cavity to which it belongs sufficiently to separate it into two entire cells.

semisextile (sem-i-seks'til), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other the half of a sextile, or 30 degrees.

semi-smile (sem-i-smil), *n.* A faint smile; a suppressed or forced smile. [Rare.]

Mr. Beaumont put on a doleful and doubtful *semi-smile* of welcome. *Bulwer*, *Night and Morning*, iv. 3.

semisolid (sem-i-sol'id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A surface composed of facets, like a geometrical solid, but not closing so as to inclose space.

II. *a.* Half-solid.

semisospire (sem-i-sō-spīr), *n.* [*< ML. semispirium*, *q. v.*] In *medieval musical notation*, same as *eighth-note rest*. Also *semispirium*.

semi-sound (sem-i-sound), *n.* [*< ME. semisoun*; as *semi-* + *sound*.] A half-sound; a low or broken tone. [Rare.]

Softe he cougheth with a *semy soun*.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 511.

semispatha (sem-i-spā'tā), *n.* [*ML.*, also *semispathium*, *LL. semispatha*, *< L. semi-*, half, + *spatha*, a broad two-edged sword: see *spathe*.] A Frankish dagger about 2 feet long, having a single edge, and several grooves in the back of the blade. See *sax*, l.

semi-spherical (sem-i-sfer'i-kāl), *a.* Having the figure of a half-sphere; hemispherical.

semispinalis (sem-i-spi-nāl'is), *n.*; pl. *semispinales* (-lēz). [*NL. (sc. musculus)*.] A deep muscular layer of the back, in the vertebral groove beneath the complexus, splenius, spinalis dorsi, and longissimus. It consists of oblique fascicles extending across several vertebrae, from the transverse and articular processes to the spinous processes. The series extend in man from the lower part of the thoracic to the upper part of the cervical region, and those of the back and neck respectively are sometimes distinguished as *semispinalis dorsi* and *semispinalis colli*. — *Semispinalis capitis*. Same as *complexus*.²

semisquare (sem-i-skwār), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when they are 45 degrees distant from each other.

semi-steel (sem-i-stēl), *n.* Puddled steel. [U.S.] **semisubstitution** (sem-i-sub-sti-tū'shən), *n.* A linear transformation of two variables in which one of them remains unaltered.

semisupernatural (sem-i-sū-pēr-nat'ū-rāl), *a.* Half-divine and half-human: used of the classic demigods or heroes.

The Greeks . . . were surrounded with a world of *semi-supernatural* beings.

R. S. Perrin, *Religion of Philosophy*, p. 412.

semisupinated (sem-i-sū'pi-nā-ted), *a.* Placed in a position between supination and pronation, as the hand.

When the hand is *semisupinated*, i. e. with the radius and ulna parallel.

Duch's *Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 534.

semisuspirium (sem'ī-su-spī'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *semisuspiria* (-i). [*ML.*, *< L. semi-*, half, + *spirium*, a breathing, *< suspirare*, breathe: see *suspire*.] Same as *semisospire*.

semita (sem'i-tā), *n.*; pl. *semite* (-tē). [*NL.*, *< L. semita*, a narrow way, a path. In echinoderms, a fasciole; a sort of lesser ambulacrum (having, however, nothing to do with the ambulacral organs proper), consisting of a band of minute close-set tubercles which bear ciliated clubbed spines. Semites are characteristic of the spatangoid sea-urchins. See also cut under *Spatangoida*.

semital (sem'i-tal), *a.* [*< NL. semita* + *-al*. Cf. *L. semitalis*, of or belonging to a path.] Of or pertaining to a semita: as, a *semital* spine; a *semital* tubercle. — **Semital spine**, the peculiar clavate ciliated spine borne upon a semital tubercle.

semi-tangent (sem-i-tan'jent), *n.* In *math.*, the tangent of half an arc.

semitary, *n.* An obsolete form of *simitar*.

Here, disarm me, take my *semitary*.

B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, v. 2.

semitaur (sem'i-tār), *n.* [Formerly *semitaure*, *semitaure*; *< L. semi-*, half, + *taurus*, a bull.] A fabulous animal, half bull and half man. Semitaur are among the commonest representations in Hindu religious art. The ordinary form is figured under *Durga*, which goddess is usually depicted spearing or cutting off the human head of a semitaure. Also *semitaure*.

He sees Chimeras, Gorgons, Mino-Taures, Medusas, Haggs, Alectos, *Semi-Taures*. *Sylvester*, tr. of *Bethulia's Rescue*, vi.

Some *semitaures*, and some more halfe a beare, Other halfe swine deepe wallowing in the miers. *Breton*, *Pilgrimage to Paradise*, p. 8. (Davies.)

Semite (sem'it), *n.* and *a.* [*< NL. *Semites*, *< LL. Sem*, *< Gr. Σημ*, Shēm.] I. *n.* A descendant or supposed descendant of Shēm, son of Noah.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to Shēm or his descendants.

Also *Shemite*.

semitendinose (sem-i-ten'di-nōs), *a.* Same as *semitendinous*.

semitendinous (sem-i-ten-di-nō'sus), *n.*; pl. *semitendinosi* (-si). [*NL. (sc. musculus)*: see *semitendinosus*.] A fusiform muscle with a remarkably long tendon, on the back of the thigh, at the inner side of the biceps femoris, arising from the tuberosity of the ischium in common with the biceps, and inserted at the inner anterior side of the shaft of the tibia beneath the insertion of the sartorius. This muscle flexes the leg, and its tendon forms one of the inner hamstrings. Also called *tendinosus* and *ischioepitibialis*.

semitendinous (sem-i-ten'di-nus), *a.* Tendinous for half its length or thereabouts, as a muscle; having a tendon about as long as its fleshy part, as the semitendinosus.

semiterete (sem'i-tē-rēt'), *a.* Half-round; semicylindric, like a cheese-scoop.

semitertian (sem-i-tēr'shan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Partly tertian and partly quotidian: applied to intermittent fevers.

II. *n.* A semitertian fever.

semite ssural (sem-i-tes'e-rāl), *a.* Exhibiting the hemihedrism characteristic of forms of the tesseral or isometric system.

Semite ssural forms [of crystals]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 355.

Semitic (sē-mit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Sémitique* = *Sp. Semítico* = *Pg. It. Semitico* (cf. *G. Semitisch* = *Dan. Sv. Semitisk*), *< NL. *Semitiens*, *< Semita*, Semite: see *Semite*.] I. *a.* Relating to the Semites, or the descendants of Shēm; pertaining to the Hebrew race or any of those kin-

dred to it, as the Arabians and the Assyrians. Also *Shemitic*, *Shemitish*.

The term [*Semitic*] . . . was not in general use until the first quarter of this century, having been used in Germany, as it is alleged, by Schlozer in 1781. . . . It could not, however, have been general, since Eichhorn claims to have introduced it in place of Oriental in 1794. . . . It may not improperly be said that the term *Semitic* is authoritative. J. S. Blackwell, in *Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, 1881, p. 28.

Semitic languages, an important family of languages distinguished by trilateral verbal roots and vowel-inflection. It comprises two principal branches, the northern and the southern. To the northern branch belong the Assyrian, Aramean (including Syrian), and Palestinian (including Hebrew and Phœnician); to the southern belong the Arabic (including Sabean) and its derived subbranch, the Ethiopic.

II. *n.* The Semitic languages collectively.

Semitisation, Semitise. See *Semitization, Semitize*.

Semitism (sem'i-tizm), *n.* [*< Semite* + *-ism*.] 1. A Semitic word or idiom.

So extensively had Semitic influences penetrated Egypt that the Egyptian language, during the period of the nineteenth dynasty, is said by Brugsch to be as full of *Semitisms* as German is of Gallicisms.

Huxley, *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 498.

2. Semitic ways, life, thought, etc.; especially, the religious doctrines and principles or practices of the Jewish people.

Also *Shemitism*.

Semitist (sem'i-tist), *n.* [*< Semite* + *-ist*.] A Semitic scholar; one versed in Semitic language, literature, etc.

Possibly, like some other *Semitists*, Prof. Driver may not regard the results of Assyriology with pre-eminent favour. *The Academy*, July 26, 1890, p. 66.

Semitization (sem'i-ti-zā'shən), *n.* [*< Semitize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering Semitic in character, language, or other attribute. Also spelled *Semitisation*.

The partial *Semitization* of the southern districts of Abyssinia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 656.

Semitize (sem'i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Semitized*, ppr. *Semitizing*. [*< Semite* + *-ize*.] 1. To render Semitic in character, language, or religion.

That they [the Philistines] were a Semitic or at least a thoroughly *Semitized* people can now hardly be made a matter of dispute. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 766.

2. To convert to the Hebrew religion.

Also spelled *Semitise*.

semitone (sem'i-tōn), *n.* [= *F. semiton* = *Sp. semitono*; *< LL. semitonum*, a half-tone, *< L. semi-*, half, + *tonus*, tone.] In *music*, an interval approximately equal to half of a tone; a minor second; a half-step. The typical semitone is that between the seventh and the eighth tone of the major scale; this is called *diatonic*, and its ratio is 15:16. That between any tone and its flat or its sharp is called *chromatic*; its ratio is either 24:25 or 128:135—the former being called the *less*, and the latter the *greater*. The semitone resulting from a doubly diminished third is called *enharmonic*. The semitone produced by equal temperament is called *tempered* or *mean*; its ratio is 1:2^{1/12}. The semitone is not the same as the ancient hemitone (sometimes called the *Pythagorean semitone*), which was the remnant left from a perfect fourth after subtracting two tones. See *limma*, l. Rarely called *demitone*.

semitonic (sem-i-ton'ik), *a.* [*< semitone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.

semi-transparency (sem'i-trāns-par'en-si), *n.* Imperfect transparency; partial opaqueness.

semi-transparent (sem'i-trāns-par'ent), *a.* Half-transparent or imperfectly transparent. — **Semi-transparent china**, a name given to a fine pottery made at Stoke-upon-Trent in the early years of the factory which afterward produced the famous Spode porcelain.

semi-tropical (sem-i-trop'i-kāl), *a.* Belonging in part to the tropics and in part to more temperate regions; characteristic of regions bordering on the tropics; subtropical: as, *semi-tropical* vegetation; a *semi-tropical* climate.

semitubular (sem-i-tū'bū-lār), *a.* Like the half of a tube divided longitudinally; elongate, with parallel margins, one surface being strongly convex and the other strongly concave.

semitychonic (sem'i-ti-kon'ik), *a.* Approximating to the astronomical system of Tycho Brahe. The *semitychonic system* supposes the earth to revolve on its axis daily, but the sun to revolve around the earth, and the other primary planets to revolve around the sun.

semi-uncial (sem-i-un'gial), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In *paleography*, intermediate between uncial and minuscule: noting a method of writing Latin and Greek characters found in the sixth or seventh and succeeding centuries.

Where contracting is the main business, it is not well to write, as the fashion now is, uncial or *semiuncial* letters, to look like pig's ribs.

Roger North, *Lord Guilford*, i. 20. (Davies.)

Scholia, in two or more fine *semiuncial* hands, are frequent through the entire book. *Classical Rev.*, III. 18.

II. *n.* One of the characters exhibiting the transition from uncial to minuscule writing.

It [Irish script] is usually called the Irish uncial or semi-uncial, but its connection with the normal uncial script has never been explained.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, v. II. 173.

semivitreous (sem-i-vit'ré-us), *a.* Partially vitreous; having more or less of a vitreous structure: a term used in describing the structure of various minerals, constituents of rocks, especially of volcanic rocks. See *vitreous*.

Finely vesicular rhyolitic rock with compact semivitreous green-grey base. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 74.

semi-vitrification (sem-i-vit'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The process of partly vitrifying anything, or the state of being partly vitrified.—2. A substance or mass in the state of being semi-vitrified, or partially converted into glass.

semi-vitrified (sem-i-vit'ri-fid), *a.* Half-vitrified, or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

semiviver, *a.* [ME. *semiriv*, < OF. **semiriv* = It. *semirivo*, < L. *semirivus*, half-alive, half-dead, < *semi*, half, + *vivus*, alive, living; see *virid*.] Half-alive; half-dead.

He my ste neither steppe ne stonde ne sterc fote ne handes, Ne helpe hym-self sothly for *semiriv* he semel.

Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 55.

semivocal (sem-i-vō'kyl), *a.* [L. *semivocalis*, half-sounding, half-vocal, as a noun a semi-vowel, < *semi*, half, + *vocalis*, vocal; see *vocal*, *vowel*.] Of or pertaining to a semi-vowel; half-vowel; imperfectly sounding.

semivowel (sem-i-vou'el), *n.* [F. *semivowelle* = It. *semivocale*, < L. *semivocalis*, se. *litera* (translating Gr. *ἡμισυφωνία*, se. *ἡμισυφωνία*), semi-vowel; see *semivocal*.] A half-vowel; a sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant; an articulation lying near the line of division between vowel and consonant, and so capable of being used with either value; also, the sign representing such a sound. The name is very variously applied by different authorities, *v* and *y* are oftenest called semivowels, also *i* and *e*, and some times the nasals *m* and *n*.

semi-weekly (semi-i-wēk'ly), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Made, issued, or occurring twice a week, or once every half-week: as, a *semi-weekly* tour of inspection; a *semi-weekly* newspaper.

II. *n.* A journal that is issued twice a week.

Semla gum. See *gum*.

semilant, *n.* A Middle English form of *semblant*.

semly, *a.* A Middle English form of *seemly*.

semlyt, *n.* A Middle English form of *semblance*.

semmit (sem'it), *n.* [Prob. orig. a form of *saunt*, q. v.] An undershirt. [Scotch.]

semnabet (sem'm-hl), *a.* [A corrupt form of *semblable*.] Similar.

"From Berwick to Dover, three hundred miles over" That is, from one end of the land to the other. *Semnabet* the Scripture expression. "From Dun to Bersheba." Fuller, *Worthies*, Northumberland II. 542. (Dancer.)

semnopithece (sem'no-pi-thē's), *n.* [L. *Semnopitheceus*.] One of the so-called sacred monkeys, as the entellus or hanuman; any member of the *Semnopithece*.

Semnopithecidæ (sem'no-pi-thē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semnopitheceus* + *-idæ*.] The *Semnopithece* advanced to the rank of a family.

Semnopithecinæ (sem'no-pi-thē'si-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semnopitheceus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of catarrhine monkeys. The stomach is complex and sacculated with a dilated cardiac and elongated pyloric aperture, there are no cheek-pouches and no uniform appendix of the colon, the limbs and tail are long, the sternum is narrow, the third lower molar tooth is five-tuberculate; and ischial callosities are present. It includes many large monkeys, most nearly approaching the ape of the family *Simiidae*. The leading genera, besides *Semnopitheceus* are *Nasalis*, *Colobus*, and *Presbytis*. These monkeys are found in Africa and Asia. They date back to the Miocene. Also called *Colobinae*. See cuts under *entellus*, *gureza*, and *Nasalis*.

semnopithecinæ (sem-no-pi-thē'sin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Semnopithece*; semnopitheceid.

II. *n.* A monkey of the subfamily *Semnopithece*; a semnopitheceid.

semnopithecoïd (sem-no-pi-thē'koid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *semnopithecinæ*.

Semnopithecus (sem'no-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῆμος*, revered, honored, sacred (< *σῆμα*, reverence), + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The typical genus of *Semnopithece*, the so-called sacred monkeys of Asia, having a thumb, and not found in Africa. (Compare *Colobus*.) Numerous species inhabit wooded portions of the Oriental region, from the Himalayas southward, and extend into Borneo and Java. They are of large size and slender build, with long limbs and tall and often handsome coloration. The best-known

is the hanuman, or sacred monkey of the Hindus, *S. entellus*. One species, *S. roxellana*, inhabits Tibet. See cut under *entellus*.

semola (sem'ō-lā), *n.* [= F. *semoule*, OF. *semole* = Sp. *scmola* = Pg. *semola*, fine flour, < It. *semola*, bran, < L. *simila*, fine wheaten flour; cf. ML. *simella*, wheaten bread; Gr. *σῆμα*, fine wheaten flour. Cf. OHG. *semala*, *simila*, fine wheat, flour, bread, MIIG. *semel*, *semcle*, *simel*, G. *semmel* (> Sw. *semla*), wheaten bread, a roll; appar. an independent word, < OHG. *semōn*, eat (but influenced by the L. word).] Same as *semolina*.

semolina, **semolino** (sem-ō-lō'nī), *n.* [L. *semolino*, grits, a pasto for soups, etc., small seed, dim. of *semola*, bran; see *semola*.] The large hard grains retained in the bolting-machine after the fine flour has been passed through it. It is of various degrees of fineness, and is often made intentionally in considerable quantities, being a favorite food in France, and to some extent used in Great Britain for making puddings. Also called *mannacraup*. Compare *Glyceria*.

Semostomæ (sē-mos'tō-mō), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *semostomus*; see *semostomus*.] A suborder of *Discomedusæ*, containing ordinary jellyfishes or sea-jellies with the parts in fours and eights, having four genital pouches arranged about the single centric mouth, which is provided with long arm-like (or flag-like) processes. The families *Pelagiæ*, *Cyaneidæ*, and *Aurelidæ* illustrate this group, which is also called *Monostomata*. The name would be preferably written *Semostomatia* or *Semostomata*. See cuts under *Aurelia* and *Cyanea*.

semostomus (sē-mos'tō-mus), *a.* [NL. *semostomus*, < Gr. *σῆμα*, sign, mark, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having long oral processes, as a jellyfish; pertaining to the *Semostomæ*, or having their characters.

semotedi (sē-mō'tēd), *a.* [L. *semotus*, pp. of *semovere*, move apart, separate (< *se*, apart, + *movere*, move; see *more*), + *-ed*.] Separated; removed; remote.

Is it enough if I pray with my mind, the heart being removed from mundane affairs and worldly business? *Jerom*, Works, p. 120. (Halliwell.)

Semotilus (sē-mot'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < Gr. *σῆμα*, a mark, + *πτερον*, feather, wing (with ref. to the dorsal fin).] An American genus of leuciscine fishes. The species are variously known as *chub* and *dace*. *S. corporalis* is the horned chub or dace, 10 inches long, abounding from New England to Missouri and Georgia. *S. ballianus* is the fall-fish or silver chub, the largest of the *Cyprinidae* in the regions it inhabits—east of the Alleghenies from Massachusetts to Virginia. It reaches a length of 18 inches; the coloration is brilliant steel-blue above, silvery on the sides and belly. In the spring the males have the belly and lower fins rose or crimson.

semper idem (sem'pēr 'īdem), [L.: *semper* (> Pr. OF. *sempr*), always, ever (< *sem*, *sim*, in *semel*, once, *simul*, at once, *ē*, same, etc., + *per*, akin to *per*, through; see *per*); *idem*, the same; see *identical*.] Always the same.

sempervivens (sem-pēr-vi'vĕnt), *a.* [L. *semper*, always, + *vivens* (-is), pp. of *vivere*, to green or verdant; see *virid*.] Always green or fresh; evergreen.

sempervivo (sem'pēr-viv), *n.* [OF. *sempervive*, < L. *semperviva*, *sempervivus*, fem. or neut. of *sempervivus*, over-living, < *semper*, always, + *vivus*, living, < *vivere*, live.] The houseleek. See *Sempervivum*.

The greater *sempervivus* . . . will put out branches two or three years, but . . . they wrap the root in a cloth besmeared with oil, and renew it once in half a year.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 23.

Sempervivum (sem-pēr-vi'vum), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1757), < L. *sempervivum*, also *semperviva*, in full *semperviva herba*, houseleek, lit. the 'ever-living plant' (Gr. *ἀειβίων*), so called because it is evergreen and of great vitality; neut. or fem. of *sempervivus*, over-living; see *sempervivus*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Crassulacæ*. It is characterized by flowers with numerous or more than five calyx-lobes, as many acute narrow petals, which are entirely separate or united only at the base, usually twice as many stamens, and as many carpels as petals, the fruit consisting of many-seeded follicles. There are about 50 species, native especially of central and southern Europe, also extending to Madeira and the Canaries, into Asia Minor and the western Himalayas, and into Africa in Nubia and Abyssinia. They are plants of peculiarly fleshy habit, in some species with a leaf-bearing stem, but in most stemless and consisting of a rosette of short and broad alternate fleshy and commonly revolute leaves. The flowers are white, red, green, yellow, or purple, and borne in panicles and commonly compactly flowered cymes. They are remarkable, like the related *Sedum*, for tenacity of life; *S. sempervivum* is said to have grown when planted after being for eighteen months pressed in a herbarium. Those with shrubby stems have yellow or rarely white flowers, are all from the Canary Islands, are cultivated under glass, and show many divergences from the typical structure—some, as the subgenus *Greenovia*, having as many as thirty-two petals. The

best-known species of outdoor cultivation are *S. globiferum* (see *hen-and-chickens*) and *S. tectorum* (the houseleek). The latter is in England a familiar plant, with such old names as *homewort*, *bullock's-eye*, *imbroke*, *jowbarb*, etc. See *houseleek*, *houseleek-tree*.

sempitern (sem'pi-tĕrn), *a.* [ME. *sempiternus*, < OF. *sempiternus* = Sp. Pg. It. *sempiterno*, < L. *sempiternus*, everlasting, < *sempi*, for *semper*, always, + *-ternus*, as in *seviternus*, *æternus*, etern, eternal.] Everlasting.

To fle fro synne and derk fire *sempiternus*.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

The god whose . . . being is *sempiternus*. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant*, vii.

sempiternal (sem-pi-tĕr'nal), *a.* [ME. *sempiternal*, < OF. (and F.) *sempiternel*, < ML. *sempiternalis* (in adv. *sempiternaliter*); as *sempitern* + *-al*.] Eternal; everlasting; endless; having no end.

As thou art cyte of God, & *sempiternal* throne,

Here now, blessed lady, my vofulle mone.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

The *Sempiternal*, Immortal, Omnipotent, Inuisible, and the most consummate and absolute Deitie.

Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 90.

All truth is from the *sempiternal* source

Of light divine. *Copeley*, *Task*, li. 409.

sempiternity (sem-pi-tĕr'nī-ti), *n.* [LL. *sempiternitas* (-is), < L. *sempiternus*, everlasting; see *sempitern*.] Duration without end; endless duration; perpetuity.

The future eternity or *sempiternity* of the world.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 91.

sempiternize (sem-pi-tĕr'nīz), *v. t.* [L. *sempitern* + *-ize*.] To perpetuate.

Nature, nevertheless, did not after that manner provide for the *sempiternizing* of the human race, but, on the contrary, created man naked, tender, and frail.

Urquhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, III. 8.

sempiternous (sem-pi-tĕr'nus), *a.* [L. *sempiternus*, everlasting; see *sempitern*.] Sempiternal.

A *sempiternous* crone and old hag was pickling up and gathering some sticks in the said forest.

Urquhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, II. 15.

sempiternum (sem-pi-tĕr'nūm), *n.* [L. *sempiternum*, neut. of *sempiternus*, everlasting; see *sempitern*.] A stuff formerly in use in England, named from its durability. It is described as a twilled woolen material used for garments. *Draper's Dict.*

semple (sem'pl), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *simple*.

semplice (sem'plĕ-che), *a.* [It., = L. *simplex*.] In music, simple; unaffected: noting passages to be rendered without embellishments or rhythmic liberties.

sempre (sem'pre), *adv.* [It., < L. *semper*, always; see *semper idem*.] In music, in the same style throughout; similarly: used with some other direction, to prevent this from being forgotten, or its force suspended: as, *sempre piano*, softly throughout. Compare *simile*.

sempstert, *n.* See *seamstress*.

sempstress, *n.* See *seamstress*.

semseyite (sem'si-it), *n.* [Named after A. von Semsey.] A sulphid of antimony and lead, near jamesonite in composition, occurring in monoclinic crystals of a gray color and metallic luster: it is found at Felső-Bánya in Hungary.

semster, *n.* See *seamster*.

semuncia (sē-mun'shi-ŭ), *n.*; pl. *semuncie* (-ē). [L., < *semi*, half, + *uncia*, a twelfth part, an ounce; see *ounce*.] A small Roman coin of the weight of four drachmas, being the twenty-fourth part of the Roman pound.

semuncial (sē-mun'shi-al), *a.* [L. *semuncia* + *-al*.] Belonging to or based on the semuncia.

Small bronze pieces belonging to the *Semuncial* system.

E. F. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 43.

sen, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English variant of *since*.

sen, *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese copper or bronze coin, equal to the one-hundredth part of a yen or dollar; a Japanese cent. One and



Obverse.



Reverse.

Sen. (Size of original.)

two-sen copper pieces and five-, ten-, twenty-, and fifty-sen silver pieces are in circulation. **sen**,³ or **Sen**,³ An abbreviation of *senior*. **señal** (se-nal'), *n.* [Sp. a mark, landmark, = *E. signal*: see *signal*.] In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, a landmark. **senarius** (sē-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *senarii* (-ī). [L., *sc. versus*, a verse of six feet: see *senary*.] In *Lat. pros.*, a verse of six feet; especially, an iambic trimeter.

senarmontite (se-nār'mont-it), *n.* [Named after H. H. de Sénarmont (1808–62), a French mineralogist and physicist.] Native antimony trioxide (Sb₂O₃), occurring in isometric octahedrons, also massive: it is colorless or grayish, of a resinous to subadamantine luster.

senary (sen'a-ri), *a.* [= *F. senaire* = Sp. Pg. *It. senario*, < *L. senarius*, consisting of six each, < *seni*, six each, < *sex* = *E. six*: see *six*.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six. *Bailey*. **senate** (sen'at), *n.* [*< ME. senat*, < *OF. senat*, also *sené*, *F. sénat* = *Pr. senet* = Sp. Pg. *senado* = *It. senato* = *D. senaat* = *G. Dan. Sw. senat*, < *L. senatus*, council of elders, a senate, < *senex* (*sen-*), old, an old man (compar. *senior*, older; *senium*, old age), = *Skt. sana* = *Gr. évoc*, old, = *Goth. sincigs*, old (superl. *sinista*, eldest), = *Lith. senas* = *W. hen* = *Ir. Gael. scan*, old. From the same *L. adj. senex* (*sen-*) are ult. *E. senile*, *senior*, *signor*, *signior*, etc., *sir*, *sire*, *sirrah*, etc., and the same element exists in *seneschal*, *g. v.*] 1. An assembly or council of citizens invested with a share in the government of a state. Especially—(a) In ancient Rome, a body of citizens appointed or elected from among the patricians, and later from among rich plebeians also, or taking seats by virtue of holding or of having held certain high offices of state. Originally the senate had supreme authority in religious matters, much legislative and judicial power, the management of foreign affairs, etc. At the close of the republic, however, and under the empire, the authority of the senate was little more than nominal apart from certain administrative functions, chiefly fiscal, and from its sittings as a high court of justice and as an appellate tribunal. The original senate of the patricians numbered 100; after the adjunction of the tribes Titius or Sabines and Luceres, the number became 300, and remained at this figure for several centuries, with the exception of some temporary changes, until the supremacy of Sulla. Julius Caesar made the number 900, and after his death it became over 1,000, but was reduced to 600 by Augustus, and varied under subsequent emperors. (b) The upper or less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France, Italy, the United States, and in all the separate States of the Union. The Senate of the United States consists of two senators from each State, and numbers (in 1909) 90 members. A senator must be at least thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the country, and a resident of the State from which he is chosen. Senators are elected by the State legislatures, and sit for six years, but the terms of office are so arranged that one-third of the members retire every two years. In addition to its legislative functions, the Senate has power to confirm or reject nominations and treaties made by the President, and also tries impeachments. The vice-president of the United States is the president of the Senate; in his absence a senator is chosen president pro tempore. The upper house of the Canadian Parliament is also called the Senate; its 81 members are appointed by the crown for life. Hence—(c) In general, a legislative body; a state council; the legislative department of a government.

I am with-owte defence dampned to proserpicion and to the deth for the studie and bowntes that I haue doon to the *senat*. *Chaucer*, Boethius (ed. Furnivall), i. prose 4. 2. In an extended use, a body of venerable or distinguished persons. There sat on many a sapphire throne The great who had departed from mankind, A mighty *senate*. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, i. 51. 3. (a) The governing body of the University of Cambridge, and of some other institutions of learning. The legislative body of the University is called the *Senate*, and the place in which it assembles is called the Senate-House. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Doctors of Divinity, Law, Medicine, Science, and Letters, Bachelors of Divinity, and Masters of Arts, Law, and Surgery, having their names upon the University Register, have votes in this assembly. *Cambridge University Calendar for 1859*, p. 1. (b) In certain American colleges, where the students take part in the discipline of the institution, a disciplining and advisory body composed of members of the faculty and representatives of the students.—*Courtesy of the senate*. See *courtesy*.—*Prince of the senate*. See *princeps senatus*, under *princeps*.

senate-chamber (sen'at-chām'bér), *n.* A chamber or hall in which a senate assembles. **senate-house** (sen'at-hous), *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council.

Sic. The people do admit you, and are summon'd To meet anon, upon your approbation. *Cor.* Where? at the *senate-house*?

Shak., *Cor.*, ii. 3. 153. **Senate-House examination**. See *examination*.

senator (sen'ā-tor), *n.* [*< ME. senator*, *senatur*, < *OF. sénateur*, *F. sénateur* = Sp. Pg. *senador* = *It. senatore* = *D. G. Sw. Dan. senator*, < *L. senator*, a senator, < *senex* (*sen-*), old, an old man: see *senate*.] 1. A member of a senate. (See *senate*, 1.) In Scotland the lords of session are called *senators of the College of Justice*.

But God wot, quod this *senatur* also, So vertuous a lyvere in my lyf Ne saugh I never.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 925. The tyrant custom, most grave *senators*, Hath made the flinty and steel couch of war My thrice-driven bed of down.

Shak., Othello, i. 3. 230.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a member of the king's council; a king's councillor. *Burrill*.

senatorial (sen'ā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [= *F. sénatorial* = *D. senatoriaal*; as < *L. senatorius*, pertaining to a senator (< *senator*, a senator: see *senator*), + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a senate or senators; appropriate to a senator; consisting of senators: as, a *senatorial robe*; *senatorial eloquence*.

Go on, brave youths, till in some future age Whips shall become the *senatorial* badge.

T. Warton, Newmarket (1751).

2. [*cap.*] Entitled to elect a Senator: as, a *senatorial district*. [*U. S.*].—3. Controlled by a senate. [*Rare.*]

The other (Roman) provinces, however, remained *senatorial*, their affairs directed by the Senate's decrees, their pro-consuls or propraetors appointed by the Senate, as of old.

W. Wilson, State, § 167.

senatorially (sen'ā-tō'ri-āl-i), *adv.* In a senatorial manner; in a way appropriate to or becoming a senator; with dignity or solemnity.

The mother was cheerful; the father *senatorially* grave.

A. Drummond, Travels, p. 17.

senatorian (sen'ā-tō'ri-ān), *a.* [= *F. sénatorien*; as *L. senatorius*, pertaining to a senator: see *senator*.] Same as *senatorial*.

Propose your schemes, ye *senatorian* band, Whose ways and means support the sinking land.

Johnson, Imit. of Third Satire of Juvenal.

senatorious (sen'ā-tō'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. senatorius*, pertaining to a senator, < *senator*, a senator: see *senator*.] *Senatorial*. *Imp. Dict.*

senatorship (sen'ā-tō'ri-ship), *n.* [*< senator* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a senator.

senatory (sen'ā-tō-ri), *n.* [*< ML. *senatorium*, a place of meeting of senators, neut. of *L. senatorius*, of senators: see *senatorial*.] A senate.

As for the commons universally, And a greater part of the *senatory* Were of the same intention.

Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott Wrothe, p. 40.

(*Darvies.*)

senatus (sē-nā'tus), *n.* [*L.*: see *senate*.] A senate; also, a governing body in certain universities.—**Senatus academicus**, one of the governing bodies in Scotch universities, consisting of the principal and professors, and charged with the superintendence and regulation of discipline, the administration of the university property and revenues (subject to the control and review of the university court), and the conferring of degrees through the chancellor or vice-chancellor.—**Senatus consultum**, a decree of the ancient Roman senate, pronounced on some question or point of law.

senatusconsultum (sē-nā'tus-kon-sult'), *n.* [*< L. senatusconsultum*, prop. two words, *senatus consultum*, a decree of the senate: *senatus*, gen. of *senatus*, senate (see *senate*); *consultum*, a decree: see *consult*, *n.*] A *senatus consultum*.

It was the *senatusconsultum* that were the principal statutory factors of what was called by both emperors and jurists the *ius novum*.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 704.

sence¹, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *since*.

sence², An obsolete spelling of *sense*¹ and of *sense*².

senceless, *a.* An obsolete form of *senseless*.

sench, *v. t.* [*< ME. senchen*, < *AS. sencan*, cause to sink, causal of *sincan*, sink: see *sink*.] To cause to sink.

senciont, *n.* [*ME.*, also *senchon*, < *OF. (and F.) sencon* = *Oit. senecione*, *sencon*, < *L. senecio* (*n.*), groundsel: see *Senecio*.] Groundsel.

For to take fysche with thy handys—Take groundis walle, that ys *senchon*, and hold yt yn thy handes, yn the water, and all fysche wylle gadair thereto.

Reliq. Antiq., i. 324. (*Hallivell.*)

send (send), *v.*: *pref.* and *pp. sent*, *ppr. sending*. [*< ME. senden* (pret. *sende*, *sente*, *pp. send*, *sent*), < *AS. sendan* (pret. *sende*, *pp. sende*) = *OS. sendian* = *OFries. senda*, *sanda*, *scinda* = *MD. senden*, *D. zenden* = *MLG. senden* = *OHG. santan*, *scutan*, *MHG. senden*, *senten*, *G. senden* = *Icel. senda* = *Sw. sända* = *Dan. sende* = *Goth. sandjan*, *send*, lit. 'make to go' (associated with

the noun, *AS. sand*, etc., a sending, message, embassy: see *sand*²), causal of *AS.* as if **sendan* = *Goth. *sinthun* (pret. *santh*), *go*, travel, = *OHG. sinnan* (for **sendan*), *MHG. sinnen*, *go*, go forth, *G. sinnen* (pret. *samm*), *go over in the mind*, review, reflect upon (cf. *L. sentire*, feel, perceive: see *scent*, *sentient*, *sense*¹); hence *Goth. sinth*, a time, = *AS. sith* (for **sinth*), *ME. sithe*, a journey, time: see *sithe*². Cf. *OLith. suntu*, I send.] **I. trans.** 1. To cause to go or pass from one place to another; despatch: as, to send a messenger.

The Citizens finding him [Jack Cade] to grow every Day more insolent than other, they sent to the Lord Scales for Assistance, who sendeth Matthew Gout, an old Soldier, to them, with some Forces and Furniture out of the Tower.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 191.

God . . . Thither will send his winged messengers On errands of supernal grace.

Milton, P. L., vii. 572.

2. To procure the going, carrying, transmission, etc., of; cause to be conveyed or transmitted; forward: as, to send one's compliments or a present; to send tidings.

And he wrote in King Ahasuerus' name, . . . and sent letters by posts on horseback.

Esther viii. 10.

Dr. M.—sent him [Molière] word he would come to him upon two conditions.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 173.

To your prayer she sends you this reply.

M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

3. To impel; propel; throw; east; hurl: as, a gun that sends a ball 2,000 yards. In his right hand he held a trembling dart, Whose fellow he before had sent apart.

Spenser, F. Q., vi. ii. 6.

There is a physical excitation or disturbance which is sent along two different nerves, and which produces two different disturbances in the brain.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 41.

4. To direct to go and act; appoint; authorize. I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran.

Jer. xliii. 21.

5. To cause to come; dispense; deal out; bestow; inflict.

God send them more knowledge and charity.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 343.

He . . . sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.

Mat. v. 45.

Great numbers regard diseases as things that come arbitrarily, or are sent by Divine Providence as judgments or punishments for sins.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 369.

6. To cause to be; grant. [*Obs.* or archaic.]

God send him well!

Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 190.

Send her victorious, Happy and Glorious.

H. Carey, God save the Queen.

God keep you all, Gentlemen; and send you meet, this day, with another Bitch-otter.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 61.

7. To turn; drive.

He had married a worthless girl, who robbed him of all he possessed, and then ran away; this sent him mad, and he soon afterwards died.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 45.

8. To cause to go forward doing an act indicated by a verb in the present participle: as, to send one packing.

His son . . . flung him out into the open air with a violence which sent him staggering several yards.

Warren, Now and Then, i.

The royal troops instantly fired such a volley of musketry as sent the rebel horse flying in all directions.

Macaulay.

To be sent up Salt River. See *Salt River*.—To send about one's business. See *business*.—To send down, in the University of Oxford, to send away from the university for a period, by way of punishment.—To send forth or out. (a) To produce; to put or bring forth: as, a tree sends forth branches. (b) To emit: as, flowers send forth fragrance.—To send owls to Athens. See *owl*.—To send salaam. See *salaam*.—To send to Coventry, to send to an imaginary place of social banishment; exclude from society; treat with conspicuous neglect or contempt, on account of offensive or objectionable conduct; ostracize socially; cut: originally a military phrase implying exclusion from the society of the mess. The reason for this use of the name Coventry is matter of conjecture.

The skillful artisan, who in a given time can do more than his fellows, but who dares not do it because he would be sent to Coventry by them, and who consequently cannot reap the benefit of his superior powers.

II. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 248.

To send to prentice. See *prentice*.—To send to the right-about. See *right-about*.—To send up. (a) *Naut.*, to hoist (a mast or yard) into its place aloft on shipboard. (b) To convict of crime and imprison. [*Colloq.*, *U. S.*]

Some of them seem rather proud of the number of times they have been "sent up."

Scribner's Mag., VIII. 619.

II. intrans. 1. To despatch a missive, message, or messenger; despatch an agent for some purpose.

See ye how this son of a murderer hath sent to take away mine head?

2 *Kl.* vi. 32.

So great physicians cannot all attend,
But some they visit, and to some they send.
Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, II. 330.

The Cashif sent to me to come to him, and I presented him with the liquor I brought for him, and sat with him for some time. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, I. 56.

2. *Naut.*, to pitch or plunge precipitately into the trough of the sea. [In this nautical use partly differentiated, with former variant *sand*, and with preterit *sended*.]

She *sands* or *sends*, when the ship's head or stern falls deep in the trough of the sea.

J. H. Moore, *Practical Navigator* (13th ed., 1798), p. 286.

She *sended* forth heavily and sickly on the long swell. She never rose to the opposite heave of the sea again.

M. Scott, *Tom Cringle's Log*, II.

To send for, to request or require by message to come or be brought: as, to send for a physician; to send for a coach.

Let not my lord be amused. For to this end
Was I by Cesar sent for to the Isle.

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, v. 6.

I was civilly received in a good private house, and sent out for every thing I wanted, there being no inn.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. II. 201.

Next day the Queen tried the plan which the Whigs had for some time cherished, and sent for Lord L.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 537.

send (send), *n.* [ME. *send*, a variant, conformed to the verb, of *sand*, *soud*: see *sand*.] In mod. use directly < *send*, *v.*] 1. That which is or has been sent; a missive or message.—2. A messenger; specifically, in some parts of Scotland, one of the messengers sent for the bride at a wedding.

It's nae time for brides to lye in bed
When the bridegroom's send's in town.
There are four-and-twenty noble lords
A' lighted on the green.

Sweet Willie and Fair Mairry (Child's Ballads, II. 334).

He and Rob set off in the character of "Sen's" to Samie Piskshule's, duly to inquire if there was a bride there.

W. Alexander, *Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk*, xxxix.

3. That which is given, bestowed, or awarded; a gift; a present.

Thurgh giftes of our goddys, that vs grace leuys,
We most suffer all hor sendes, & soberly take
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3330

Ye're bidden send your love a send,

For he has sent you twa.

The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 280).

4. The impulse of a wave or waves by which a ship is carried bodily.

The May Flower sailed from the harbor, . . .
Borne on the end of the sea

Longfellow, *Miles Standish*, v.

5. Same as *send*.

sendablet, *a.* [ME. *sendabyll*: < *send* + *-able*.] That may be sent. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 329.

sendal (sen'dal), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sendall*, *sendell*, *endall*, *endell*, *spindal*, sometimes *sandal*; < ME. *sendal*, *sendall*, *sendale*, *sendall*, *sendell*, *endel*, < OF. *sendal*, *endal* = Sp. Pg. *endal* = It. *zendalo*, *zendado*, "a kind of fine thin silken stuffe, called taffeta, sarcenet, or sendall" (Florio) (> Turk. *sandal*, brocade). < ML. **sendalum*, *endalum*, *sudal*, also *endadus*, *endatus*, *endatum*, *sendum*, etc., equiv. to Gr. *σάβλον*, fine linen: see *sindon*.] A silken material used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries for rich dresses, flags, pennons, etc.; also, a piece of this material. It was apparently of two kinds, the first a thin silk, like sarcenet, used for linings, flags, etc., the other much heavier and used for ceremonial vestments and the like.

Joseph Ab Arimathia asked of Pylate the bodye of our Lorde and leyde it in a clene *Sendell*, and put it in a Sepulchre that no man had ben buryed in.

Joseph of Arimathia (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

In singyn and in pers he clad was al,
Lined with taffata and with *sendal*

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I. 410.

Sendale . . . was a thynne stuffe lyke sarcenet, . . . but coarser and narrower than the sarcenet now ys, as myselfe can remember.

Thynne, *Anl.* on Speght's *Chaucer* (1595). (*Fairholt*.)

Thy smock of silk both fine and white,
With gold embroder'd gorgeously,
Thy petticoat of *sendall* right,
And this I bought thee gladly

Greenleaves (Ellis's *Specimens*, III. 325). (*Nares*.)

Sails of silk and ropes of *sendal*,
Such as gleam in ancient lore.

Longfellow, *Secret of the Sea*.

sender (sen'der), *n.* [ME. *sender*: < *send* + *-er*.] 1. One who sends.

Ere This was a merry message

K. Hen. We hope to make the *sender* blush at it.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, I. 2. 209.

2. In *telegraphy* and *telephony*, the instrument by means of which a message is transmitted, as distinguished from the receiver at the other end of the line; also, the person transmitting. See *curb-sender*.

sending (sen'ding), *n.* [ME. *sendynge* (= MHG. *G. sendunge*, *G. sendung*); verbal *n.* of *send*, *v.*] 1. The act of causing to go forward; despatching.—2. *Naut.*, pitching bodily into the trough of the sea, as a ship.

send-off (send'of), *n.* A start, as on a journey or career of any kind, or a demonstration of good-will on the occasion of such a departure; a speeding; as, his friends gave him a hearty *send-off*; an enthusiastic *send-off* to an actor. [Colloq.]

sendonyi, *n.* Same as *sindon*.

sene¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *seen*.

sene², *n.* A Middle English form of *scene*.

sene³, *n.* A Middle English form of *sign*.

sene⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *senna*.

Senebiera (sen-e-bē'ri), *n.* [NL. (Poiret, 1806), named after Jean Senebier (1742–1809), a Swiss naturalist.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of the tribe *Lepidineae*. It is distinguished by the fruit, a didymous pod of which the rugose and nearly spherical valves separate at maturity into two one-seeded nutlets. There are 6 species, widely diffused through warm and temperate regions of both hemispheres. They are annual or biennial herbs, nearly prostrate and very much branched, bearing alternate entire or dissected leaves, and minute white or rarely purple flowers in short racemes opposite the leaves. *S. Nilotica* of Egypt has been used as a salad, as has *S. Coronopus*, the wart-cress of England, also known as *swine-cress*, *herb-ivy*, and *duck's-horn*. *S. didyma*, the lesser wart-cress, a weed often covering waste ground in western England, is occasionally found naturalized in parts of the Atlantic States.

Seneca (sen'c-kij), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] 1. A member of an Indian tribe which formed part of the former Iroquois confederacy of the Five Nations.—2. [l. c.] Same as *senega*.

seneca-grass (sen'c-kij-grās), *n.* See *Hierochloa*.

Seneca-oil (sen'c-kij-oil), *n.* [Also (formerly?) *Senega*, *Seneca-oil*, etc.; < *Seneca*, name of a tribe of the Five Nations (Latinized as *Senega*), + *oil*.] Petroleum in a crude state: so called from its having been first collected and used, in their religious ceremonies, by the Seneca Indians.

Seneca's microscope. A glass globe filled with water, used as a magnifier.

Senecio (sē-nē'si-ō), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *senecio* (*n.*), a plant, groundsel, so called in allusion to the receptacle, which is naked and resembles a bald head; < *senecio* (*n.*), an old man, < *senex*, old: see *senate*. Cf. *senecion*.] 1. A genus of composite plants, type of the tribe *Senecionideae* and subtribe *Eusenecionae*. It is characterized by terminal flower-heads with a broad or cylindrical involucre of one or two rows of narrow bracts, numerous regular and perfect disk-flowers with truncate and cylindrical recurved style-branches and nearly cylindrical five- to ten-ribbed achenes, smooth or but slightly downy, and little or not at all contracted at the summit, which bears a copious soft white pappus of slender simple bristles. Some species have flower-heads calyculate with a few bristles below, and the majority bear spreading pistillate rays, which are, however, minute in some and in others absent. This has been esteemed the largest genus of flowering plants, containing (including *Cacalia*, with Durand, 1885) at least 900 clearly distinct species; it is yet uncertain whether or not it is surpassed by the leguminous genus *Astragalus*, under which 1,300 species have been described, but perhaps not over 900 of these are genuine. The species of *Senecio* are mostly herbs, of polymorphous habit, either smooth or woolly, and bear alternate or radical leaves which are entire, toothed, or dissected. Their flower-heads are either large or small, corymbel, pinnate, or solitary, and are in the great majority of species yellow, especially the disk-flowers. The genus is of almost universal distribution, but the range of individual species is remarkably limited. They are most abundant in temperate climates, probably about two thirds of the species belong to the Old World, and of these half to South Africa and over a fourth to Europe and the Mediterranean region. About 66 species are found in the United States, including the 9 species of *Cacalia* (Tournefort, 1700), separated by many authors: the others are chiefly low or slender herbs with bright-yellow rays, most numerous in the central States. American species are much more abundant in the Andean region, where they assume a shrubby habit and in three fourths of the species develop no ray-flowers, the reverse of the proportion elsewhere. Many of the Andean species grow close to the snow-line, and have leaves quite glossy and glutinous above and clothed with warm wool beneath; some gummy-leaved species have been used for firewood by the Bolivians under the name *tola*. In St. Helena and New Zealand a number of species become small trees. (See *he-cabbagetre* and *puka-puka*.) (For the principal British and American species, see *sarcocort*, *liferoot*, and *jacobs-ladder*; for the original species, *S. vulgaris*, a weed sold for cage-birds in London under the names *bird-seed* and *chickenweed*, and also called *senecion* and *rimson*, see *groundsel*.) Several species have been in repute as remedies for wounds, as *S. Sarcocentrus* (for which see *Sarcocentrus confrey*, under *Sarcocent*). *S. patulosus* is known as *bird's-tongue*, *S. hieracifolius* as *hawkweed*, and *S. Lyallii*, of New Zealand, as *mountain-marigold*. *S. lobatus*, a tall and rather showy species of the southern United States, is known as *butterweed*, from its fleshy leaves. *S. Chucuraria*, a bushy yellow-flowered perennial of Mediterranean shores from Spain to Greece and Egypt, is the dusty-miller of gardens, valued for its numerous long and plumbately cleft leaves, remarkably whitened with

close down; from it the native dusty-miller of the Atlantic coast, *Artemisia Stelleriana*, is distinguished by its short, roundish, less deeply cut leaves. *S. mikanioides*, Cape ivy, a tender climber with smooth and shining bright-green angled leaves, from the Cape of Good Hope, is a favorite in cultivation. Several species are cultivated for their flowers under the generic name *Senecio*, as the orange *S. Japonicus*, and the purple and yellow *S. pulcher*, which reach nearly or quite 3 inches in diameter. *S. argenteus*, the silvery senecio, a dwarf 2 inches high, is valued for edgings, and several others for rock-gardens. The most important species, perhaps, are those of the section *Cine. rarin*, cultivated under glass, some of which have deep-blue rays, a color elsewhere absent from this genus as from most other composite genera.

2. [l. c.] A member of this genus.

senecioid (sē-nē'si-ōid), *a.* [NL., < *Senecio* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Senecio*.

Senecionideae (sē-nē'si-ō-nid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lessing, 1832), < *Senecio* (*n.*) + *-id-ē-ae*.] A tribe of composite plants, characterized by usually radiate flower-heads, nearly equal involucre bracts in one or two rows, pappus composed of bristles, anthers with a tailless base or with two short points, and penciled, truncate or appendaged style-branches in the perfect flowers. It includes 4 subtribes, of which *Liabum*, *Tussilago*, *Senecio*, and *Othonna* are the types, and comprises 43 genera and about 1,300 species, which extend into all parts of the world. They are mainly annual and perennial herbs with alternate leaves and yellow disk-flowers, often also with yellow rays. Among other genera, *Petasites*, *Arnica*, *Doronicum*, and *Erechtites* are represented in the United States.

senectitude (sē-nek'ti-tūd), *n.* [ML. *senectitudo* for L. *senectus* (*senectut-*), old age, < *senex*, old: see *senate*.] Old age. [Rare.]

Senectitude, weary of its toils. *H. Miller*.

senega (sen'c-gij), *n.* [NL.: see *Seneca-oil*.] A drug consisting of the root *Polygala Senega*, the Seneca snakeroot. The drug is said to have been used as an antidote for the bite of the rattlesnake. It is now almost exclusively used as an expectorant and diuretic. Also *seneca*.

Senegal (sen'c-gal), *a.* and *n.* [< *Senegal* (see def.).] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Senegal, a river in western Africa, and the region near it. Compare *Senegambian*.—**Senegal crow**. See *crow*.—**Senegal galago**, *Galago senegalensis*.—**Senegal gum**. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*.—**Senegal jackal**, a variety of the common jackal, *Canis anthus*.—**Senegal mahogany**. See *Khaya*.—**Senegal parrot**, *Palaeornis senegalensis*.—**Senegal sandpiper**, *senna*, *shrike*. See the nouns.

II. *n.* [l. c.] A dealer's name of the small African blood-finches of the genus *Lagonosticta*. They are tiny birds, averaging under 4 inches long, and would be taken for little finches, but belong to the spermiestine group of the *Fringillidae* (not to *Fringillidae*). More than 20 species of *Lagonosticta* are described, all African; they are closely related to the numerous species of *Spermestes*, all likewise African, and of *Estrela* and its subdivisions, mainly African, but also Indian, some of which are known to the dealers as *amarant*, *strawberry-finches*, etc. The blood-finches (*Lagonosticta* proper) are so called from their leading color, a rich crimson, shaded into browns, grays, and black, and often set off with pearly white spots. Several different birds share the name *senegal*. That to which it specially pertains inhabits Senegambia; it is the *senegali* of the early French and the *pre-bird* or *fire-bird* of the early English ornithologists, the *Fringilla senegala* of Linnaeus, and the *Estrela senegala* of many writers; it is 3½ inches long, the male mostly crimson, with black tail and brown belly, and the back brown washed over with crimson. *L. minima* is scarcely different, but slightly smaller, and has a few white dots on the sides of the breast.



Senegal Blood-finch (*Lagonosticta minima*).

Senegambian (sen'c-gam'bi-an), *a.* [< *Senegal* + *Gambia*, the two chief rivers of the region.] Pertaining to Senegambia, a region in western Africa, belonging in great part to France and other European powers.

senegin (sen'c-gin), *n.* Same as *polygaline*.

senescence (sē-nēs'ens), *n.* [< *senescere* (*t*) + *-ence*.] The condition of growing old, or of decaying by time; decadence.

The world with an unearthly ruddy hue; such might be the color cast by a nearly burnt-out sun in the senescence of a system. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 620.

senescent (sē-nēs'ent), *a.* [= It. *senescente*. < L. *senescere* (*t*)-s, ppr. of *senescere*, grow old, < *senex*, be old, < *senex*, old: see *senate*.] Growing old; aging: as, a *senescent* beau.

The night was *senescent*.

And star-dials pointed to morn. *Poe*, *Uralume*.

It [the Latin of the twelfth century] is not a dead but a living language, *senescent*, perhaps, but in a green old age.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 153.

seneschal (sen'e-shal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seneschall*; < ME. *seneschal* (= It. *senesciallo*), < OF. *seneschal*, *senescal*, F. *senéchal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *senescal* = It. *seniscalco*, *seniscalco*, < ML. *senescalcus*, *seniscalcus*, later also *senescallus*, *senescaldus* (> MHG. *seneschalt*, *sineschalt*, G. *seneschall*), a steward, prefect, majordomo, as if < Goth. **sinaskalks*, 'old servant,' < **sins* (superl. *sinista*), old (= L. *sen-ex*, old: see *senate*), + *skalks*, servant: see *shalk*. The same element -*shal* occurs in *marshall*¹, q. v.] Formerly, an officer in the household of a prince or dignitary, who had the superintendence of domestic ceremonies and feasts; a majordomo; a steward. In some instances the seneschal was a royal officer serving as the presiding magistrate of a district or province.

The disorders of *seneschalls*, captains, and their soul-doublers, and many such like. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Thrusting in his rage
To right and left each *seneschal* and page.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Sicilian's Tale.

seneschalship (sen'e-shal-ship), *n.* [*seneschal* + -ship.] The office of seneschal.

seneshallt, *n.* See *seneschal*.

senett, *n.* See *senet*.

Senex (sē'neks), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1839), < L. *senex*, old: see *senate*.] 1. A South American genus of polyborine hawks, the type of which is *S. leucurus*.—2. A South American genus of *Cypselidæ*, the type of which is *Cypselus senex* or *Senex temminckii*, a Brazilian swift. *Streubel*, 1848.

senet, *v.* An obsolete (the original) form of *single*.

sengellyt, *senglelyt*, *adv.* [ME., also *sengully*, *senglely*, < AS. *singallice*, continually, < *singal*, continual, continuous.] Continually.

Quere-so-euer I tugred gemnez gaye,
I sette'hyr *sengelly* in synglure.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 8.

Hot I am *sengilly* here, with sex sum of knyghtes.
Morte Arthure (L. E. T. S.), l. 471.

seng-gung (seng'gung), *n.* [Sunda Javanese.] The teledu or Javan badger, *Mydaus meliceps*. See *cut* under *teledu*.

senglet, *a.* An obsolete form of *single*¹.

sengreen (sen'grēn), *n.* [*sen* + *grene*, *sin-greue*, evergreen, < AS. *sin-greue* (= D. *seu-groen* = MHG. *singruene*, G. *singrun* = Dan. *sin-grøn*, periwinkle), < *sin*, an intensive prefix, exceeding, very, great (*sin-byrnde*, ever-burning, *sin-grim*, exceeding fierce, *sin-niht*, eternal night, *sin-herc*, immense army, etc.) (= MD. OHG. *sin* = Icel. *si*; perhaps akin to E. *same*, and L. *semper*: see *semper idem*), + *greue*, green: see *green*¹.] 1. A plant, the houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.—2. In *her*, a figure resembling the houseleek, used as a bearing.—**Water-sengreen**, the water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*. Also *knights' water-sengreen*.

senhor (se-nyör'), *n.* [Pg.: see *senior*, *señor*, *signor*, *sir*.] The Portuguese form corresponding to the Spanish *señor* and Italian *signor*. See *señor*, *signor*.

senile (sē'nīl), *a.* [*OF. senilc*, F. *sénile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *senil* = It. *senile*, < L. *senilis*, of or belonging to an old man or old age, < *senex* (*sen*-), old, an old man: see *senate*, *senior*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of old age; proceeding from age; especially, pertaining to or proceeding from the weaknesses that usually attend old age: as, *senile garrulity*; *senile petulance*.

Loss of colour of the hair may be accidental, premature, or *senile*.
Copland, Dict. Pract. Med.

A person in whom nature, education, and time have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgement with youthful vigour of fancy.
Boyle, On Colours. (*Latham*.)

Consider briefly the striking phenomena of loss of memory in what is called *senile* imbecility.
Maudsley, Mind, XII. 503.

Senile atrophy, the emaciation of old age.—**Senile atrophy of bones**, wide-spread lacunar resorption of bone incident to old age.—**Senile bronchitis**, the subacute or chronic bronchitis of old people.—**Senile dementia**. See *dementia*.—**Senile involution**, the shrinking or shriveling up of the body or any organ in aged people.—**Senile tremor**, the shaking movement or tremor seen in old persons.

senility (sē-nīl'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sénilitéé*; as *senile* + -i-ty.] The state of being *senile*; old age; especially, the weakness or imbecility of old age.

Mr. Edwards, when going away, again recurred to his consciousness of *senility*, and, looking full in Johnson's face, said to him, "You'll find in Dr. Young, O my coevals! remnants of yourselves."
Boncell, Johnson, an. 1778.

It is wonderful to see the unseasonable *senility* of what is called the Peace Party.
Emerson, Emancipation Proclamation.

senior (sē'nīr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *seniour*; < L. *senior*, older; as a noun an elder,

elderly person, old man, eccl. an elder, ML. a lord, chief; compar. of *senex* (*sen*-), old: see *senate*. From the L. *senior* are also ult. *seignior*, *signor*, *señor*, *senior*, *sire*, *sir*; also the second element in *monsieur* and *monsieur*.] 1. *a.* 1. Older; elder: when following a personal name, as John Smith, *senior* (usually abbreviated *Sr.* or *Sen.*), it denotes the older of two persons in one family or community of that name.—2. Older in office or service: as, a *senior* judge, colonel, etc.—3. Belonging or pertaining to the fourth or last year of the curriculum of an American college, seminary, or other institution: as, the *senior* class.—**Senior optime**. See *optime*.—**Senior soph.** See *sophister*, 3.—**Senior wrangler**. See *wrangler*.

IL. n. 1. A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life; an elder.

Except they washe their handes ofte, eate not, observinge the traditions of the *seniours*. *Tyndale*, Mark vii. 3.

He [Pope] died in May, 1744, about a year and a half before his friend Swift, who, more than twenty years his *senior*, had naturally anticipated that he should be the first to depart.
Craig, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 241.

2. One who is older in office or service, or whose first entrance upon such office or service was anterior to that of another.—3. An aged person; one of the older inhabitants.

A *senior* of the place replies.
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden*.

4. In the universities of England, one of the older fellows of a college. See *seniority*, 3.—

5. In the United States, a student in the fourth year of the curriculum in colleges or seminaries; also, one in the last or most advanced year in certain professional schools; by extension, a student in the most advanced class in various institutions.

seniority (sē-nīr'i-ti), *n.* [*ME. senjorite*, < ML. *seniorita*(t)-s, < *senior*, older: see *senior*.]

1. The state of being *senior*; priority of birth: opposed to *juniority*: as, the elder brother is entitled to the place by *seniority*.

Mr. Treastall, upon the serving up of the supper, desired the ladies to take their places according to their different age and *seniority*, for that it was the way always at his table to pay respect to years.
Addison, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

2. Priority in office or service: as, the *seniority* of a surgeon or a chaplain.—3. A body of seniors or elders; an assembly or court consisting of the senior fellows of a college.

The Duke Satt in Seynt Markes Church in ryght hys astate in the qwer on the ryght syd with *senjorite*, which they call lorders, in Riche apparell, as purpyle velvet, cremysn velvet, slyne scarlett.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 14.

The dons . . . regarded the matter in so serious a light that they summoned a *seniority* for its immediate investigation.
Farrar, Julian Home, xxiii.

seniorize (sē'nīr-īz), *v. i.* [*senior* + -ize.] To exercise lordly authority; lord it; rule. *Fairfax*.

seniory (sē'nīr-i), *n.* [*ML. senioria*, < L. *senior*, senior: see *senior*. Cf. *seignior*.] Same as *seniority*.

If ancient sorrow be most reverend,
Give mine the benefit of *seniory*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 30.

senium (sē'nī-um), *n.* [L.] The feebleness of old age.

senna (sen'a), *n.* [Formerly also *scna*, *seny*, *senic*, *senic*; < OF. *senne*, *senic*, F. *séné* = Sp. *sen*, *sená* = Pg. *senne* = It. *sená* (= D. *senneblad* = G. *senesblätter* = Sw. *senesblad* = Dan. *senesblad*) = Hind. *senā*, < Ar. *senā*, *sana*, *senna*.] 1. A drug consisting of the dried leaflets of several species of *Cassia*. The official species are *C. acutifolia* and *C. angustifolia*, the former being known as *Alexan-*

drian, the latter as *Indian senna*. The product of some other species is more or less used. (See names below.) *Senna* is a prompt, efficient, and very safe purgative, especially suited to tevers and febrile complaints. It was introduced into medicine by the Arabs.

2. Any species of *Cassia* yielding the above drug. The name is extended more or less to other species of *Cassia*, and to a few similar plants.—**Aleppo senna**, the product of *Cassia obovata*, an inferior kind, wild in Syria, Egypt, and Senegambia, formerly cultivated in Italy, etc., but now out of commerce except as an adulterant. The same plant is called *Italian* and *Senegal senna*.—**Alexandrian senna**, one of the official sennas exported by way of Alexandria, derived from *Cassia acutifolia*, a species which grows wild abundantly in Upper Egypt, Nubia, etc.—**American senna**, *Cassia Marylandica*, an erect herb 3 or 4 feet high, with from six to nine pairs of leaflets and yellow flowers, abounding southward in the eastern United States. Its leaves are a safe and efficient cathartic, but less active than the Oriental kinds. Also *wild senna*.—**Bastard senna**. Same as *bladder senna*.—**India or Indian senna**, the product of *Cassia angustifolia* (*C. elongata*, etc.), obtained chiefly in Arabia, but reaching western lands by way of Bombay and other Indian ports. Sometimes also called *Mocha senna*, as originally from that port. The same plant in cultivation yields *Tinnevely senna*.—**Mecca senna**, the product of *Cassia angustifolia* exported through Mecca.—**Mocha senna**. See *India senna*.—**Scorpion-senna**. See *Coronilla*².—**Senegal senna**. See *Aleppo senna*, above.—**Tinnevely senna**. See *India senna*, above.—**Tripoli senna**, an article ascribed to *Cassia Æthiopica*, and thought to be obtained in Fezzan.—**Wild senna**. See *American senna*, above.

sennachie, sennachy, *n.* Same as *sennachie*.
senna-tree (sen'i-tre), *n.* An arborescent species of *Cassia*, *C. emarginata* of the West Indies.

senet (sen'et), *n.* [Also written *senitt*, *senet*, *senette*, *synnet*, *cynet*, *signet*, *signate*: see *signet*, *signate*.] A particular set of tones on a trumpet or cornet, different from a flourish. The word occurs chiefly in the stage directions of old plays.

Trumpets sound a flourish, and then a *senet*.
Dekker, Satiromastix.

Cornets sound a *cynet*.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge. (*Nares*.)

senet² (sen'et), *n.* Same as *sennett*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

sennight (sen'it), *n.* [E. dial. *senet*; early mod. E. *senyght*, *sevenyght*, < ME. *seven-niht*, *seven-nicht*, *sevenyght*, *sefennahit*, a week, < *seven* + *night*: see *seven* and *night*, and cf. *fortnight* (for **fourteenight*).] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

I chanced to show you, most honorable audience, this day *sennight*, what I heard of a man that was slain.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

She shall never have a happy hour, unless she marry within this *sen'night*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

We agreed to meet at Watertown that day *sen'night*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 46.

My love for Nature is as old as I;
But thirty moons, one honeymoon to that,
And three rich *sennights* more, my love for her.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

sennit¹ (sen'it), *n.* [Also *sinnet*, formerly *sin-net*; said to be < *seven* (contracted to *sen* as in *sennight*) + *knit*: see *knit*, and for the sense 'seven-knitted' cf. similar formations, as *dimity* ('two-threaded') and *samite* ('six-threaded').] *Naut.*, a sort of flat braided cordage used for various purposes, and formed by plaiting rope-yarns or spun yarn together; also, grass or straw plaited by seamen for making hats.

Trene. A threefold rope, cord, string, or twist, called by Mariners a *Sinnet*.
Cotgrave.

The boys who could not sew well enough to make their own clothes laid up *sinnet* for the men, who sewed for them in return.

R. H. Dana, Two Years Before the Mast, p. 269.

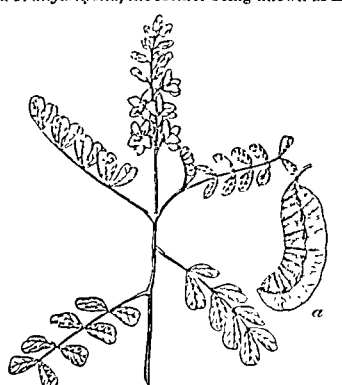
sennit², *n.* See *sennet*¹.

senocular (sē-nōk'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. seni*, six each (< *sex*, six), + *oculus*, eye, + -ar³.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders for the most part octonocular, and some . . . *senocular*.
Derham, Physico-Theory, viii. 3, note.

Senonian (sē-nō'ni-an), *n.* [*L. Senones*, a people in central Gaul, + -ian.] In *geol.*, a division of the Upper Cretaceous in France and Belgium. The term is also used to some extent in English geology. The *Senonian* lies between the Turonian and the Danian, and is subdivided into the Santonian and Campanian: it corresponds to the "Upper Chalk with flints" of the English Cretaceous, which is there essentially a white pulverulent mass of chalk, with flints arranged in nearly parallel layers. Although exhibiting in England a remarkable uniformity of lithological character from top to bottom, it has been shown to be paleontologically separable into several distinct zones closely resembling those into which the chalk of the northern Cretaceous basin of France has been divided.

señor (se-nyör'), *n.* [Sp. *señor*, a gentleman, *sir*, < L. *senior*, elder, ML. a lord: see *senior*, *sir*.]



Flowering Branch of *Senna* (*Cassia obovata*). a, a pod.

A gentleman; in address, sir; as a title, Mr.: in Spanish use.

señora (se-nyō'ri), *n.* [Sp. (fem. of *señor*), a lady, madam: see *señor*.] A lady; in address, madam; as a title, Mrs.: the feminine of *señor*: in Spanish use.

señorita (sen-yō-rē'ti), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *señora*: see *señor*.] 1. A young lady; in address, miss; as a title, Miss: in Spanish use.—2. In *ichth.*, a graceful little labroid fish of California, *Pseudojulis* or *Oxyjulis modestus*. It is 6 or 7 inches long, prettily marked with indigo-blue, orange, and black upon an olive-brown ground, cream-colored below.

Senousi (se-nō'si), *n.* [Algerian: see *quot.*, under *Senousian*, *n.*] A Mohammedan religious and political society, especially influential in northern Africa. See the quotation.

The Mussulman confraternity of *Senousi*. This sect, which is distinguished by its austere and fanatical tenets, arose forty-six years ago under an Algerian, and appears to have in a greater or less degree permeated the Mohammedan world, and acquired vast political importance. It flourishes especially in Northern Africa, reaching as far south as Timbuctoo. *Nature*, XXX, 478.

Senousian (se-nō'si-an), *a. and n.* [*< Senousi + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Senousi.

Ready at a moment's notice to convey to the interior the persons and property of the *Senousian* authorities. *Science*, IV, 459.

II. *n.* One of the Senousi.

Senousians, or the Brotherhood of Sidi Mohammed Ben Ali es-Senousi, the founder of the order. *Science*, IV, 457.

Senoyst, *a. and n.* [*< OF. *Senous = It. Senese*, Senese: see *Senese*.] Senese.

The Florentines and *Senoysts* are by the ears. *Shak*, *All's Well*, I 2 1.

sens, *v. t.* Same as *sense*² for *incense*².
sensible (sen'sn-ib), *a.* [*< sens + -ible.*] Intelligible. [Rare.]

Your second [sort of figures] *senses* the conceit only and not the care, and may be called *sensible*, not *sensible*, nor yet *sensituous*.
Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 133.

sensari, *n.* An obsolete form of *sensor*.

sensate (sen'sāt), *a.* [*< L. sensatus*, endowed with sense, *< sensus*, sense: see *sens*.] Perceived by the senses.

sensate (sen'sāt), *v. t.* [*< sensate, a.*] To have perception of, as an object of the senses; apprehend by the senses or understanding.

As those of the one are *sensated* by the ear, so those of the other are by the eye.
Hooker, *Hist. Royal Soc.*, III 2 (*Enye. Diet.*)

sensated, *a.* Same as *sensate*.

sensation (sen-sā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. sensation*, *F. sensation = Pr. sensation = Sp. sensación = Pg. sensação = It. sensazione, < ML. *sensatio(n-), < L. sensatus*, endowed with sense: see *sensate*.] 1. The action, faculty, or immediate mental result of receiving a mental impression from any affection of the bodily organism; sensitive apprehension; corporeal feeling; any feeling; also, the elements of feeling or immediate consciousness and of consciousness of reaction in perception: the subjective element of perception.

Sensation has to be distinguished from *feeling* on the one hand, and from *perception* on the other. All are abstractions, or objects suggested by the mind from their concomitants, but *perception* is less so and feeling more so than *sensation*. *Sensation* is feeling together with the direct consciousness of that feeling forcing itself upon us, so that it gives the essential element of the conception of an object, but *sensation* is considered apart from its union with associated sensations, by which a perception is built up. *Sensations* are either peripheral or visceral. Among the latter are to be specially mentioned sensations of operations in the brain. No approach to a satisfactory enumeration of the different kinds of sensations, even of the peripheral kind, has been made.

Those that make motion and *sensation* thus really the same, they must of necessity acknowledge that no longer motion, no longer *sensation*, and that every motion or reaction must be a new *sensation*, as well as every ceasing of reaction a ceasing of *sensation*.

Dr. H. More, *Immortal* of Soul, II, 1, 12.
The perception which actually accompanies and is an object to any impression on the body made by an external object, being distinct from all other modifications of thinking, furnishes the mind with a distinct idea, which we call *sensation*.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, II, 11, 1.

Sensation, so long as we take the analytic point of view, differs from perception only in the extreme simplicity of its object or content. . . . From the physiological point of view both *sensations* and perceptions differ from thoughts in the fact that nerve-currents coming in from the periphery are involved in their production.

W. James, *Prin. of Psychology*, VII.
Impressions may be divided into two kinds: those of *sensation* and those of reflection. The first kind arises in the soul originally, from unknown causes.

Hume, *Treatise of Human Nature*, I, II.
The feelings which accompany the exercise of these sensitive or corporeal powers, whether cognitive or appetent, will constitute a distinct class, and to these we

may with great propriety give the name of *sensations*; whereas on the feelings which accompany the energies of all our higher powers of mind we may with equal propriety bestow the name of sentiments.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaph.*, xlv.
Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, gapes his fist the faster.
While thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,
And quick *sensations* skip from vein to vein.
Pope, *Dunciad*, II, 212.

Sensations sweet,
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart.
Wordsworth, *Tintern Abbey*.

She was hardly conscious of any bodily *sensation* except a *sensation* of strength inspired by a mighty emotion.
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, VII, 5.

2. A state of interest or of feeling; especially, a state of excited interest or feeling.

The *sensation* caused by the appearance of that work is still remembered by many. *Brougham*.

The actor's dress had caught fire, and the house had a *sensation* not bargained for.

J. C. Jeaffreson, *Live It Down*, xxii.
An intellectual voluptuary, a moral dilettante (Petrarch), the first instance of that character, since too common, the gentleman in search of a *sensation*.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 366.

3. That which produces sensation or excited interest or feeling; as, the greatest *sensation* of the day.—Muscular sensations. See *muscular*.—Perverse temperature-sensations, the production of a sensation of heat by a cold body applied to the skin, and of cold by a hot body.—Sensation novels, novels that produce their effect by exciting and often improbable situations, by taking as their groundwork some dreadful secret, some atrocious crime, or the like, and painting scenes of extreme peril, high-wrought passion, etc.

sensational (sen-sā'shon-al), *a.* [*< sensation + -al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to sensation; relating to or implying sensation or perception through the senses.

With *sensational* pleasures and pains there go, in the infant, little else but vague feelings of delight and anger and fear.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 152.

This property of persistence, and also of recurrence in idea, belonging more or less to *sensational* states, is their [i. e., *sensational*] intellectual property.

A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 17.

2. Having sensation; serving to convey sensation; sentient. *Dunghson*.—3. Intended, as a literary or artistic work, to excite intense emotion; appealing to the love of being moved, as a chief source of interest.

The *sensational* history of the Paston letters, rather than the really valuable matter contained in them, has been the chief element in the demand for their production.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 58.

4. Of or pertaining to sensationalism; adhering to philosophical sensationalism.

Are we then obliged to give in our adherence to the *sensational* philosophy?
Farrar, *Origin of Language*, p. 148.

He never forgot that Berkeley was a *sensational*, while he was an intellectual, idealist.

A. J. Balfour, *Mind*, IX, 91.

sensationalism (sen-sā'shon-al-izm), *n.* [*< sensational + -ism.*] 1. In *philos.*, the theory or doctrine that all our ideas are solely derived through our senses or sensations; sensualism.

Sensationalism at once necessitates and renders impossible a materialistic explanation of the universe.
Carroll, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 11.

2. Sensational writing or language; the presentation of matters or details of such a nature or in such a manner as to thrill the reader or to gratify vulgar curiosity: as, the *sensationalism* of the press.

There was an air of *sensationalism* about its news departments that was new in that field.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII, 625.

sensationalist (sen-sā'shon-al-ist), *n.* [*< sensational + -ist.*] 1. In *philos.*, a believer in or an upholder of the doctrine of sensationalism or sensualism: sometimes used adjectively.

Accordingly we are not surprised to find that Locke was claimed as the founder of a *sensationalist* school, whose ultimate conclusions his calm and pious mind would have indignantly repudiated. . . . We consider this on the whole a less objectionable term than "sensualist" or "sensist": the latter word is unorthodox, and the former, from the things which it connotes, is hardly fair.
Farrar, *Origin of Language*, p. 150, and note.

2. A sensational writer or speaker.

sensationalistic (sen-sā'shon-al-istik), *a.* [*< sensationalist + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to sensationalism, or sensationalism in philosophy.

Enye. Brit., XXI, 40.

sensationally (sen-sā'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a sensational manner.

sensatory (sen-sā'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*< sensation + -ary.*] Possessing or relating to sensation; sensory.

sensationism (sen-sā'shon-izm), *n.* Same as *sensationalism*.

sensitive (sen'sa-tiv), *a.* [*< sensate + -ive.*] Of or pertaining to sensation; sensory. [Rare.]

Force vegetive and *sensitive* in Man
There is. *Heywood*, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 13.

sensatorial (sen-sā-tō-ri-al), *a.* [*< sensate + -ory + -al.*] Of or pertaining to sensation; sensatorial. [Rare.]

A brilliantly original line of research, which may possibly . . . lead to a restatement of the whole psychophysical theory of *sensatorial* intensity as developed by Weber. *The Academy*, Aug. 16, 1899, p. 136.

sense¹ (sens), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sence*; *leel. sansar*, pl., the senses, Sw. *sans* = Dan. *sands*, sense, *< OF. (and F.) sens* = Pg. It. *sensio*, *< L. sensus*, feeling, sense, *< sentire*, pp. *sensus*, feel, perceive: see *scent*.] 1. The capacity of being the subject of sensation and perception; the mode of consciousness by which an object is apprehended which acts upon the mind through the senses; the capacity of becoming conscious of objects as actually now and here; sense-perception; mental activity directly concerned in sensations.

Sense thinks the lightning born before the thunder:
What tells us then they both together are?
Sense outdies knows, the soul through all things sees.

Sir J. Davies, *Immortal*, of Soul, II.
We adore virtue, though to the eyes of *sense* she be invisible.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, II, 14.

Wherever there is *sense* or perception, there some idea is actually produced, and present in the understanding.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, II, ix, 4.

These two doctrines of Leibnitz—that *sense* is confused thought, and that existence in space and time is a phenomenon *reale*—have a special importance when viewed in relation to the ideas of Kant.

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 91.

Errors of *sense* are only special instances where the mind makes its synthesis unfortunately, as it were, out of incomplete data, instantaneously and inevitably interpreting them in accordance with the laws which have regulated all its experience.

G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 455.

2. A special faculty of sensation connected with a bodily organ; the mode of sensation awakened by the excitation of a peripheral nerve. In this signification, man is commonly said to have five senses—sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch—a correct enumeration, perhaps, according to organs, but each of these organs has several different qualities of sensation. A sixth sense is often specified as the muscular sense (distinguished from touch); a seventh is sometimes spoken of, meaning the inner sense, the common sense of Aristotle, an unknown endowment, or a sexual feeling; and further subdivisions also are made. The seven senses are also often spoken of, meaning consciousness in its totality.

Whiles every *sence* the humour sweet embayd.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, ix, 13.

The filly was soon scared out of her seven *senses*, and began to calcitrant it, to wince it, to frisk it.
Motteux, tr. of Rabelais, IV, 14.

In June 'tis good to lie beneath a tree,
While the blithe season comforts every *sense*.
Lowell, *Under the Willows*.

The five *senses* just enumerated—sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch—would seem to comprise all our perceptive faculties, and to leave no further *sense* to be explained.

Aristotle, *De Anima* (tr. by Wallace).

3. Feeling; immediate consciousness; sensation perceived as inward or subjective, or, at least, not decidedly as objective; also, vague consciousness or feeling.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of *sense*,
Lie in three words—health, peace, and competence.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, IV, 79.

A *sense* of pleasure, subtle and quiet as a perfume, diffused itself through the room. *C. Grant*, *Shirley*, xxv.

Dim and faint
May be the *sense* of pleasure and of pain.
Bryant, *Among the Trees*.

Such expressions as the abyssal vault of heaven, the endless expanse of ocean, &c., summarize many computations to the imagination, and give the *sense* of an enormous horizon.

W. James, *Mind*, XII, 203, note.

At the same time he [Manron] had that exquisite courtesy in listening which gave to those who addressed him the *sense* of having spoken well. *Enye. Brit.*, XV, 515.

Then a cool naked *sense* beneath my feet
Of bud and blossom.
J. C. Scribner, *Two Dreams*.

4. A power of perceiving relations of a particular kind; a capacity of being affected by certain non-sensuous qualities of objects; a special kind of discernment; also, an exertion of such a power: as, the religious *sense*; the *sense* of duty; the *sense* of humor.

Sense of Right and Wrong [is] as natural to us as natural affection itself, and a first principle in our constitution and make.

Shaftesbury, *Inquiry*, I, III, § 1, quoted in Fowler, p. 70.

Tempests themselves, high seas and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands—
Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel—
As having *sense* of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures. *Shak.*, *Othello*, II, I, 71.

And this arrangement into schools, and the definiteness of the conclusions reached in each, are on the increase, so that here, it would seem, are actually two new senses, the scientific and the artistic, which the mind is now in the process of forming for itself.

W. K. Clifford, *Conditions of Mental Development*.

And full of cowardice and guilty shame,
I grant in her some sense of shame, she flies.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

These investigations show not only that the skin is sensitive, but that one is able with great precision to distinguish the part touched. This latter power is usually called the *sense of locality*, and it is influenced by various conditions.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 480.

From a sense of duty the Phenicians burned their children alive.
J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 202.

5. Mind generally; consciousness; especially, understanding; cognitive power.

And cruell sword out of his fingers slacke
Fell downe to ground, as if the Steele had *sence*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. vi. 21.

Are you a man? have you a soul or *sense*?
Shak., *Othello*, iii. 3. 374.

And for th' Impression God prepar'd their *Sense*;
They saw, believ'd all this, and parted thence.
Coutley, *David's*, i.

6. Sound or clear mind. (a) Ordinary, normal, or clear mental action: especially in the plural, with a collective force.

When his lands were spent,
Troubled in his senses,
Then he did repent
Of his late lewd life.

Constance of Cleland (Child's Ballads, IV. 230).

Their Battle-axes was the next: whose piercing bills made sometime the one, sometime the other to have scarce *sense* to keep their saddles.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I. 17.

He (George Fox) had the comfort of a short illness, and the blessing of a clear *sense* to the last.

Penn, *Rise and Progress of Quakers*, v.

The patients are commonly brought to their *senses* in three or four days, or a week, and rarely continue longer.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 103.

(b) Good judgment approaching sagacity; sound practical intelligence.

The latter is most cried up; but he is more reserved, seems shy and to have *sense*.
Walpole, *Letters*, II. 362.

"Nay, madam," said I, "I am judge already, and tell you that you are perfectly in the wrong of it: for, if it was a matter of importance, I know he has better *sense* than you."
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 85.

(c) Acuteness of perception or apprehension; discernment.

This Basilus, having the quick *sense* of a lover, took, as though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, i.

7. Discriminative perception; appreciation; a state of mind the result of a mental judgment or valuation.

Abundance of imaginary great men are put in straw to bring them to a right *sense* of themselves.
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 125.

Beware of too sublime a *sense*
Of your own worth and consequence.
Cowper, *The Retired Cat*

She dusted a chair which needed no dusting, and placed it for Sylvia, sitting down herself on a three-legged stool to mark her *sense* of the difference in their conditions.
Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xliii.

8. Meaning; import; signification; the conception that a word or sign is intended to convey.

Whereof the allegory and hid *sense*
Is that a well erected confidence
Can fright their pride.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, Ind.

We cannot determine in what exact *sense* our bodies on the resurrection will be the same as they are at present.

J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, i. 277.

9. The intention, thought, feeling, or meaning of a body of persons, as an assembly; judgment, opinion, determination, or will in reference to a debated question.

It was the universal and unanimous *sense* of Friends "That joining in marriage is the work of the Lord only, and not of priest or magistrate."
Penn, *Travels in Holland*, etc.

The *sense* of the House was so strongly manifested that, after a closing speech of great keenness from Halifax, the courtiers did not venture to divide.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

10. That which is wise, judicious, sound, sensible, or intelligent, and accords with sound reason: as, to talk *sense*.

As you have put the words together, they are neither Latin nor *Sense*.
Milton, *Ans. to Salmasius*.

When was there ever better and more weighty *sense* spoken by any than by the Apostles after the day of Pentecost?
Stillington, *Sermons*, I. ix.

I no more saw *sense* in what she said
Than a lamb does in people clipping wool;
Only lay down and let myself be clipped.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 19.

Chemical sense, the sense of taste or of smell, as operating by means of the chemical action of substances on the organ.

In the case of the so-called *chemical senses*, taste and smell, we have as yet no method of reckoning the degree of the physical force which constitutes the stimulus.

J. Sully, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 47.

Collective, common, divided sense. See the adjectives.—Composite sense, that sense of a modal proposition in which the mode is considered as predicated of the indicative proposition; opposed to *divisive sense*: thus, that it is possible for that which is hot to be cold is true in a *divisive sense*, but not in a *composite sense*.—Divisive sense. See *composite sense*, above.—Esthetic sense. See *esthetic*.—Exterior sense, one of the senses by which the outer world is perceived.—Fixed sense, one of the five more definite senses.—Good sense, sound judgment.—Illative sense. See *illative*.—In all sense, in every respect.

You should in all *sense* be much bound to him.
Shak., *M. of V.*, v. 1. 136.

Inner sense. Same as *internal sense*.—In one's senses, in one's right mind; in the enjoyment of a sound mind; of sound mind.—In sense of, in view of; impressed with.

In sense of his (Mr. Thompson's) sad condition, [the elders] offered up many prayers to God for him, and, in God's good time, they received a gracious answer.
N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 324.

Interior sense, self-consciousness; the power of perceiving what is in our own minds; also, the noetic reason; the source of first truths.—Internal sense. See *internal*.—Magnetic, moral, muscular, mystical sense. See the adjectives.—Out of one's senses, of unsound mind, or temporarily deprived of a sound use of one's judgment.

Puff. You observed how she mangled the metre?
Dingle. Yes—egad, it was the first thing made me suspect she was out of her senses.
Sheridan, *The Critic*, iii. 1.

Pickwickian sense. See *Pickwickian*.—Proper sense, the original or exact meaning of a word or phrase, as distinguished from later or looser uses.—Reflex sense. See *reflex*.—Sense of effort. See *effort*.—Special sense, one of the five bodily senses.—Spiritual sense of the Word. Same as *internal sense* of the Word (which see, under *internal*).—Strict sense, the narrow sense of a word or phrase, which it takes as a well recognized and established term, as of philosophy, or exact science, as distinguished from wider and looser senses.—To abound in or with one's own sense. See *abound*.—To be frightened out of one's (seven) senses, to be so frightened as to lose one's understanding for the time being.—Vague sense, the less specialized and less objective of the bodily senses, as the sense of heat, the sense of cold, various visceral sensations, etc.—Vital sense. See *vital*.

sense¹ (sens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sensed*, ppr. *sensing*. [= Dan. *sandsæ*, perceive, = Sw. *sansa* (refl.), recover oneself; from the noun.] 1. To perceive by the senses.

Is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others than they are, by him?
Glanville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, xvii.

2†. To give the sense of; expound.

'Twas writ not to be understood, but read;
He that expounds it must come from the dead;
Get — undertake to *sense* it true,
For he can tell more than himself e'er knew.
Carterwright's Poems (1651). (Nares.)

3. To perceive; comprehend; understand; realize; take into the mind. [Prov. or colloq., Eng. and U. S.]

He button-holed every body, and offended nobody; found out the designs of every clique, the doings of every secret caucus, got at the plans of the leaders, the temper of the crowd, *sensed* the whole situation.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 101.

sense², *n.* and *r.* [ME. *sensen*, *sencen*, by aphesis from *encensen*, incense: see *incense*.] Same as *incense*².

When they comen there, thei taken Ensense and other aromatyk thinges of noble Smelle, and *sensen* the Ydole, as we wolde don here Goddes precyouse Body.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 174.

An image of Owr Lady with ijawngellis *sensyng*, gilthe.
Paston Letters, III. 433.

sense-body (sens'bod'i), *n.* One of the various peripheral sense-organs or marginal bodies of the disk, bell, or umbrella of aculeophs, supposed to have a visual or an auditory function, as a lithocyst, an ocellicyst, or a tentaculicyst. See *ent* under *lithocyst*.

There are eight *sense-bodies* arranged at regular intervals around the margin of the umbrella, alternately with which arise the tentacles. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 592.

sense-capsule (sens'kap'sül), *n.* A hollow organ of a special sense; a special structure or organ exclusively devoted to the reception of a particular kind of impression, or sensory perception, from without, as the nose, eye, and ear; in the simplest form, a receptive chamber connected by a nerve-commisure with a nerve-center. In man three sense-capsules are distinguished, of the nose, eye, and ear respectively. The excavation of the ethmoid bone is the first; the eyeball is the second; and the petrosal part of the temporal bone is the third; the last is also called *otic capsule*. Many analogous sense-organs of invertebrates are commonly called *sense-capsules*.

sense-cavity (sens'kav'i-ti), *n.* Same as *sense-capsule*.

sense-cell (sens'sel), *n.* Any cell of an organ of special sense; specifically, one of the cells entering into the formation of the nerve-hil-

locks or neuromasts of the lower vertebrates (batrachians and fishes). See *neuromast*.

The *sense-cells* found in the skin: i. e., differentiated Ectoderm cells. *Claus, Zoology* (trans.), p. 46.

sense-center (sens'sen'ter), *n.* A center of sensation; a ganglion of gray nerve-tissue, or a part of the cortex of the brain, having immediate relations with some special sensation. *sensed* (sens't), *p. a.* Considered or chosen as to sense or meaning conveyed or to be conveyed. [Rare.]

Words well *sens'd*, best suting subject grave.
Marston, *Sophonisba*, Epil.

sense-element (sens'el'ē-ment), *n.* An external sensation regarded as an element of a perception.

A percept is a complex psychological product formed by a coalescence of *sense-elements*.
J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 336.

sense-epithelium (sens'ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.* A sensory or specially sensitive tract of ectoderm, epiderm, or cuticle which functions as an organ of sense, as in hydrozoans.

sense-filament (sens'fil'ā-ment), *n.* A filament having the function of an organ of sense: as, the peculiar *sense-filaments* of the *Paupropoda*.
A. S. Packard.

senseful (sens'fūl), *a.* [*< sense¹ + -ful.*] 1. Perceptive.

Prometheus, who celestial fire
Did steal from heaven, therewith to inspire
Our earthly bodies with a *senseful* mind.
Marston, *Satires*, v. 19.

2. Full of sense; hence, reasonable; judicious; sensible; appropriate.

The Ladie, hearkning to his *senseful* speech,
Found nothing that he said unmeet nor reason.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. iv. 37.

And gaue thee power (as Master) to impose
Fit *senseful* Names vnto the Hoast that rowes
In watery Regions; and the wandering Heards
Of Forrest people; and the painted Birds.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

sense-impression (sens'im-presh'on), *n.* A sensation due to the excitation of a peripheral organ of sense.

The higher and more revivable feelings are connected with well-discriminated *sense impressions* and percepts, whereas the lower feelings are the accompaniments of vague undiscriminated mental states.
J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 487.

senseless (sens'les), *a.* [Formerly also *senceless* (= Dan. *sandsesløs* = Sw. *sanslös*); *< sense¹ + -less.*] 1. Destitute of sense; having no power of sensation or perception; incapable of sensation or feeling; insensible.

Their lady lying on the *senselesse* grownd.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. i. 63.
The cars are *senseless* that should give us hearing.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2. 330.

2. Inappreciative; lacking in appreciation; without perception.

His wits are dull,
And *sencelesse* of this wrong.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. C6.

I would thank you too, father; but your cruelty
Hath almost made me *senseless* of my duty.
Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, i. 1.

O race of Capernaitans, *senselesse* of divine doctrine, and capable onely of loaves and belly-cheere.
Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

3. Lacking understanding; acting without sense or judgment; foolish; stupid.

Like *senseless* Chymists their own Wealth destroy,
Imaginary Gold t' enjoy.
Cowley, *Reason*, st. 2.

They were a stupid *senseless* race.

Swift, *Cadenus and Vanessa*.

4. Without meaning, or contrary to reason or sound judgment; ill-judged; unwise; foolish; nonsensical.

Sencelesse speech, and doted ignorance.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. viii. 34.

We should then have had no memory of those times but what your Josippus would afford us, out of whom you transcribe a few *senseless* and useless Apologies of the Pharisees.
Milton, *Answer to Salmasius*.

senselessly (sens'les-li), *adv.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably: as, a man *senselessly* arrogant.

senselessness (sens'les-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being senseless, in any sense.

sense-organ (sens'ōr-gan), *n.* Any organ of sense, as the eye, ear, or nose.

sense-perception (sens'pēr-sep'shōn), *n.* Perception by means of the senses; also, a perception of an object of sense.

senser, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *censer*.

sense-rhythm (sens'rithm), *n.* An arrangement of words characteristic of Hebrew poetry, in which the rhythm consists not in a rise and

fall of accent or quantity of syllables, but, as it were, in a pulsation of sense rising and falling through the parallel, antithetic, or otherwise balanced members of each verse; parallelism. *W. Robertson Smith.*

sense-seta (sens'sē'ti), *n.* A bristle-like appendage acting as an organ of sense. *A. S. Packard.*

sense-skeleton (sens'skel'e-tōn), *n.* The support or framework of a sense-organ, especially when hard or bony.

sensibility (sen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *sensibilities* (-tiz). [*ME. sensibilitat, < OF. sensibilité, F. sensibilité = Pr. sensibilitat = Sp. sensibilidad = Pg. sensibilidade = It. sensibilità, sensibilità, < LL. sensibilita(-t), the sense or meaning of words, sensibility, < sensibilis, sensible; see sensible.*] 1. The state or property of being sensible or capable of sensation; capability of sensation.

Having now been exposed to the cold and the snow near an hour and a half, some of the rest began to lose their *sensibility*. *Cook, Voyages, i. 4.*

There are accidental fluctuations in our inner *sensibility* which make it impossible to tell just what the least discernible increment of the sensation is without taking the average of a large number of appreciations.

W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 539.

2. Mental receptivity or susceptibility in general.

We call *sensibility* the receptivity of our soul, or its power of receiving representations whenever it is in anywise affected.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller), p. 51.

If my granddaughter is stupid, learning will make her conceited and insupportable. If she has talent and *sensibility*, she will do as I have done—supply by address and with sentiment what she does not know.

The Century, XL. 619.

3. Specifically, the capacity of exercising or being the subject of emotion or feeling in a restricted sense; capacity for the higher or more refined feelings.

As our tenderness for youth and beauty gives a new and just importance to their fresh and manifold claims, so the like *sensibility* gives welcome to all excellence, has eyes and hospitality for merit in corners. *Emerson, Success.*

Her *sensibility* to the supreme excitement of music was only one form of that passionate *sensibility* which belonged to her whole nature.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 4.

4. In a still narrower sense, peculiar susceptibility of impression, pleasurable or painful; unusual delicacy or keenness of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; sensitiveness: in this sense used frequently in the plural.

Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul. It is such an exquisite *sensibility* as warns a woman to shun the first appearance of everything hurtful.

Addison, Spectator.

Virtue and taste are built upon the same foundation of *sensibility*, and cannot be disjoined without offering violence to both.

Goldsmith, Taste.

The true lawgiver ought to have a heart full of *sensibility*.

Burke.

'Twere better to be born a stone,
Of ruder shape, and feeling none,
Than with a tenderness like mine,
And *sensibility* so fine.

Cooper, Poet, Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

By sympathetic *sensibility* is to be understood the propensity that a man has to derive pleasure from the happiness, and pain from the unhappiness, of other sensitive beings.

Bentham, Principles of Morals, vi. § 29.

5. The property, as in an instrument, of responding quickly to very slight changes of condition; delicacy; sensitiveness (the better word in this use). [*Rare.*]

All these instruments have the same defect, that their *sensibility* diminishes as the magnets grow weaker.

Science, XIII. 291.

6†. Sensation.

Philosophers that lighten Stoicisms that wend that ymages and *sensibilities*, that is to say sensible ymaginations or elles ymaginations of sensible things were enpreyented into sowles fro bodies withoutforth.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. meter 1.

7†. Feeling; appreciation; sense; realization.

His soul laboured under a sickly *sensibility* of the miseries of others.

Goldsmith, Vicar, III.

Recurrent sensibility. See *recurrent*. = *Syn. 3 and 4.*

sensible (sen'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*Early mod. E. also sensible; < ME. sensible, < OF. (and F.) sensible = Sp. sensible = Pg. sensível = It. sensibile, < L. sensibilis, perceptible by the senses, having feeling, sensible, < sentire, pp. sensus, feel, perceive; see sense†, sent.†*] 1. Capable of affecting the senses; perceptible through the bodily organs.

Reason, using sense, taketh his principles and fyrst sedes of thynges *sensible*, and afterwards by his owne discourse and searching of causes encreaseth the same from a seede to a tree. *R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 9).*

Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*

To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but

A dagger of the mind, a false creation?

Shak., Macbeth, II. 1. 36.

Return, fair soul, from darkness, and lead mine

Out of this *sensible* hell.

Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

Wherever God will thus manifest himself, there is heaven, though within the circle of this *sensible* world.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 49.

When we take a simple *sensible* quality, like light or sound, and say that there is now twice or thrice as much of it present as there was a moment ago, although we seem to mean the same thing as if we were talking of compound objects, we really mean something different.

W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 546.

2. Perceptible to the mind through observation and reflection; appreciable.

The disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain.

Sir W. Temple.

In the present evil world, it is no wonder that the operations of the evil angels are more *sensible* than of the good ones.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

No *sensible* change has taken place during eighty years in the coral knolls [of Diego Garcia].

Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 92.

3. Capable of sensation; having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; endowed with sense or sense-organs; sensitive: as, the eye is *sensible* to light.

I would your cankle were as *sensible* as your finger, that you might leave picking it for pity.

Shak., Cor., i. 3. 65.

4. Appreciative; amenable (to); influenced or capable of being influenced (by).

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,

I should not make so dear a show of zeal.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 94.

5. Very liable to impression from without; easily affected; highly sensitive.

With affection wondrous *sensible*

He wrung Bassanio's hand.

Shak., M. of V., II. 8. 48.

Of a *sensible* nostrill. *Milton, Areopagitica, p. 29.*

Sunderland, though not very *sensible* to shame, blinched from the infamy of public apostasy.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. Perceiving or having perception either by the senses or by the intellect; aware; cognizant; persuaded; conscious; generally with *of*.

In doing this I shall be *sensible* of two things which to me will be nothing pleasant.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

I am glad you are so *sensible* of my attention.

Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.

Hastings, it is clear, was not *sensible* of the danger of his position.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

7. Capable of responding to very slight changes of condition; sensitive (in this sense the better word): as, a *sensible* thermometer or balance.

[*Rare.*]—8. Possessing or characterized by sense, judgment, or reason; endowed with or characterized by good or common sense; intelligent; reasonable; judicious: as, a *sensible* man; a *sensible* proposal.

To be now a *sensible* man, by and by a fool, and presently a beast! O strange!

Shak., Othello, II. 3. 309.

No *sensible* person in Arrowhead village really believed in the evil eye.

O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, iv.

Sensible calorici, an old term for sensible heat.—**Sensible form, heat, matter.** See the nouns.—**Sensible horizon.** See *horizon*. 1.—**Sensible idea.** Same as *sensual idea*. See *sensual*.—**Sensible note or tone.** In music, same as *leading tone* (which see, under *leading*).—**Sensible perspiration, quality, etc.** See the nouns.—**Syn. 1 and 2. Sensible, Perceptible.** Literally, these words are of about the same meaning and strength, the difference depending chiefly upon the connection; for example, a *sensible* difference, a *perceptible* difference.—3 and 4. *Be Sensible, Be Conscious, etc.* See *feel*.—3 and 7. *Sensible, Sensitive, Sentient.* *Sensible* in its first meaning was passive, but is now quite as often active. As active, it is both physical and mental, and is unemphatic: as, to be *sensible* (that is, aware) of heat or cold, of neglect or injury. *Sensitive* means feeling acutely, either in body or in mind. A *sensible* man will school himself not to be too *sensitive* to criticism. *Sentient* is a physiologically descriptive word, indicating the possession or use of the sense of feeling: as, the fly is a *sentient* being.—6. Observant, aware, conscious.—8. *Sensible, Judicious, discreet, sage, sagacious, sound.* As compared with *judicious*, *sensible* means possessing common sense, having a sound and practical reason, while *judicious* means discreet in choosing what to do or advise; the one applying to the understanding and judgment, the other to the judgment in its relation to the will. *Sensible, Intelligent, Common-sense.* As compared with *intelligent*, *sensible* means possessed of the power to see things in their true light, the light of a correct judgment, a large, sound, roundabout sense, while *intelligent* means possessed of a clear and quick understanding, so as to apprehend an idea promptly and see it in its true relations. The relation between cause and effect is here so close that *intelligent* often seems to mean essentially the same as *well-informed*. Where the sense implied in *sensible* is thought of as peculiarly general or level to the experience, conclusions, or notions of the mass of men, *common-sense* is, by a new usage, sometimes employed: as, he was a *common-sense* person: he took a *common-sense* view of the matter. All these words apply both to the person and to his opinions, words, writings, etc.

II.† *n.* 1. Sensation; sensibility.

Our torments also may in length of time
Become our elements; these piercing fires
As soft as now severe, our temper changed
Into their temper; which must needs remove
The *sensible* of pain. *Milton, P. L., II. 278.*

2. That which produces sensation; that which impresses itself on the senses; something perceptible; a material substance.

We may them [brutish manners] read in the creation
Of this wide *Sensible*. *Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, II. 35.*

3. That which possesses sensibility or capability of feeling; a sensitive being.

This melancholy extends itself not to men only, but even to vegetables and *sensibles*. *Burton.*

sensibleness (sen'si-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being sensible, in any sense of that word.

sensibly (sen'si-bli), *adv.* In a sensible manner, in any sense of the word *sensible*.

sensifacient (sen-si-fā'shent), *a.* [*L. sensus, sense, + facien(-t)s, pp. of facere, make; see fact.*] Producing sensation; sensific. [*Rare.*]

The epithelium may be said to be receptive, the nerve fibers transmissive, and the sensorium *sensifacient*.

Huxley, Science and Culture, p. 264.

sensiferous (sen-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. sensus, sense, + ferre = E. bear*.] Producing or conveying sensation; acting as an organ of sense.

The sense-organ, the nerve, and the sensorium, taken together, constitute the *sensiferous* apparatus.

Huxley, Science and Culture, p. 267.

The most important functions of the proboscis are of a *sensiferous*, tactile nature.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 327.

In speaking of the antennæ and palpi, I have called them *sensiferous* organs.

Shuckard, British Bees, p. 55.

sensific (sen-sif'ik), *a.* [*LL. sensificus, producing sensation, < L. sensus, sense, perception, + facere, make (see -fic).*] Producing, causing, or resulting in sensation. *Imp. Dict.*

sensificatory (sen-sif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*LL. sensificator, that which produces sensation, < sensificare, endow with sensation, < sensificus, producing sensation; see sensific.*] Sensificient; sensific. *Huxley. (Imp. Dict.)*

sensigenous (sen-sij'e-nus), *a.* [*L. sensus, sense, + -genu, < gignere, produce; see -genuous.*] Giving rise to sensation; sensific; originating a sensory impulse; noting the initial point of a series of molecular movements which are ultimately perceived as a sensation.

And, as respects the ectodermal cells which constitute the fundamental part of the organs of the special senses, it is becoming clear that the more perfect the sensory apparatus the more completely do these *sensigenous* cells take on the form of delicate rods or filaments.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 64.

sensigerous (sen-sij'e-rus), *a.* [*L. sensus, sense, + gerere, carry.*] Sensiferous.

sensile (sen'sil), *a.* [*L. sensibilis, sensible, < sensus, sense; see sense†.*] Capable of affecting the senses.—**Sensile quality.** See *quality*.

sension (sen'shon), *n.* [*ML. sensio(n)-, thought, lit. perception, < L. sentire, pp. sensus, perceive; see sense†.*] The becoming aware of being affected from without in sensation.

sensism (sen'sizm), *n.* [*< sense† + -ism.*] In *philos.*, same as *sensualism*, 2.

sensist (sen'sist), *n.* [*< sense† + -ist.*] Same as *sensualist*, 1.

sensitive (sen'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*Early mod. E. also sensitive; < OF. (and F.) sensitif = Pr. sensitiu = Sp. Pg. It. sensitivo, < ML. *sensitivus, < L. sentire, pp. sensus, perceive; see sense†.*] 1. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or affecting the senses; depending on the senses.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in painting called passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body suffers through them and is sensibly altered.

Dryden, Obs. on Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. Having sense, sensibility, or feeling; capable of receiving impressions from external objects: often extended, figuratively, to various inanimate objects.

We have spoken sufficiently of trees, herbes, and frutes
We will now therefore entreat of thynges *sensitive*.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 131).

When in the most *sensitive* condition, the tendril is actively circumnavigating, so that it travels over a large area, and there is considerable probability that it will come into contact with some body around which it can twine.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 60.

3. Of keen sensibility; keenly susceptible of external influences or impressions; easily and acutely affected or moved by outward circumstances or impressions: as, a *sensitive* person,

or a person of *sensitive* nature: figuratively extended to inanimate objects.

She was too *sensitive* to abuse and calumny. *Macaulay*.

We are *sensitive* to faults in those we love, while committing them ourselves as if by chartered right.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 137.

What is commonly called a *sensitive* person is one whose sense-organs cannot go on responding as the stimulus increases in strength, but become fatigued.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 146.

Specifically—(a) In *entom.*, noting parts of the surface of the antennae which are peculiarly modified and, it is supposed, subservient to some special sense. These surfaces exhibit an immense number of microscopical pores, covered with a very delicate transparent membrane; they may be generally diffused over the joints or variously arranged in patches, the position of which has been used in the classification of certain families of *Coleoptera*. (b) Susceptible in a notable degree to hypnotism; easily hypnotized or mesmerized.

I borrow the term *sensitive*, for magneto-physiological reaction, from vegetable physiology, in which plants of definite irritability . . . are called *sensitive*.

Reichenbach, *Dynamics* (trans., 1851), p. 58.

(c) Noting a condition of feverish liability to fluctuation: said of markets, securities, or commodities.

4. So delicately adjusted as to respond quickly to very slight changes of condition: said of instruments, as a balance.—5. In *chem.* and *photog.*, readily affected by the action of appropriate agents: as, iodized paper is *sensitive* to the action of light.—6†. Sensible; wise; judicious.

To Princes, therefore, counsailours, rulers, gouvernours, and magistrates, as to the most intellectuall and *sensitive* partes of the societie of men, hath God and nature given preeminence.

R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xl.).

Sensitive brier. See *Schrankia*.—**Sensitive cognition.** See *cognition*.—**Sensitive fern,** the fern *Oenoclea sensibilis*: so called from the slight tendency of the segments of the fronds, after being detached and while wilting, to fold together. *D. C. Eaton*, *Ferns of North America*, II. 198.—**Sensitive flames,** flames which are easily affected by sounds, being made to lengthen out or contract, or change their form in various ways. The most sensitive flame is produced by burning gas issuing from a small taper jet. Such a flame will be affected by very small noises, as the ticking of a watch held near it, or the clinking of coins at a considerable distance. The gas must be turned on so that the flame is just at the point of flaring. **Sensitive joint-veitch.** See *retch*.—**Sensitive love,** pea, power. See the nouns.—**Sensitive plant.** See *sensitive-plant*.—**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Sentient*, etc. See *sensible*.

II. n. 1†. Something that feels; a sensorium.—2. A sensitive person; specifically, one who is sensitive to mesmeric or hypnotic influences or experiments. See I., 3 (b).

For certain experiments it is much to be desired that we should find more *sensitives* of every kind.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 48.

First sensitive! (tr. Gr. *πρῶτον αἰσθητικόν*), the common sense in the Aristotelian use.

sensitively (sen'si-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

sensitiveness (sen'si-tiv-nes), *n.* The property or character of being sensitive; especially, tendency or disposition to be easily influenced or affected by external objects, events, or circumstances: as, abnormal *sensitiveness*; the *sensitiveness* of a balance or some fine mechanism.

Parts of the body which lose all *sensitiveness* come to be regarded as external things.

G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 401.

sensitive-plant (sen'si-tiv-plant), *n.* The tropical and greenhouse plant *Mimosa pudica*; the humble-plant. It is mechanically irritable in a higher degree than almost any other plant. The leaves are bipinnate, the very numerous linear leaflets ranked on two pairs of branches which are inserted close to the end of the common petiole, thus appearing digitate. At night each leaf curves downward and the leaflets fold together, and in the daytime a slight touch causes them to assume the same position. It has purple flowers in heads on long peduncles. It is widely diffused through the tropics, native at least in South America and naturalized in the southern United States. The name is extended to other sensitive mimosae, as *M. sensitiva*, which is irritable in a less degree, and sometimes to the whole genus.—**Bastard sensitive-plant,** *Archipynome americana*. (West Indies).—**Wild sensitive-plant.** (c) *Mimosa strigillosa* of the southern border of the United States. (b) Same as *sensitive pea* (which see, under *pea*).

sensitivity (sen-si-tiv-i-ti), *n.* [*< sensitive + -ity*.] The state of being sensitive; sensitiveness. Specifically—(a) In *chem.* and *photog.*, the quality of being readily affected by the action of appropriate agents: as, the *sensitivity* of silvered paper. More usually expressed by *sensitiveness*. (b) In *physiol.*, sensibility; irritability, especially of the receptive organs. (c) In *psychol.*, acuteness of sense-discrimination; the difference of sensations produced by any two fixed excitations of like quality but different intensity.

If the *sensitivity* of women were superior to that of men, the self-interest of merchants would lead to their being always employed [as pianoforte-tuners, wine-and-tea-tasters, wool-sorters, etc.].

Gallot, *Human Faculty*, p. 30.

sensitization (sen'si-ti-zā-shn), *n.* [*< sensitize + -ation*.] The act, process, or result of sensitizing, or rendering sensitive.

After *sensitization*—which occupies from thirty to fifty seconds—the plate is removed from the bath by raising it first with a bent silver hook, and then seizing it by one corner with the hand.

Silver Sunbeam, p. 236.

sensitize (sen'si-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sensitized*, ppr. *sensitizing*. [*< sensitive + -ize*.] To render sensitive; specifically, in *photog.*, to render capable of being acted on by actinic rays of light: as, *sensitized paper*, or a *sensitized plate*. See *sensitized paper*, under *paper*.

It was as if the paper upon his desk was *sensitized*, taking photographs of nature around.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 5.

sensitizer (sen'si-ti-zēr), *n.* One who or that which sensitizes; specifically, in *photog.*, the chemical agent or bath by which films or substances are rendered sensitive to light.

sensitometer (sen-si-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< sensitive + Gr. μέτρον, measure*.] An apparatus or device of any kind for testing or determining the degree of sensitiveness of photographic films, emulsions, etc.; also, loosely, the sensitiveness of a plate (generally expressed in numbers) as indicated by a sensitometer.

sensitory (sen'si-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *sensitories* (-riz). [*< sense¹ + -tory*.] Same as *sensorium*, 1.

sensivet (sen'siv), *a.* [*< sense¹ + -ive*.] Possessing sense or feeling; sensitive.

Shall *sensive* things be so senseless as to resist sense? *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, i.

The infection, Which as a subtle vapour spreads itself Confus'dly through every *sensitive* part.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, II. 1.

sensor (sen'sō-ri), *a.* [*< L. sensor, sense (see sense¹), + motor, a mover: see motor*.] Same as *sensorimotor*.

sensor (sen'sō-ri), *a.* [*< NL. *sensorius: see sensory*.] Sensory.

Various combinations of disturbances in the *sensor* tract lead to the appropriate combinations of disturbances in the motor tract.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, II. 103.

sensoria, *n.* Plural of *sensorium*.

sensorial (sen-sō-ri-al), *a.* [*< sensory or sensorium + -al*.] Of or pertaining to the sensorium: as, *sensorial power* or effect; also, of or pertaining to sensation; sensory: opposed to *motorial*: as, a *sensorial nerve*.

Sensorial images are stable psychic facts. We can hold them still and look at them as long as we like.

W. James, *Mind*, IX. 14.

sensoridigestive (sen'sō-ri-di-jes'tiv), *a.* [*< NL. *sensorius (see sensory) + E. digestive*.] Partaking of digestive functions and those of touch or other senses, as the tongue of a vertebrate animal, the maxillae of insects, etc. *A. S. Packard*.

sensorimotor (sen'sō-ri-mō'tor), *a.* Sensory and motor; pertaining both to sensation and to motion. Also *sensorimotor*.

We have seen good reason to believe that certain areas of the cerebral cortex are especially connected with certain corresponding *sensorimotor* activities.

G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 537.

Sensorimotor nerve, a mixed nerve, composed of both sensory and motor fibers.

sensorium (sen-sō-ri'ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *sensoria* (-lii). [*NL*, dim. of *LL. sensorium: see sensorium*.] A little sensorium. See second extract under *sensorium*.

sensorium (sen-sō-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sensoria*, *sensoriums* (-ii, -umz). [= *F. sensorium* = *Sp. Pg. It. sensorio*, *< LL. sensorium*, the seat or organ of sensation, *< L. sensor, sense: see sense¹*. Cf. *sensory*.] 1. A supposed point in or part of the brain where sensation resides or becomes manifest; the so-called "seat of the soul"; hence, the undetermined part of the nervous system in which molecular activity of certain kinds and certain grades of intensity immediately causes sensation; loosely, the brain, or the brain and spinal cord; especially, the gray matter of these organs, or any nervous ganglion regarded as a center of sensation. Also *sensory*, *sensitory*.

The ringing of the bell, and the rap at the door, struck likewise strong upon the *sensorium* of my Uncle Toby.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, II. 10.

The noblest and most exalted way of considering . . . infinite space is that of Sir Isaac Newton, who calls it the *sensorium* of the Godhead. Brutes and men have their *sensoria*, or little *sensoriums*, by which they apprehend the presence, and perceive the actions, of a few objects that lie contiguous to them. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 565.

2. In *biol.*, the whole sensory apparatus of the body, or physical mechanism of sensation, including the skin and entire nervous system as well as the special sense-organs; all the parts, organs, and tissues of the body which are capable of receiving or transmitting impressions from without. In this sense, *sensorium* is correlated with the other three principal apparatus, the motor, nu-

tritive, and reproductive; and *sensorium* and *motorium* are together contrasted, as the "animal organ-system," with the nutritive and reproductive apparatus which constitute the "vegetative organ-system."

sensorivolitional (sen'sō-ri-vō-lish'ōn-al), *a.* Pertaining to sensation and volition, or voluntary motion: as, the *sensorivolitional* nervous system.

sensory (sen'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. *sensorius*, pertaining to sense or sensation (cf. *LL. sensorium*, neut., the seat or organ of sensation: see *sensorium*), *< L. sensor, sense: see sense¹*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the sensorium, in either sense.—2. Conveying sensation, as a nerve; pertaining to sensation; sensorial; giving rise to sensation; sentient; sensitive: as, a *sensory* surface of the body.—**Sensory aphasia.** See *aphasia*.—**Sensory nerve**, a nerve conveying sensory impulses, or, more strictly, one composed exclusively of sensory fibers: nearly equivalent to *afferent nerve*.

II. *n.*; pl. *sensories* (-riz). 1. Same as *sensorium*, 1.

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensible species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance? *Newton*, *Opticks*.

2†. An organ or a faculty of sense.

God, who made this *sensory* (the eye), did with the greatest ease and at once see all that was done thro' the vast universe.

Evelyn, *Diary*, March 9, 1690.

Common sensory. See *common*.

sensual (sen'sū-al), *a.* [= *F. sensual* = *Sp. Pr. Pg. sensual* = *It. sensuale*, *< LL. sensualis*, endowed with feeling, sensual, *< L. sensor, feeling, sense: see sense¹*.] 1. Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting the senses or bodily organs of perception; relating to the senses or sensation; sensible.

Far as creation's ample range extends The scale of *sensual*, mental powers ascend.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, i. 209.

Scepticism commonly takes up the room left by defect of imagination, and is the very quality of mind most likely to seek for *sensual* proof of supernatural things.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 140.

2. Relating to or concerning the body, in distinction from the spirit; not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; fleshly.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer . . . that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine.

Hooker.

This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, *sensual*, devilish.

Jas. iii. 15.

These be they who separate themselves, *sensual*, having not the Spirit.

Jude 19.

There is no Religion so purely spiritual, and abstracted from common natural Ideas and *sensual* Happiness, as the Christian.

Howell, *Letters*, II. 9.

3. Specifically, pertaining to or consisting in the gratification of the senses, or the indulgence of appetite: as, *sensual* pleasures.

You will talk of the vulgar satisfaction of soliciting happiness from *sensual* enjoyment only.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, vi.

4. Given to or characterized by the indulgence of appetite; devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; especially, voluptuous; low.

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that in which *sensual* men place their felicity. *Bp. Arderbury*.

5. In *philos.*, asserting sensation to be the only source of knowledge; pertaining, relating, or peculiar to sensualism as a philosophical doctrine.—**Sensual idea**, an idea in the mind, as distinguished from an idea in the brain, or material idea; an idea which exists in the mind by virtue of a sensation. Also *sensible idea*.—**Syn.** *Sensuous*, *Sensual*, *Carnal*, *Voluptuous*. *Sensuous* has taken the not unfavorable meanings connected with the use of the senses, and *sensual* the unfavorable ones, implying degradation or grossness; hence we speak of *sensuous* perception or delight, and of *sensual* pleasures. *Carnal*, connected with the flesh, gratifying the animal nature, sometimes is the same as *sensual*, and sometimes, from its frequent use in the Bible, especially conveys the idea of the sinfulness of the act, character, etc. *Voluptuous* expresses the disposition to gratify the nicer tastes in the pleasures of sense, and to carry this gratification to softness or an elegant sensuality. A *voluptuous* beauty is such as to excite this disposition in him who sees it and to stimulate sexual desire.

sensualisation, sensualise. See *sensualization, sensualize*.

sensualism (sen'sū-al-izm), *n.* [= *F. sensualisme* = *Sp. Pg. sensualismo*; *< sensual + -ism*.]

1. A state of subjection to sensual feelings and appetites; sensuality: especially, lewdness.

Tyrants, by the sale of human life,

Heap luxuries to their *sensualism*.

Shelley, *Queen Mab*, v.

2. In *philos.*, the doctrine that the only source of knowledge is sensation; sensationalism. Also *sensism*.

sensualist (sen'sū-al-ist), *n.* [= *F. sensualiste* = *Sp. Pg. sensualista*; as *sensual + -ist*.] 1.

A person given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.

There must be some meanness and blemish in the beauty which the sensualist no sooner beholds than he covets.

The short method that Plato and others have proposed for deciding the issue between the Philosopher and the Sensualist is palpably fallacious.

2. One who holds the sensual theory in philosophy; a sensualist. Also sensualist.

sensualistic (sen'sū-ā-lis'tik), *a.* [*<* *sensualist* + *-ic*.] 1. Upholding the doctrine of sensualism.—2. Sensual.

sensuality (sen'sū-ā-l'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *OF. sensualité*, *F. sensualité* = *Pr. sensualitat* = *Sp. sensualidad* = *Pg. sensualidade* = *It. sensualità*, *<* *LL. sensualitas* (*t*), capacity for sensation, sensibility, *ML.* also sensuality, *<* *sensualis*, endowed with feeling or sense: see *sensual*.] 1. Sensual or carnal nature or promptings; carnality; worldliness.

A great number of people in divers parts of this realm, following their own sensuality, and living without knowledge and due fear of God, do wilfully and schismatically abstain and refuse to come to their own parish churches.

2. Unrestrained gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Those pamper'd animals
That rage in savage sensuality.

If some pagan nations deified sensuality, this was shrewdly because the deification of the forces of nature, of which the prolific energy is one of the most conspicuous, is among the earliest forms of religion, and long precedes the identification of the Deity with a moral ideal.

sensualization (sen'sū-ā-l-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*<* *sensualize* + *-ation*.] The act of sensualizing, or the state of being sensualized. Also spelled *sensualisation*. *Imp. Dict.*

sensualize (sen'sū-ā-l-i-z), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sensualized*, ppr. *sensualizing*. [*<* *sensual* + *-ize*.] *I. trans.* To make sensual; debase by carnal gratifications.

Sensualized by pleasure, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe.

II. *intrans.* To indulge the appetites.

First they visit the tavern, then the ordinary, then the theatre, and end in the stews; from wine to riot, from that to plays, from them to harlots. . . . Here is a day spent in an excellent method. If they were beasts, they could not better sensualize.

Also spelled *sensualise*.

sensually (sen'sū-ā-l-i), *adv.* In a sensual manner.

sensualness (sen'sū-ā-l-nes), *n.* Sensual character; sensuality.

sensuism (sen'sū-izm), *n.* [*<* *L. sensus*, sense, + *-ism*.] Same as *sensualism*, 2.

sensuist (sen'sū-ist), *n.* [*<* *L. sensus*, sense, + *-ist*.] Same as *sensualist*, 2.

sensuousness (sen'sū-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *sensuous* + *-ity*.] Sensuous character or quality. *Imp. Dict.*

sensuous (sen'sū-us), *a.* [*<* *L. sensus*, sense, + *-ous*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, derived from, or ministering to the senses; connected with sensible objects: as, *sensuous* pleasures.

To which [logic] poetry would be made subsequent, or, indeed, rather precedent, as being less subtle and fine, but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate.

To express in one word all that appertains to the perception, considered as passive and merely recipient, I have adopted from our elder classics the word *sensuous*.

The agreeable and disagreeable feelings which come through sensations of smell, taste, and touch are for the most part *sensuous* rather than strictly *aesthetic*.

2. Readily affected through the senses; alive to the pleasure to be received through the senses.

Too soft and *sensuous* by nature to be exhilarated by the conflict of modern opinions, he [Keats] found at once food for his love of beauty and an opiate for his despondency in the remote tales of Greek mythology.

Sensuous cognition, cognition through the senses.—Sensuous indistinctness. See *Indistinctness*, 2.—Syn. 1. Carnal, etc. See *sensual*.

sensuously (sen'sū-us-l-i), *adv.* In a sensuous manner.

sensuousness (sen'sū-us-nes), *n.* Sensuous character or disposition.

The *sensuousness* of all perception, and its inability to supply us with the conception of an object.

sent¹, *v.* and *n.* An old, and historically more correct, spelling of *sent*.

sent², *n.* [*ME. senti*; an aphetic form of *assent*.] Assent.

Alto the lordes of that lond I telli at o sent
Sent William to spele so as was bi-falle.

sent³ (sent). Proterit and past participle of *send*.

sent⁴. A Middle English contracted form of *sendeth*, third person singular present indicative of *send*.

sent⁵, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *saint*.

sentence (sen'tens), *n.* [*<* *ME. sentence*, *sentens*, *sentencia*, *<* *OE. (and F.) sententia* = *Pr. sentencia*, *sentensa* = *Sp. sentencia* = *Pg. sentença* = *It. sentenza*, *sentenzia*, *<* *L. sententia*, way of thinking, opinion, sentiment, for **sententia*, *<* *sentien* (*t*)-*is*, ppr. of *sentire*, feel, think: see *sentient*, *sense*, *sent*.] 1. Way of thinking; opinion; sentiment; judgment; decision.

When thou hast given an audience,
Therewith malstow telle alle the sentence.

I have no great cause to look for other than the selfsame portion and lot which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion and sentence with you.

My sentence is that we trouble not them which from among the Gentiles are turned to God.

My sentence is for open war.

2. A saying; a maxim; an axiom.

Who fears a sentence or an old man's saw
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe.

Thou speakest sentences, old Bias.

3. A verdict, judgment, decision, or decree; specifically, in law, a definitive judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially declared in a criminal prosecution. In technical language sentence is used only for the declaration of judgment against one convicted of a crime or in maritime causes. In civil cases the decision of a court is called a *judgment* or *decree*. In criminal cases sentence is a judgment pronounced; doom.

Than the archbishop yat the sentence full dolerous,
And cursel of god and with all his power alle tho that in the londe dide eny forset, or were a-cain the kynge Arthur.

But it is to be observ'd that in Egypt many causes are carried before leading men, who absolutely decide, even against the sentence of the magistrates.

4. In *gram.*, a form of words having grammatical completeness; a number of words constituting a whole, as the expression of a statement, inquiry, or command; a combination of subject and predicate. A sentence is either assertive, as *he is good*; or interrogative, as *is he good?* or imperative, as *be good!* Sentences are also classed as simple, compound, or complex: simple, if divisible into a single subject and a single predicate; compound, if containing more than one subject or predicate or both; and complex, if including a subordinate sentence or clause: as, *he who is good is happy*; *I like what you like*; *he goes when I come*. Sentences are further classed as independent and as dependent or subordinate (the latter being more often called a clause than a sentence); a dependent sentence is one which enters with the value of a single part of speech—either noun or adjective or adverb—into the structure of another sentence.

5. Sense; meaning.

I take but the sentence, trusteth wel.

Go, Hiel bille, baron of eloquence,
Pray yonge children that the shal see or recde,
Though they be compendious of sentence,
Of thi clauses for to taken heede.

6. Substance; matter; contents.

7. In *music*, a complete idea, usually consisting of two or four phrases. The term is used somewhat variously as to length, but it always applies to a division that is complete and satisfactory in itself.—Book of the Sentences, one of the four Books of Sentences, or dicta of the church fathers, compiled by Peter Lombard ("Master of the Sentences") in the twelfth century, or the whole collection of four books. This formed the great text-book of theology in the middle ages; and most of the treatises on scholasticism during that period are in the form of questions following the divisions of this work.—Cumulative sentence. See *Cumulative*.—Loose sentence, a sentence so constructed as to be grammatically complete at one or more points before its end.—Master of the Sentences. See *Master*, and *Book of the Sentences* (above).—Sentence arbitrale, in *French law*, award.—To serve a sentence. See *Serve*.

sentence (sen'tens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sentenced*, ppr. *sentencing*. [*<* *OF. (and F.) sentencier* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. sentenciar* = *It. sentenziare*, *<* *ML. sententiare*, pronounce judgment or sen-

tence upon, judge, decide, assent, *<* *L. sententia*, opinion, judgment, sentence: see *sentence*, *n.*] 1. To pass or pronounce sentence or judgment on; condemn; doom to punishment.

Nature herself is sentenced in your doom.

Dredge and his two collar companions were sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labor, and the more enlightened prisoner, who stole the Debarrys' plate, to transportation for life.

Thirty-six children, between the ages of nine and sixteen, were sentenced to be scourged with rods on the palms of their hands once a week for a year.

2. To pronounce as judgment; express as a decision or determination; decree.

Let them . . .
Enforce the present execution
Of what we chance to sentence.

One example of justice is admirable, which he sentenced on the Gouverneur of Casbin, consist of many extortions, bribes, and other crimes.

3. To express in a short, energetic, sententious manner.

Let me hear one wise man sentence it, rather than twenty fools, garrulous in their lengthened tattle.

sentencer (sen'ten-sēr), *n.* [*<* *OF. sentencier*, *sentenchier*, *<* *ML. sententiarius*, one who passes sentence, *<* *L. sententia*, sentence: see *sentence*.] One who pronounces sentence; a judge.

He who can make the best and most differences of things by reasonable and witty distinction is to be the first judge or sentencer of [eloquence].

The chosen sentencers; they fairly heard
The appeals of men to their tribunal brought,
And rightfully decided.

sentential (sen'ten-shal), *a.* [*<* *L. sententialis*, in the form of a sentence, *<* *sententia*, a sentence: see *sentence*.] 1. Authoritatively binding or decisive.

There is no doubt but our pardon, or constituted justification in covenant title, is a virtual, sentential justification.

2. Of or pertaining to a sentence, or series of words having grammatical completeness: as, a *sentential* pause; *sentential* analysis.

sententially (sen'ten-shal-i), *adv.* 1. By way of sentence; judicially; decisively.

We *sententially* and definitively by this present writing judge, declare, and condemn the said Sir John Oldcastle, knight, and Lord Cobham, for a most puerile and detestable heretic.

2. In or by sentences.

sententiarian (sen'ten-shi-ā-ri-an), *n.* [*<* *sententiarius* + *-an*.] A commentator upon Peter Lombard (twelfth century), who brought all the doctrines of faith into a philosophical system in his four Books of Sentences, or opinions of the fathers.

sententiary (sen'ten-shi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *sententiaries* (-riz). [*<* *ML. sententiarius*, one who passes sentence, one who writes sentences, also one who lectured upon the *Liber Sententiarum*, or Book of Sentences, of Peter Lombard, *<* *L. sententia*, a sentence, precept: see *sentence*.] Same as *sententiarian*.—Sententiary bachelors. See *bachelor*, 2.

sententiousness (sen'ten-shi-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *sententious* + *-ity*.] Sententiousness.

Vulgar precepts in morality, carrying with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiousness* of common conceits with us.

sententious (sen'ten'shus), *a.* [*<* *ME. sentenciosus*, *<* *OF. sentencieux*, *sentencieux*, *F. sentencieux* = *Sp. Pg. sentencioso* = *It. sentenzioso*, *<* *L. sententiosus*, full of meaning, pithy, sententious, *<* *sententia*, opinion, precept, sentence: see *sentence*.] 1. Full of pithy sentences or sayings; pithy; terse: as, a *sententious* style or discourse; *sententious* truth.

Your third sort serves as well th' care as the conceit, and may be called *sententious* figures, because not only they properly appertain to full sentences for heightening them with a current & pleasant numerosity, but also giving them efficacy.

2. Given to the use of pithy or axiomatic sayings or sentences.

How he apes his sire!

Ambitiously *sententious*!

He was too *sententious* a person to waste words on mere salutation.

3. Same as *sentential*, 2.

The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them: as, by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did; next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain.

=Syn. 1. Laconic, pointed, compact.

sententiously (sen-ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a sententious manner; in short, expressive periods; with striking brevity.

The poets make Fame a monster; they describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*. Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887).

sententiousness (sen-ten'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being sententious or short and energetic in expression; pithiness of sentences; brevity of expression combined with strength.

That curious folio of secret history, and brilliant *sententiousness*, and witty pander, the Life of Archbishop Williams by Bishop Hacket.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 330.

sentery, *n.* An obsolete form of *sentry*¹. Milton.

sentence (sen'shi-ens), *n.* [*< sententia* (t) + *-ec*.] Sentient character or state: the faculty of sense; feeling; consciousness.

This opinion, in its general form, was that of the *sentence* of all vegetable things. Poe, Tales, I. 301.

Since, therefore, life can find its necessary mobility in matter, can it not also acquire its necessary *sentence* from the same source? Nineteenth Century, XX. 346.

If the term *sentence* be employed as preferable to consciousness, it must be understood as equivalent to consciousness in the broader sense of the latter word.

G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, Int., p. 3.

sentency (sen'shi-ens), *n.* [As *sentence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *sentence*.

There are substances which, when added to the blood, render *sentency* less vivid.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 12.

sentient (sen'shi-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. sentant* = *Sp. sentiente* = *Pg. sentiente* = *It. sentiente*, *< L. sentien(t)-s*, ppr. of *sentire*, feel, perceive; see *scent*, *sense*.] *I. a.* 1. Capable of sensation or of sense-perception; having the power of feeling.

The series of facts by which Socrates manifested himself to mankind, and the series of mental states which constituted his *sentient* existence, went on simultaneously with the series of facts known by the name of the Peloponnesian war.

J. S. Mill, Logic, I. v. § 6.

How the happiness of any part of the *sentient* creation would be in any respect diminished if, for example, children cut their teeth without pain, we cannot understand.

Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

2. Characterized by the exercise of sense or sense-perception.

A *sentient* and rational life without any self-interest in the examination of its own permanent characteristics, and of the grounds upon which it rests, would be an absurdity.

G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 65.

3. In *physiol.*, noting those parts which on stimulation give rise to sensation.—*Sentient* soul. See *soul*.—*Syn.* 1. *Sensitive*, etc. See *sensible*.

II. n. The mind as capable of feeling.

If the *sentient* be carried, "passibus æquis," with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible.

Glaucon, Scap. Sci.

sentiently (sen'shi-ent-li), *adv.* In a sentient or perceptive manner.

sentiment (sen'ti-ment), *n.* [*< ME. sentement*, *< OF. sentement*, *sentiment*, *F. sentiment* = *Pr. sentiment* = *Sp. sentimiento* = *Pg. It. sentimento*, *< ML. sententium*, feeling, affection, sentiment, opinion, *< L. sentire*, feel, perceive; see *sense*¹, *scent*.] 1. Feeling; sensation; sentiment; life.

She colde was and withouten *sentence*, For oght he woot, for breth he felt he non. Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1177.

2. Higher feeling; emotion. (*n.* In *psychol.*, an emotional judgment; also, the faculty for a special emotion.)

I am apt to suspect . . . that reason and *sentiment* concur in almost all moral determinations and conclusions.

Hume, Prin. of Morals, § 1.

We speak of *sentiments* of respect, of esteem, of gratitude; but I never heard the pain of the gout, or any other mere feeling, called a *sentiment*.

Reid, Active Powers, v. 7.

The mental or internal feelings—the *sentiments*—may be divided into contemplative and practical. The former are the concomitants of our cognitive powers, the latter of our powers of conation. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xlv.

Sentiment is nothing but thought blended with feeling; thought made affectionate, sympathetic, moral.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 236.

But immediately that the proper stimuli bring them into action there will be a certain pleasure from the moral exercise, as there is from the exercise of other functions; and that pleasure is naturally felt as moral *sentiment*.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 172.

Hume seems to have perceived in belief something more than the mere operation of ideas. He speaks frequently of this phenomenon as a *sentiment*, and he appears to have regarded it as an ultimate fact, though governed by the conditions of association and habit.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 75.

(b) Sensibility, or a tendency to make emotional judgments; tender susceptibility.

Inasmuch as religion and law and the whole social order of civilized society, to say nothing of literature and art, are so founded on *sentiment* that they would all go to pieces without it, it is a word not to be used too lightly in passing judgment, as if it were an element to be thrown out or treated with small consideration.

O. W. Holmes, Poet at Breakfast-Table.

3. Exhibition or manifestation of feeling or sensibility, as in literature, art, or music; a literary or artistic expression of a refined or delicate feeling or fancy.

Sentiment is intellectualized emotion, emotion precipitated, as it were, in pretty crystals by the fancy.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 365.

The grace and *sentiment* of French design (medieval painting) are often exquisite, but are less constant than in the work of the early Italian painters.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 306.

4. Thought; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reflection: as, to express one's *sentiments* on a subject.

On questions of feeling, taste, observation, or report, we define our *sentiments*. On questions of science, argument, or metaphysical abstraction, we define our opinions.

William Taylor, English Synonyms Discriminated (1850).

It has always been a *sentiment* of mine that to propagate a malicious truth wantonly is more despicable than to falsify from revenge. Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

5. The sense, thought, or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them: as, we may like the *sentiment* when we dislike the language. Hence—6. A thought expressed in striking words: especially, a sentence expressive of some particularly important or agreeable thought, or of a wish or desire; in particular, a toast, often couched in proverbial or epigrammatic language.

Come, Mr. Premium, I'll give you a *sentiment*; here's success to usury! Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

This charming *sentiment*, recommended as much by sense as novelty, gave Catherine a most pleasing remembrance of all the heroines of her acquaintance.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xv.

7. *pl.* In *phren.*, the second division of the moral or affective faculties of the mind, the first being termed *propensities*. See *phrenology*.—8. Taste; quality.

Other Trees there ben also, that beren Wyn of noble *sentiment*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 159.

Practical sentiments. See *practical* = *Syn.* 2-4. *Sentiment*, *Thought*, *Feeling*. *Sentiment* has a peculiar place between *thought* and *feeling*, in which it also approaches the meaning of *principle*. It is more than that *feeling* which is sensation or emotion, by containing more of *thought* and by being more lofty, while it contains too much *feeling* to be merely *thought*, and it has large influence over the will, for example, the *sentiment* of patriotism; the *sentiment* of honor; the world is ruled by *sentiment*. The *thought* in a *sentiment* is often that of duty, and is penetrated and exalted by *feeling*.

sentimental (sen-ti-men'tal), *a.* [= *F. sentimental* = *Sp. Pg. sentimental* = *It. sentimentale* = *D. sentimenteel* = *G. Sw. Dan. sentimental*; as *sentiment* + *-al*.] 1. Swayed, or apt to be swayed, by sentiment; of a tender and susceptible heart; mawkishly tender or susceptible: as, a *sentimental* person. This quality was highly valued about the third quarter of the eighteenth century, but later was regarded almost with disgust. Hence the word at one time bore a favorable, at a later time an unfavorable implication.

A *sentimental* mind is rather prone to overwrought feeling and exaggerated tenderness.

Whately.

Some of the most *sentimental* writers, such as Sterne (and Byron), seem to have had their capacities of tenderness excited only by ideal objects, and to have been very hard-hearted towards real persons.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 203.

2. Containing or characterized by sentiment; appealing to the feelings rather than to reason: as, a *sentimental* song; *sentimental* works.

I have something else for you, which I am fabricating at a great rate, and that is my *Sentimental* Journey, which shall make you cry as much as it has affected me, or I will give up the business of *sentimental* writing, and write to the body.

Sterne, Letters, cxiii.

Perhaps there is no less danger in works called *sentimental*. They attack the heart more successfully because more cautiously.

V. Knox, Essays, No. 171.

= *Syn.* *It. romantic*, *Sentimental* (see *romantic*), hysterical, gushing, etc. (in style).

sentimentalise, sentimentaliser. See *sentimentalize, sentimentalizer*.

sentimentalism (sen-ti-men'tal-izm), *n.* [*< sentimental* + *-ism*.] Tendency to be swayed by sentiment; affected sensibility or sentiment; mawkish susceptibility; specifically, the philosophy of Rousseau and others, which gave great weight to the impulses of a susceptible heart.

The French revolution, with its terror, was regarded as in some measure the consequence of this philosophy, which thenceforward fell more and more into contempt. At present, the fact that it was a deliberately defended attitude of mind is almost forgotten, the current of sentiment running now strongly the other way.

Eschew political *sentimentalism*.

DIsraeli, Coningsby, iv. 15.

In German sentiment, which runs over so easily into *sentimentalism*, a foreigner cannot help being struck with a certain incongruousness.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 206.

sentimentalist (sen-ti-men'tal-ist), *n.* [*< sentimental* + *-ist*.] One who is guided by mere sentiment; a sentimental person; in a better sense, one who regards sentiment as more important than reason, or permits it to predominate over reason.

For Burke was himself also, in the subtler sense of the word, a *sentimentalist*—that is, a man who took what would now be called an æsthetic view of morals and politics.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 350.

sentimentality (sen'ti-men'tal-i-ti), *n.* [*< sentimental* + *-ity*.] The quality of being sentimental; affectation of fine or tender feeling or exquisite sensibility; sentimentalism.

The false pity and *sentimentality* of many modern ladies.

T. Warton, Illust. Eng. Poetry, II. 201.

They held many aversions, too, in common, and could have the comfort of laughing together over works of false *sentimentality* and pompous pretension.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

sentimentalize (sen-ti-men'tal-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sentimentalized*, ppr. *sentimentalizing*. [*< sentimental* + *-ize*.] *I. intrans.* To indulge in sentiment; talk sentimentally; play the sentimentalist.

And so they reproach and torment themselves, and refine and *sentimentalize*, till gratitude becomes burdensome, . . . and the very idea of a benefactor odious.

Miss Edgeworth, Emilie de Coulanges.

II. trans. To render sentimental; give a sentimental character to.

The adapters . . . *sentimentalize* the character of Lydia, and almost humanize the hero.

Athenæum, No. 3284, p. 457.

Also spelled *sentimentalise*.

sentimentalizer (sen-ti-men'tal-iz-er), *n.* One who sentimentalizes. Also spelled *sentimentalizer*.

A preacher-up of Nature, we now and then detect under the surly and stoic garb [of Thoreau] something of the sophist and the *sentimentalizer*.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 203.

sentimentally (sen-ti-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a sentimental manner; as regards sentiment; toward or in reference to sentiment: as, to be *sentimentally* inclined; to speak *sentimentally*.

sentinel (sen'tin), *n.* [*< OF. sentine*, *F. sentine* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. sentina*, *< L. sentina*, water in the hold of a ship, bilge-water.] A place into which dregs, dirt, etc., are thrown; a sink.

I can say grossly . . . the devil to be a stinking *sentine* of all vices, a foul filthy channel of all mischiefs.

Latimer, Sermons (Parker Soc.), p. 42.

sentinel (sen'ti-nel), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *sentinell*, *centinel*, *centinell*, *centonell*; = *MD. sentinella* = *Sp. centinela* = *Pg. centinella* = *It. sentinella*, a sentinel, *< OF. sentinelle*, *F. sentinelle*, a sentinel, a watch, a senso transferred from the earlier meaning 'a watching at a particular post,' not given by Cotgrave, but apparent from Kilian's def. (*MD.* "sentinelle, exequiæ, vigiliæ, primæ exequiæ, exequitor exstans, statio, stationes"—Kilian, Appendix), and from the phrase *lever de sentinelle*, relieve from sentinel's duty, lit. 'take from his beat,' *sentinelle* being originally, it appears, the post itself, a sentinel's beat, the same as *sentinelle*, a path, a little path, dim., like the equiv. *sentelle*, a little path, of *OF. sentela*, a path (cf. *OF. sentier*, a little path, dim. of *sentier*, *F. sentier*, a path, *< ML. semitarius*, a path), *< L. semita*, a path, foot-path, by-path, prob. *< se-*, apart, + *meare* (√ *mi*), go: see *meatus*. This view agrees with a similar explanation of *sentry*¹, q. v.] *I. n.* 1. Watch or guard kept by a soldier stationed for the purpose at a particular place.

Counsellors are not commonly so united but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another.

Bacon, Counsel (ed. 1887).

Vpon the verge of the River there are flue houses, wherein live the honest sort of people, as Farmers in England, and they keepe continually *centinell* for the townes securitie.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 12.

2. A soldier stationed as a guard, either to challenge persons drawing near and to allow to pass only those who give a watchword, and, in the absence of this, to resist them and give an alarm, or for display or ceremony only.

I was employ'd in passing to and fro, About relieving of the *sentinels*.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 70.

3. A sentinel-erab.

II. a. Acting as a sentinel; watching.

Our bugles sang true, for the night-cloud had lowered,
And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky.

Campbell, Soldier's Dream.

sentinel (sen'ti-nel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sentinelled* or *sentinelled*, ppr. *sentinelling* or *sentinel-ling*. [*< sentinel, n.*] 1. To watch over as a sentinel.

All the powers
That sentinel just thrones double their guards
About your sacred excellence.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, II. 1.

2. To furnish with a sentinel or sentinels; place under the guard of sentinels. *R. Pollok*. [Rare.]

sentinel-crab (sen'ti-nel-krab), *n.* A crab of the Indian Ocean, *Podophthalmus vigil*; a sentinel: so called from the remarkable length of the eye-stalks.

sentisection (sen-ti-sek'shon), *n.* [*< L. sentire, feel, + sectio(n)-, cutting.*] Painful vivisection; the dissection of living animals without recourse to anesthetics or other means of preventing pain; opposed to *callisection*. *B. G. Wilder*. [Rare.]

sentoree, *n.* See *sundorce*.

sentry¹ (sen'tri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *centry*, earlier *sentrie* and in fuller form *sentery*, prob. a transferred use of *OP. sentret*, a path (in the same manner as *sentinelle*, a sentinel, from *sentinelle*, a path), *sentret* being dim. of *sentier* (It. *sentiero*), a path, *< ML. semitarius*, a path, *< L. semita*, a path: see *sentinel*.] *I. n.*; pl. *sentries* (-triz). 1. A place of watch; a watch-tower. [Rare.]

Guerrite, . . . a sentry or watch-tower. Colgrace.

2. Watch; guard: same as *sentinel*, 1.

What strength, what art can then
Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
Through the strict sentries and stations thick
Of angels watching round? Milton, P. L. II. 112.

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep,
O'er my temples sentry keep

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. § 12.

3. One stationed as a guard: same as *sentinel*, 2. — *Sentry* go, originally, the call made to announce the time of changing the watch, hence, by loose colloquial extension, any active military duty.

II. a. Acting as a sentry; watching.

sentry², *n.* Same as *centry*¹, *center*².

Pleasure is but like sentries, or wooden frames set under arches till they be strong by their own weight and consolidation to stand alone.

Jer Taylor, Apples of Sodom. (Latham.)

sentry-board (sen'tri-bôrd), *n.* A platform outside the gangway of a ship for a sentry to stand upon.

sentry-box (sen'tri-boks), *n.* A kind of box or booth intended to give shelter to a sentinel in bad weather.

sentuary, **sentwary**, *n.* Middle English forms of *sanctuary*.

senveyi, **senviet**, *n.* See *senvy*.

senvyi, *n.* [Early mod. *E. senyge*, *senru*; *< ME. senyge*, *< OF. senveire* = It. *senap*, *senapa* = AS. *senap*, *senap* = *OFlem. senep* = *OHG. snaf*, *MHG. senef*, *snuf*, *G. snuf* = *Sw. senap* = *Dan. senep*, *sennepe*, *< L. snapius*, also *snape*, *snapius* = *Goth. snap*, *< Gr. σναπι*, also *σναπι*, *σναπι*, *σναπι*, *σναπι*, in Attic *snapi*, mustard: see *snapis*.] Mustard; mustard-seed.

Senvey let sow e it now, and cool sede bothe,
And when the list, weel wrought fettle lande that love.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Senvie is of a most biting and stinging tast, of a flerie effect, but rather lesse very good and wholsom for man's bodie.

Holland, tr. of Pliny.
(xix. 5. (Davies.)

senza (sen'ti-ja),

prep. [*< It. senza*,

without: see *sans*.]

In music, without:

as, *senza sordino* or

sordim, without the

mute (in violin-

playing), or with-

out dampers (in

pianoforte-play-

ing); *senza tempo*,

without strict

rhythm or time;

senza organo, with-

out organ, etc. Ab-

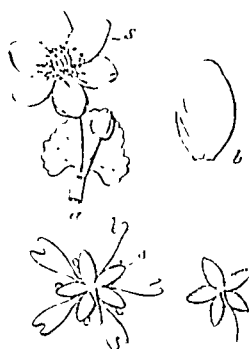
bre-
viated *S.*

sep. An abbrevia-

tion used by bot-

anist writers for

sepal.



Forms of Sepals

a, flower of *Calla palustris*, showing the petaloid sepals; *b*, one of the sepals, on larger scale; *c*, flower of *Ceratium nutans*, seen from below; *d*, one of the sepals; *e*, calyx of the same, showing the five free sepals.

sepal (sep'al or sē'pal), *n.* [= *F. sépale*, *< NL. sepalum*, formed (after the analogy of *petal, lepal*) *< L. sepal*, separate, different: see *separate*. Cf. *ML. sepalis*, a dubious form, undefined, appar. an error for *separalis*, several: see *several*. The term was proposed by Necker, and adopted by A. P. de Candolle and all later botanists.] In bot., a calyx-leaf; one of the individual leaves or parts that make up the calyx, or outer circle of floral envelopes. See *calyx*, out in preceding column, and cuts under *anti-sepalous* and *dimorous*.

The term *sepal* was devised by Necker to express each of the divisions of the calyx.

Whewell, Philos. Inductive Sciences, I., p. xciv.

sepaed (sep'al or sē'pal), *a.* [*< sepal + -ed*.]

In bot., provided with sepals.

sepaline (sep'a-lin), *a.* [*< sepal + -in*.] In bot., relating to a sepal or sepals; having the nature of a sepal.

sepalody (sep'a-lō-di), *n.* [*< sepal + -ody*, a form of *-oid*, + *-y*.] In bot., metamorphosis or change of petals or other organs into sepals or sepaloid organs.

sepaloid (sep'a-lōid), *a.* [*< sepal + -oid*.] Like a sepal, or distinct part of a calyx.

sepalous (sep'a-lus), *a.* [*< sepal + -ous*.] Relating to or having sepals.

separability (sep'a-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. separabilis*, admitting of separation, *< separe*, separate: see *separate*.] The property of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion; divisibility. *Glanville*.

separable (sep'a-rā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. separable*, *F. separable* = *Sp. separable* = *Pg. separavel* = *It. separabile*, *< L. separabilis*, that can be separated, *< separe*, separate: see *separate*.] 1. Capable of being separated, disjoined, or disunited; as, the separable parts of plants; qualities not separable from the substance in which they exist.

We can separate in imagination any two ideas which have been combined; for what is distinguishable is separable. *Locke*, *Stephen*, Eng. Thought, I. § 61.

2. Separative.

In our two loves there is but one respect,
Though in our lives a separable spite. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxxvi.

separableness (sep'a-rā-bi-ness), *n.* The character or property of being separable; separability.

That permit me not to doubt of the separableness of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle*.

separably (sep'a-rā-bli), *adv.* In a separable manner.

separata, *n.* Plural of *separatum*.

separate (sep'a-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *separated*, ppr. *separating*. [*< L. separatus*, pp. of *separare* (> It. *separare* = *Sp. Pg. separar* = *Pr. separar*, *sebrar* = *F. separer* and *sevrer* (> *E. sever*), separate (cf. *separ*, separate, different), *< se-*, apart, + *parare*, provide, arrange: see *se-* and *par*.] Cf. *sever*.] *I. trans.* 1. To sever the connection or association of; disunite or disconnect in any way; sever.

Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. Gen. xiii. 9.

They ought from false truth to separate.

Error from Faith, and Cuckle from the Wheat. *Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7.

In the darkness and confusion, the bands of these commanders became separated from each other. *Treng*, Granada, p. 95.

I think it impossible to separate the interests and education of the sexes. Improve and refine the men, and you do the same by the women, whether you will or no. *Emerson*, Woman.

2. To divide, place, or keep apart; cut off, as by an intervening space or body; occupy the space between: as, the Atlantic separates Europe from America.

We are separated from it by a circumscription of laws of God and man. *Jer Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 720.

Separated flowers, flowers in which the sexes are separated, dichlam flowers = *Syn.* 1. To disjoin, disconnect, detach, disengage, sunder, cleave, distinguish, isolate. — 2. To dissociate.

II. intrans. 1. To part; be or become disunited or disconnected; withdraw from one another.

When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent separated, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke*.

The universal tendency to separate thus exhibited [by political parties and religious sects] is simply one of the ways in which a growing assertion of individuality comes out. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 476.

2. To cleave; open; come apart.—**Separating post-office**, a post-office where mail is received for distribution and despatched to other post-offices. [U. S.]

separate (sep'a-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. separatus*, pp. of *separare*, separate: see *separate*, *v.*] *I. a.* 1. Divided from the rest; disjoined; disconnected: used of things that have been united or associated.

Come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord. 2 Cor. vi. 17.

Nothing doth more alienate mens affections than withdrawing from each other into separate Congregations. *Stillington*, Sermons, II. vi.

2. Specifically, disunited from the body; incorporeal: as, the separate state of souls.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body it is reasonable to conclude it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul, or any separate spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. § 15.

3. By its or one's self; apart from others; retired; secluded.

Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies.

Milton, P. L., ix. 421.

Now in a secret vale the Trojan sees

A separate grove. Dryden, Æneid, vi. 954.

4. Distinct; unconnected.

Such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undetilled, and separate from sinners. Heb. vii. 26.

Have not those two realms their separate maxims of policy? *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

One poem, which is composed upon a law of its own, and has a characteristic or separate beauty of its own, cannot be inferior to any other poem whatsoever. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

5. Individual; particular.

While the great body [of the empire], as a whole, was torpid and passive, every separate member began to feel with a sense, and to move with an energy, all its own. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

Hepzibah did not see that, just as there comes a warm sunbeam into every cottage window, so comes a love-beam of God's care and pity for every separate need. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

Separate coxm. See *coxa*, 3.—**Separate estate, separate property.** (a) The property of a married woman, which she holds independently of her husband's interference and control. (b) An estate held by another in trust for a married woman.—**Separate form.**—**Separate maintenance**, a provision made by a husband for the sustenance of his wife in cases in which they decide to live apart. = *Syn.* *Distinct*, etc. (see *different*), disunited, dissociated, detached. See the verb.

II. n. 1. One who is or prefers to be separate; a separatist; a dissenter.

Choosing rather to be a rank Separate, a meer Quaker, an arrant Seeker.

By. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 41. (Davies.)

2. A member of an American Calvinistic Methodist sect of the eighteenth century, so called because of their organization into separate societies. They maintained that Christian believers are guided by the direct teachings of the Holy Spirit, and that such teaching is in the nature of inspiration, and superior though not contrary to reason.

3. An article issued separately; a separate slip, article, or document; specifically, in bibliography, a copy of a printed article, essay, monograph, etc., published separately from the volume of which it forms a part, often retitled and repaged.

It will be noticed that to the questions 16, 17, and 18, in the separate of January 18, 1886, no reply is given by the superintendent of the mint.

Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 405.

separately (sep'a-rāt-li), *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; each by itself; apart; distinctly; singly: as, the opinions of the council were separately taken.

If you are constrained by the subject to admit of many figures you must then make the whole to be seen together, . . . and not every thing separately and in particular. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

The allies, after conquering together, return thanks to God separately, each after his own form of worship. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

separateness (sep'a-rāt-ness), *n.* Separate or distinct character or state. *Bailey*.

separatical (sep'a-rāt'i-kal), *a.* [*< separate + -ic-al*.] Pertaining to separation in religion; schismatic. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

separating-disk (sep'a-rā-ting-disk), *n.* In dentistry, an emery-wheel used with a dental engine for cutting a space between teeth.

separating-funnel (sep'a-rā-ting-fun'el), *n.* See *funnel*.

separating-sieve (sep'a-rā-ting-siv), *n.* In gunpowder-manuf., a compound sieve by which the grains are sorted relatively to size.

separating-weir (sep'a-rā-ting-wēr), *n.* A weir which permits the water to flow off in case of flood, but under ordinary circumstances collects it in a channel along the face of the weir.

separation (sep'a-rā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. separation*, *separacion*, *separacion*, *F. separation* = *Pr. separatio* = *Sp. separacion* = *Pg. separação* =

It. *separazione*, < L. *separatio* (n-), a separating, < *separare*, pp. *separatus*, separate: see *separate*.] 1. The act of separating, removing, or disconnecting one thing from another; a disjoining or disjunction: as, the *separation* of the soul from the body; the *separation* of the good from the bad.—2. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis.

I remember to have heard . . . that a fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of *separation*, except you put a greater quantity of silver, . . . which . . . is the last refuge in *separations*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 798.

3. The state of being separate; disunion; disconnection; separate existence.

Remove her where you will, I walk along still;
For, like the light, we make no *separation*.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

The soul is much freer in the state of *separation*; and if it hath any act of life, it is much more noble and expedite.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 85.

4. Specifically, a limited divorce, or divorce from bed and board without a dissolution of the marriage tie. This may be by common consent or by decree of a court; in the latter case it is called a *judicial separation*. See *divorce*.

A *separation*
Between the king and Katharine.
Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 1. 148.

5. In *music*: (a) A passing-note between two tones a third apart. (b) In organ-building, a contrivance introduced into instruments where the great organ keyboard has a pneumatic action, enabling the player to use that keyboard without sounding the pipes belonging to it, even though its stops may be more or less drawn. It is particularly useful where the action of the other keyboards when coupled together is too hard to be convenient.

6†. A body of persons separated in fact or doctrine from the rest of the community; a body of separatists or nonconformists; specifically, in the seventeenth century, the Puritans collectively.

These chastisements are common to the saints.
And such rebukes we of the *separation*
Must bear with willing shoulders.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

If there come over any honest men that are not of 'y' *separation*, they will quickly distast them.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 177.

Dry separation, the cleaning of coal or concentration of ore by the aid of a strong current, or blast of air, or by the so-called "wind method"; concentration without the use of water.—**Separation of the roots of an equation**. See *root*.

separationist (sep'-a-rā'-shon-ist), *n.* [*< separation + -ist*.] One who advocates or favors separation, in some special sense.

No excellence, moral, mental, or physical, inborn or attained, can buy for a "man of colour," from these *separationists*, any distinction between the restrictions of his civil liberty and those of the stupidest and squalidest of his race.
G. W. Cable, Contemporary Rev., LIII. 452.

separatism (sep'-a-rā'-tizm), *n.* [*< separate + -ism*.] Separatist principles or practices; disposition to separate or withdraw from some combination or union.

separatist (sep'-a-rā'-tist), *n.* and *a.* [*< separate + -ist*.] 1. *n.* One who withdraws or separates himself; one who favors separation. Especially—(a) One who withdraws from an established or other church to which he has belonged; a dissenter: as, the *separatists* (Brownists) of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; applied to the members of various specific sects, especially in Germany and Ireland.

After a faint struggle he [Charles II.] yielded, and passed, with the show of alacrity, a series of odious acts against the *separatists*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., II.

But at no time in his history was the Nonconformist or Puritan *Separatist* or Dissenter from the Church of England.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

(b) In recent British politics, an epithet applied by the Unionist party to their opponents, whom they charge with favoring the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom.

The Home Rule party are properly *separatists*, for their policy leads inevitably to separation.

Contemporary Rev., L. 158.

The transfer of votes from Unionists to *Separatists* at Spalding was not so large as was the transfer in the opposite direction in the St. Austell division of Cornwall.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 253.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of separatists or separatism; advocating separation: as, *separatist* politics; *separatist* candidates for Parliament; a *separatist* movement.

This majority, so long as they remain united, can always defeat the *Separatist* minority.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 9.

separatistic (sep'-a-rā'-tis-tik), *a.* [*< separatist + -ic*.] Relating to or characterized by separatism; schismatical. *Imp. Dict.*

separative (sep'-a-rā'-tiv), *a.* [= F. *séparatif* = Fr. *separativ* = Sp. Pg. It. *separativo*, < LL. *separativus*, pertaining to separation, disjunctive, < L. *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] 1. Separating; tending to separate; promoting separation.

I shall not insist on this experiment, because of that much more full and eminent experiment of the *separative* virtue of extreme cold that was made against their wills by the forementioned Dutchmen that wintered in Nova Zembla.
Boyle, Works, I. 491.

The spirit of the synagogue is essentially *separative*.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

God's *separative* judgment-hour.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, I.

2. In *nat. hist.*, distinctive; serving for distinction of species or groups: as, *separative* characters.

separator (sep'-a-rā'-tor), *n.* [*< LL. separator*, one who separates, < L. *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] 1. One who separates.—2. Any implement, machine, or contrivance used for separating one thing from another: as, cream-separators; gram-separators; magnetic separators (for separating valuable ores from the rock or sand by means of powerful magnets); etc. Specifically—(a) In *agri.*, a machine for separating from wheat imperfect grains, other seeds, dirt, chaff, etc. The most common form appears in the fanning-mill or fanning attachment to a threshing-machine, and employs a blast of air to blow the light dust out of the grain. Another form of separator uses graduated screens, either flat or cylindrical, the cylindrical screens being made to revolve as the grain passes through them, and the flat screens having often a reciprocating motion to shake the dust out as the grain is passed over the screen. A recent form of separator employs cylinders of dented sheet-metal, the good grain being caught in the indentations and carried away from the chaff, which slips past the cup-like depressions. In still another form, the grain slides down a revolving cone, the round weed-seeds fly off by centrifugal force, while the grain slides into a spout provided to receive it. A variety of screens for sorting fruit and roots according to sizes are also called *separators*, as, a potato-separator. There are also special separators for sorting and cleaning barley, grass-seed, oats, etc. (b) In *weaving*, a comb-like device for spreading the yarns evenly upon the yarn-beam of a loom; a *rayol*. (c) A glass vessel (one form of which is shown in the figure) used to separate liquids which differ in specific gravity and are not miscible. The vessel is filled with the mixture, and left at rest till the liquids separate mechanically, when the fluids can be drawn off by the cocks at their respective levels, or (in the form here figured) the denser liquid may be first drawn off completely through the stop cock at the bottom, the narrow neck allowing the separation to be almost exactly performed. (d) A name given to various modern and more or less complicated forms of apparatus used for dressing ore.—**Chop separator**, in *milling*, a machine for separating the flour from quantities of cracked grain as the meal comes from the roller-mill. *E. H. Knight*.

separatory (sep'-a-rā'-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< separate + -ory*.] 1. *a.* Causing or used in separation; effecting separation; separative: as, *separatory* ducts.

The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels or *separatory* ducts.
G. Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

In distilling with steam, a large quantity of water passes over with the product: as this continues during the whole operation, the distillate is received in a *separatory* apparatus, so as to allow the water to escape.

Spence's Encyc. Manuf., I. 643.

Separator funnel, a form of funnel fitted with one or more stop-cocks, like the separator, of which it is a form, and used for separating liquids of different specific gravity. See *separator*, 2 (c).

II. *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquids of different specific gravity; a separator. See *separator*, 2 (c).

separatrix (sep'-a-rā'-tri-ks), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *separator*: see *separator*.] Something that separates; specifically, the line separating light and shade on any partly illuminated surface.

separatum (sep'-a-rā'-tum), *n.*: pl. *separata* (-tā). [NL., prop. neut. of *separatus*, pp. of *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] A separate copy or reprint of a paper which has been published in the proceedings of a scientific society. It is now a very general custom to issue such separate for the benefit of specialists who do not care for the complete proceedings.

separatist (sep'-a-rā'-rist), *n.* [*< separ(ate) + -ist*.] A separatist.

Love separate me from these *Separatists*,
Which think they hold heavens kingdom in their flats.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

sepawn, *n.* Same as *supawn*.

sepelible† (sep'-e-li-bl), *a.* [*< L. sepelibilis*, that may be buried or concealed, < *sepelire*, bury: see *sepulcher*.] Fit for, admitting of, or intended for burial; that may be buried. *Imp. Dict.*

sepelition† (sep'-e-lish'on), *n.* [*< ML. sepelition(n)-*, misspelled *sepelicio(n)-*, < L. *sepelire*, pp.

sepultus, bury: see *sepulcher*.] Burial; interment.

The other extreme is of them who do so over-honour the dead that they abridge some parts of them of a due *sepelition*.
Dp. Hall, Works, V. 416. (Davies.)

Sephardic (se-fär'-dik), *a.* [*< Sephardim + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Sephardim: as, *Sephardic* ritual. Also *Sepharadic*.

The *Sephardic* immigration is best known by the converts to Christianity whom it supplied, as Isaac D'Israeli and his son Lord Beaconsfield (who was baptized at the age of twelve).
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 684.

Sephardim (se-fär'-dim), *n.* pl. [Heb.] Spanish-Portuguese Jews, as distinguished from Ashkenazim, or German-Polish Jews. See *Ashkenazim*.

The *Sephardim*, or Jews descended from the refugees from Spain after the expulsion in 1492, are generally darker in complexion and have darker hair than other Jews.
Jour. of Anthropological Inst., XIX. 83.

sephen (sef'en), *n.* [*< Arabic*.] A sting-ray of the Indian Ocean and Red Sea, *Trygon* (or *Dasybatis*) *sephen*, of commercial value for shagreen.

Sephiroth (sef'i-roth), *n.* pl. [Heb., lit. 'enumerations.' In the cabala, the first ten numerals, as attributes and emanations of the Deity, compared to rays of light, and identified with Scripture names of God. By the Sephiroth the first and highest of four worlds was said to be formed. See *cabalist*.

sepia (sē'-pi-ī), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *sèche*, *seiche* (OF. *seche*), a cuttlefish, *sepia*, its secretion, = Pr. *sepia* = Cat. *sipia*, *cipia* = Sp. *sepia*, *ibia* = Pg. *siba* = It. *seppia*, a cuttlefish, its secretion, < L. *sepia*, < Gr. *σπία*, a cuttlefish, also ink derived from it, *sepia*.] I. *n.* 1. A black secretion or ink produced by the cuttlefish; also, in the arts, a pigment prepared from this substance. The *Sepia officinalis*, common in the Mediterranean, is chiefly sought for the profusion of color which it affords. This secretion, which is insoluble in water, but extremely diffusible through it, is agitated in water to wash it, and then allowed slowly to subside, after which the water is poured off, and the black sediment is formed into cakes or sticks. In this form it is used as a common writing-ink in China, Japan, and India. When prepared with caustic lye it forms a beautiful brown color, with a fine grain, and has given name to a species of monochrome drawing extensively cultivated. See cuts under *Dibranchiata*, *ink-bag*, *belemnite*, and *Belemnitidae*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of cuttles, typical of the family *Sepiidae*, and containing such species as the common or official cuttle, *S. officinalis*. See also cuts under *cuttlefish*, *Dibranchiata*, and *ink-bag*.—3. A cuttlefish.—4. Cuttlebone: more fully called *os sepia*. It is an antacid, used in dentifrices, and given to canaries. See *os* and *sepiost*.—**Roman sepia**. Same as *warm sepia*, but with a yellow instead of a red tone.—**Warm sepia**, a water-color used by artists, prepared by mixing some red pigment with sepia.

II. *a.* Done in sepia, as a drawing.

Sepiacea (sē'-pi-ā'-sē-ī), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Sepia + -acea*.] A group of cephalopods: same as *Sepiidae* in a broad sense.

sepiacean (sē'-pi-ā'-sē-ī-an), *a.* [*< Sepiacea + -an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sepiacea*.

Sepiadariidae (sē'-pi-ā'-dā-ri-ī-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Sepiadarium + -idae*.] A family of decaceurous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Sepiadarium*. They have the mantle united to the neck or back, the fins narrow, developed only along the smaller part of the length, and no internal shell. The only two known species are confined to the Pacific.

Sepiadarium (sē'-pi-ā'-dā-ri-ūm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπιάς* (*σπιαδ-*), a cuttlefish (see *sepia*), + dim. *-άριον*.] A genus of cuttles, typical of the family *Sepiadariidae*.

sepiarian (sē'-pi-ā'-ri-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*< sepiary + -an*.] Same as *sepiary*.

sepiary (sē'-pi-ā'-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< sepia + -ary*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sepiidae*: as, a *sepiary* cephalopod.

II. *n.*; pl. *sepiaries* (-riz). A member of the *Sepiidae*.

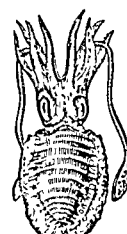
sepic (sē'-pik), *a.* [*< sepia + -ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to sepia.—2. Done in sepia, as a drawing.

sepiculous (sē'-pik'-ō-lus), *a.* [*< L. sepes, sepes*, a hedge, a fence, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.*, inhabiting or growing in hedge-rows.

sepidaceous (sep-i-dā'-shius), *a.* [Irreg. < NL. *sepia + -at* (?) *-aceous*, or more prob. an error for *sepiaceous*.] In *zool.*, of or relating to sepia or the genus *Sepia*.



Separator (c).



Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*).

Sepidæ (sep'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-idæ*.] In *conch.*, same as *Sepiidae*.

Sepiidae (sep'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Seps* (*Sep-*) + *-idæ*.] In *herpet.*, a family of scincoid lizards, named from the genus *Seps*. Also *Sepsidae*.

Sepiidea (sē-pi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-idea*.] A group of decaceros cephalopods: same as *Sepioidæ*.

Sepioidæ (sē-pi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Sepioidæ*, < *Sepidium* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Sepidium*.

sepiiform (sep'i-fōrm), *a.* [< NL. *Seps* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to the lizards of the genus *Seps*: as, a *sepiiform* lizard.

Sepiidae (sē-pi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-idæ*.] A family of decaceros cephalopods, typified by the genus *Sepia*. They have eyes covered by transparent skin, and lidless: the fourth pair of arms hectocotylized; and an internal flattened calcareous gladius, the sepiost or cuttlebone. The mantle is supported by a cartilaginous button and corresponding pit; the fins are lateral, and extend along most of the body. Cuttles of this family furnish both sepiæ and the bone which is given to canaries. The family, in a wider or narrower sense, is also called *Sepiacea*, *Sepiidae*, *Sepiæ*, *Sepiaria*, *Sepiarii*, and *Sepiophora*. See cut under *Sepia*.

sepiement (sep'i-ment), *n.* [< L. *sepiementum*, *sepiementum*, a hedge, a fence, < *sepire*, *sepire*, hedge, fence, < *sepes*, *sepes*, a hedge, fence.] A hedge; a fence; something that separates. [Rare.]

sepioid (sē-pi-oid), *a. and n.* [< *Sepia* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Resembling a cuttlefish; pertaining to the *Sepioidæ*, or having their characters. *II. n.* A member of the *Sepioidæ*.

Sepioidæ (sē-pi-oi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-oidæ*.] *1.* A superfamily of decaceros cephalopods with eyes covered by transparent skin and lidless, the fourth pair of arms hectocotylized, and an internal flattened calcareous gladius, the sepiost or cuttlebone.—*2.* An order of dibranchiata cephalopods, contrasted with *Boleminoidæ*. *A. Hyatt*.

Sepiola (sē-pi-ō-lī), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Sepia*, *q. v.*] A genus of squids, typical of the family *Sepioidæ*, having the body short, and the fins broad, short, and lobe-like, as in *S. atlantica*.

Sepioidæ (sē-pi-oi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiola* + *-idæ*.] A family of decaceros cephalopods, typified by the genus *Sepiola*. They have a small cartilaginous or corneous gladius or cuttlebone, and the first pair of arms hectocotylized.

Sepioidæ (sē-pi-oi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiola* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Sepioidæ*.

sepiolite (sē-pi-ō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *σέπιον*, the bone of the cuttlefish (< *σέπια*, the cuttlefish), + *λίθος*, stone.] The mineralogical name for the hydrous magnesium silicate meerschauum. See *meerschauum*.

Sepioidæ (sē-pi-oi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiola* + *-oidæ*.] A superfamily of decaceros cephalopods with eyes covered by a transparent skin but with false eyelids more or less free, arms of the first pair hectocotylized, and the gladius corneous and rudimentary or absent. Also *Sepioidæ*.

Sepiophora (sē-pi-ō-fō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σέπια*, *sepiæ*, + *φορός*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] The *Sepiidae* as a group of decapod cephalopods characterized by a calcareous internal bone. Also *Sepiophora*.

sepiophore (sē-pi-ō-fōr), *n.* [< *Sepiophora*.] A member of the *Sepiophora*, as a cuttlefish.

sepiost (sē-pi-ost), *n.* [< Gr. *σέπιον*, the bone of the cuttlefish, + *στόμα*, a bone.] The bone or internal skeleton of the cuttlefish; cuttlebone. See cuts under *Dibranchiata* and *calamary*.

sepiostaire (sē-pi-ost-āir), *n.* [< F. *sepiostaire*: see *sepiost*.] Same as *sepiost*. *W. B. Carpenter*. *Micros.*, § 575.

sepietan, *n.* Same as *sebesten*.

sepium (sē-pi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σέπιον*, the bone of a cuttlefish, < *σέπια*, the cuttlefish: see *sepiæ*.] Cuttlebone; sepiost or sepiostaire.

sepomaker (sē-pom-ē-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *σέπων*, make rotten or putrid, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining, by means of the decoloration and decomposition produced

in sodium permanganate, the amount of organic impurity existing in the atmosphere.

sepon, *n.* Same as *sapuan*.

sepose (sē-pōz'), *v.* [After the analogy of *pose*, *depose*, etc., < L. *seponere*, pp. *sepositus*, lay apart, put aside, < *se-*, apart, + *ponere*, put, place: see *pose*. Cf. *seposit*.] *I. trans.* To set apart.

God seposed a seventh of our time for his exterior worship. *Donne*, To Sir H. G.

II. intrans. To go aside; retire.

That he [a Christian] think of God at all times, but that, besides that, he *sepose* sometimes, to think of nothing but God. *Donne*, Sermons, xix.

seposit (sē-pōz'), *v. t.* [< L. *sepositus*, pp. of *seponere*, put aside: see *sepose*.] To set aside.

Parents and the nearest blood must all for this [marriage] be laid by and *seposited*. *Feltham*, Letters, i.

seposition (sē-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< L. *sepositio* (n-), a laying aside, a separation, < *seponere*, pp. *sepositus*, put aside: see *sepose*.] The act of setting aside or apart; a setting aside.

We must contend with prayer, with actual dereliction and *seposition* of all our other affairs. *J. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 230.

sepoi (sē-poi, formerly and better sē-poi'), *n.* [Also *sepoi*, formerly also *sipoy*, and (more nearly like the Hind.) *sipahce*, *sipahi* (G. *sepoi*, < E.) = F. *sipahi*, *cipaye*, a sepoi, = Sp. *español*, a cavalryman (in Turkey or Algeria); < Hind. *sipāhi*, a native soldier in distinction from a European soldier, a headle, peon or messenger of a court, < Pers. *sipāhi*, a horseman, soldier, < *sipāh*, *supāh* (> Hind. *sipāh*), soldiers, an army, military force.] In India, a native soldier disciplined and uniformed according to European regulations; especially, a native soldier of the British army in India. The officers of sepoys have usually been European, and those of the higher ranks are exclusively so.

As early as A. D. 1592, the chief of Sind had 200 natives dressed and armed like Europeans; these were the first *sepoys*. *R. F. Burton*, Camoens: a Commentary, II. 445, note 3.

Seppy mutiny. See *mutiny*.

seppuku (sep'puk'ū), *n.* [Jap., colloquial pronunciation of *setsu pukū*, 'cut the belly' (the syllable *tsū*, except when initial, being assimilated in mod. Jap. and Chin. words to a *k*, *p*, or *s* following): *setsu*, < Chin. *ts'ich*, *ts'it*, cut; *pukū*, *pukū*, < Chin. *fūh*, *fuk*, belly, abdomen.] Same as *hara-kiri*. *Seppuku*, which is of Chinese origin, is considered more elegant than the purely native term *hara-kiri*.

Seps (seps), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816), < L. *seps*, < Gr. *σῆψ*, a kind of lizard, also a kind of serpent the bite of which was alleged to cause putrefaction, < *σῆψω*, make rotten: see *septic*.] *1.* A genus of scincoid lizards, of the family *Scincidae*, giving name to the *Sepidae*. They have an elongate cylindric body, with very small limbs, and imbricated scales. They are sometimes known as *serpent lizards*.

2. [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus.

Like him whom the Numidian *seps* did throw into a dew with poison. *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

Sepidæ (sep'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Sepidæ*, < *Seps* (*Sep-*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Sepidae*.

sepsine (sep'sin), *n.* [< *seps* (is) + *-ine*.] *1.* A name loosely applied to the ptomaines of septic poisoning.—*2.* A toxic crystalline substance obtained by Schmiedeberg and Bergman from decaying yeast.

sepsis (sep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῆψις*, putrefaction, < *σῆψω*, make rotten: see *Seps*.] *1.* Putridity or putrefaction; decomposition; rot.—*2.* Contamination of the organism from ill-conditioned wounds, from abscesses, or certain other local ptomaine-factories or bacterial seminares; septicemia. It includes of course similar conditions produced experimentally by inoculation.—*3.* [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects of the family *Muscidae*. *Fallen*, 1810.

sept (sept), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *septe*; usually regarded as a corruption of *sect* (perhaps due to association with L. *septum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure: see *sept*²): see *sect*¹.] A clan: used especially of the tribes or families in Ireland.

For that is the evil which I now find in all Ireland, that the Irish dwell together by their *septs* and several nations, so as they may practice or conspire what they will. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The *Sept*, or, in phrase of Indian law, the Joint Undivided Family—that is, the combined descendants of an ancestor long since dead.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 231.

The Celtic tenure of land, which disallowed all individual possessions, making it the common property of the *sept*, almost necessitated a pastoral rather than an agricultural society. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 444.

sept² (sept), *n.* [< L. *septum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure.] An inclosure; a railing.

Men . . . have been made bold to venture into the holy *sept*, and invade the secrets of the temple. *J. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 421

Sept. An abbreviation (*a*) of *September*; (*b*) of *Septuagint*.

septa, *n.* Plural of *septum*.

septæmia, *n.* See *septæmia*.

septal¹ (sep'tal), *a.* [< *sept*¹ + *-al*.] Of or belonging to a sept or clan.

He had done much to Normanize the country by making large and wholly illegal grants of *septal* territory to his followers. *J. H. McCarthy*, Outline of Irish History, iii.

septal² (sep'tal), *a.* [< *sept*², *septum*, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to *septa*; having the character of a septum; septiform; partitioning, or forming a partition.

septan (sep'tan), *a.* [< L. *sept(em)*, seven, + *-an*.] Recurring every seventh day.—*Septan fever*. See *fever*.

septangle (sep'tang-gl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *angulus*, an angle: see *angle*³.] In *geom.*, a figure having seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

septangular (sep-tang'gū-lār), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *angulus*, angle, + *-ar*³.] Having seven angles.

Septaria¹ (sep-tā-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *septum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure: see *septum*.] In *conch.*, a genus of shipworms: synonymous with *Teredo*. *Lamarck*; *Férussac*.

septaria² (sep-tā-ri-ā), *n.* Plural of *septarium*.

septarian (sep-tā-ri-an), *a.* [< *septarium* + *-an*.] Having the character of, containing, or relating to a septarium.

The "Tealby Beds" are (1) the iron stone, . . . (2) clays with thin sand stones, *septarian* nodules, selenite, and pyrites. *Geol. Mag.*, V. 32.

septarium (sep-tā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *septaria* (-i-ā). [NL.: see *Septaria*¹.] A concretion or nodule of considerable size, and roughly spherical in shape, of which the parts nearest the center have become cracked during the drying of the mass, the open spaces thus formed having been subsequently filled with some infiltrated mineral, usually calcite. Such septaria or septarian nodules are abundant in various shaly rocks, especially in the Liassic beds in England.

Septata (sep-tā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *septatus*, *septatus*: see *septate*.] An order of gregarines in which the medullary substance is separated into two chambers—an anterior smaller one called *protomerite*, and a posterior larger one called *deutomerite*, which contains the nucleus. The genera *Gregarina* and *Hoplo-rhynchus* are representative of the order. *E. R. Lankester*.

septate (sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *septatus*, *septatus*, surrounded with a fence or inclosure, < *septum*, *septum*, a fence: see *septum*.] Having a septum or septa; partitioned; divided into compartments; septiferous; loculate; specifically, belonging to the *Septata*.—*Septate spore*. Same as *sporideum*.—*Septate uterus*, a uterus divided into two sections by a septum or partition.

septated (sep'tā-ted), *a.* [< *septate* + *-ed*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, provided with septa or partitions; septate.

septation (sep-tā'shon), *n.* [< *septate* + *-ion*.] Partition; division into parts by means of septa or of a septum.

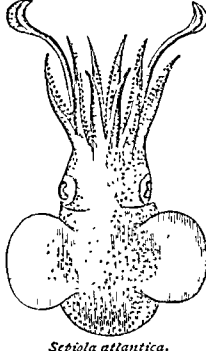
sept-chord (sep'tkōrd), *n.* [< F. *sept*, seven, + *E. chord*.] Same as *seventh-chord*.

September (sep-tem'bēr), *n. and a.* [< ME. *Septembre*, *Septembyr*, < OF. *Septembre*, *Setembre*, F. *Septembre* = Pr. *Septembre*, *Setembre* = Sp. *Setiembre* = Pg. *Setembro* = It. *Settembre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *September*, < L. *September* (> LGr. Σεπτεμβριος), *September*, sc. *mensis*, the seventh month of the Roman year. < *septem*, seven, = E. *seven*: see *seven*.] *I. n.* The ninth month of the year. When the year began with March, it was the seventh month (whence the name). Abbreviated *Sept*.

II. a. Occurring, appearing, or prevailing in September: as, the *September* gales.—*September thorn*, *Ennomis erosaria*, a British geometrid moth. **Septembral** (sep-tem'brāl), *a.* [< *September* + *-al*.] Of September.

There were few that liked the ptisane, but all of them were perfect lovers of the pure *septembral* juice. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1.

Septembris (sep-tem'brist), *n.* [< F. *septembris* (see def.), < *Septembre*, *September*.] One



Sepiola atlantica.

of those who, in the first French Revolution, took part in the massacre of the prisoners in Paris in the beginning of September, 1792; hence, any malignant or bloodthirsty person.

septemfluus (sep-tem'flū-us), *a.* [*L. septem*, seven, + *fluere*, flow, + *-ous*.] Flowing in seven streams or currents; having seven mouths, as a river. [Rare.]

The town is seated on the east side of the river Ley, which not only parteth Hertfordshire from Essex, but also seven times parteth from its self, whose septemfluus stream in coming to the town is crossed again with so many bridges.

Fuller, Hist. Waltham Abbey, l. 83. (Davies.)
The main streams of this septemfluus river [the Nile].
H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, l. xvi. § 11. (Trench.)

septemia, septamia (sep-tē'mi-ā), *n.* [*NL. septemia*, *Gr. σηπτός*, verbal adj. of *σηπτεω*, make rotten, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Septicemia; sepsis.

septempartite (sep-tem'pār'tit), *a.* [*L. septem*, seven, + *partitus*, divided: see *partite*.] Divided into seven parts; in bot., so divided nearly to the base.

septentriont, *n.* See *septentrion*.
septemvius (sep-tem'vi-us), *a.* [*L. septem*, seven, + *via*, a way.] Going in seven different directions. [Rare.]

Officers of state ran septemvirs, seeking an ape to count the bloodthirsty tomfoolery of the human species.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lxxiii.

septemvir (sep-tem'vēr), *n.*; pl. *septemviri*, *septemviri* (-vēr-z, -vi-rī). [*L. septemviri*, a board of seven men; orig. two words: *septem*, seven; *viri*, pl. of *vir*, man.] One of seven men joined in any office or commission: as, the *septemviri* epulones, one of the four chief religious corporations of ancient Rome.

septemvirate (sep-tem'vi-rāt), *n.* [*L. septemviratus* (see def.), *Gr. septemviri*, septemvirs: see *septemvir*.] The office of a septemvir; government or authority vested in seven persons.

septenarius (sep-te-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *septenarii* (-i). [*L. se. versus*, a verse of seven feet; prop. adj., consisting of seven: see *septenary*.] In *Latin pros.*, a verse consisting of seven feet. The name is used especially for the trochaic tetrameter catalectic (*versus quadratus*), which in the older Latin writers admits a spondee or anapest in the first, third, and fifth, as well as in the second, fourth, and sixth places, and for the iambic tetrameter catalectic.

septenary (sep'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. septenaire* = *Pr. setenari* = *Sp. setenario* = *Pg. septenario* = *It. settenario*, *L. septenarius*, consisting of seven, *Gr. septeni*, pl., seven apiece, by sevens, *Gr. septen*, seven: see *seven*.] *I. a.* 1. Consisting of or relating to seven: as, a septenary number.

They [Mohammedan Arabs] have discovered or imagined an immense number of septenary groups in religion, history, art, philosophy, and indeed all branches of human knowledge.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 33s.

2. Lasting seven years; occurring once in seven years: as, a septenary term; a septenary council.

II. n.; pl. *septenaries* (-riz). 1. The number seven; the heptad. [Rare.]

These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a septenary, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing.
Buruet.

2. A group of seven things.

The modern literature of Persia abounds in sevens. Native dictionaries enumerate above a hundred septenaries, groups of objects designated as the seven so-and-so.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 329.

septenate (sep'te-nāt), *a.* [*L. septem*, seven apiece (see *septenary*), + *-ate*.] In bot., having seven parts, as a compound leaf with seven leaflets springing from one point.

septennate (sep-ten'āt), *n.* [= *F. septennat*; as *LL. septennium*, a period of seven years (see *septennium*), + *-ate*.] A period of seven years, or an arrangement lasting or intended to last through seven years.

In sticking to the term of three years they [the Opposition] showed themselves bad tacticians, the more so as the tradition of a double renewal of the Septennate was in favour of the Government demand.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 593.

septennial (sep-ten'i-āl), *a.* [*Cf. F. septennial* = *Sp. setecenal* = *Pg. septenal*; *L. septennium*, a period of seven years: see *septennium*.] 1. Lasting or continuing seven years: as, septennial parliaments.—2. Occurring or returning once in every seven years: as, septennial elections.

Being dispensed with all for his septennial visit, . . . he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 16.

Septennial Act, a British statute of 1716 fixing the existence of a parliament at seven years from the date of the writ summoning it, unless previously dissolved.

septennially (sep-ten'i-āl-i), *adv.* Once in seven years.

septennium (sep-ten'i-um), *n.* [= *It. settennio*, *L. septennium*, a period of seven years, *Gr. septennis*, of seven years, *Gr. septem*, seven, + *αἶνος*, a year.] A period of seven years.

septentrional (sep-ten'tri-āl), *a.* [*Gr. septentri-on* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the north; septentrional. [Rare.]

Wavens in her way, on this Septentrional side.
That these two Eastern Shires doth equally divide,
From Laphamford leads on her stream into the East.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xx. 10.

Septentrio (sep-ten'tri-ō), *n.* [*L.*, one of the *Septentriones*, the seven stars forming Charles's Wain, or the Great Bear: see *septentrion*.] In *astron.*, the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear.

septentriont (sep-ten'tri-on), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. septentrion*, *septentrion*, *septentrion*, *Gr. septentrion*, *F. septentrion* = *Pr. septentrion* = *Sp. secentrion* = *Pg. septentrão* = *It. settentrione*, *L. septentrio* (*n.*), *septentrio* (*n.*), usually in pl. *septentriones*, *septentriones*, the seven stars of the Great Bear near the north pole, hence the north; lit. the seven plow-oxen, *Gr. septem*, seven, + *τροχον*, a plow-ox.] *I. n.* 1. [cap.] Same as *Septentrio*.—2. The north.

But from the colder Septentrion decline,
And from the northwest there, hylling sonnes shyne.
Palladius, Husbandrie (B. E. T. S.), p. 12.

This wyde world hadde in subiection,
Both Est and West, South and Septentrion.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 477.

And also that other parte of Indien is aboute Septentryon, and there is great plenty of wyne, bredde, and all manner of vytyale
K. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxii).

Thou art as opposite to every good . . .
As the south to the septentrion.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., l. 4. 136.

II. a. Northern; septentrional. [Rare.]

A ridge of hills,
That screen'd the fruits of the earth, and seats of men,
From cold Septentrion blasts.
Milton, P. R., iv. 31.

septentrional (sep-ten'tri-ō-nāl), *a.* [*Gr. septentrional*, *septentrional*, *septentrional*, *Gr. septentrional*, *F. septentrional* = *Sp. secentrional* = *Pg. septentrional* = *It. settentrionale*, *L. septentrionalis*, pertaining to the north, *Gr. septentrio* (*n.*), the north: see *septentrion*.] Northern; boreal; hyperborean.

That is at the North parties, that men clepe the Septentrionale, where it is alle only cold
Mandeville, Travels, p. 131.

In the same manner midstow wyke with any latitude septentrional in alle egnes.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 40.

The parts Septentrional all are with these Sp'rits
Much haunted.
Heywood, Hierarchie of Angels, p. 563.

Not only our Saxons, but all the septentrional Nations,
adored and sacrificed to Thor, a Statue resembling a crown'd King.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 3.

septentrionality (sep-ten'tri-ō-nāl'i-ti), *n.* [*Gr. septentrional* + *-ity*.] The state of being northern; northerliness. Bailey.

septentrionally (sep-ten'tri-ō-nāl-i), *adv.* Northerly; toward the north.

For if they be powerfully excited and equally let fall, they commonly sink down and break the water at that extrem whereat they were septentrionally excited.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

septentrionate (sep-ten'tri-ō-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *septentrionated*, ppr. *septentrionating*. [*Gr. septentrion* + *-ate*.] To tend, turn, or point toward the north. [Rare.]

True it is, and confirmable by every experiment, that steel and good iron never excited by the loadstone discover in themselves a verticity that is, a directive or polar faculty, whereby, conveniently placed, they do septentrionate at one extrem, and australize.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

Septentriones (sep-ten'tri-ō-nēz), *n. pl.* [*L.*, pl. of *Septentrio*: see *septentrion*.] The seven stars belonging to the constellation of the Great Bear; hence, this constellation itself.

This Nero governed by centre alle the peoples that ben under the colder sterres that hythen *ri tyronnes*.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. meter 6.

septet (sep-tet'), *n.* [*L. septem*, seven, + *-et*.] In music: (a) A work for seven voices or instruments. Compare *quartet* and *quintet*. (b) A company of seven performers who sing or play septets. Also *septette*, *septuar*.

septfoil (sep't'fōil), *n.* [*F. sept* (*L. septem*), seven, + *feuille* (*Gr. folium*), a leaf: see *foil*.] 1. A plant, *Potentilla Tormentilla*. See *tormentil*.—2. A figure composed of seven lobes or

leaves. Compare *cinquefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *saxfoil*. Specifically.—3. A figure of seven equal segments of a circle, used as an ecclesiastical symbol of the seven sacraments, seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, etc.

septic (sep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. σηπτικός*, characterized by putridity, *Gr. σηπτός*, verbal adj. of *σηπτεω*, make rotten.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to sepsis in general; putrefactive or putrefying; septic: opposed to *antiseptic*.

If hospitals were not overcrowded, if the system of ventilation were perfect, if there were a continuous water supply, a proper isolation of wards and distribution of patients, the causes of septic diseases would not be generated.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 236.

Septic fever, peritonitis, etc. See the nouns.—**Septic poisoning.** See *sepsis*.

II. n. A substance which causes sepsis.

septicæmia, septicæmic. See *septicæmia, septicæmic*.

septicæmia, septicæmic (sep-ti-sē'mi-ā), *n.* [*NL. septicæmia*, irreg. *Gr. σηπτικός*, putrefying (see *septic*), + *αἷμα*, blood.] Sepsis. *Pyæmia* is the term used to designate cases in which there are multiple metastatic abscesses. Also *septicæmia, septicæmia*.

—**Mouse septicæmia**, an infectious disease of mice, first described by R. Koch in 1875, who produced it by injecting under the skin minute quantities of putrescent liquids. These contained a very small, slender bacillus, which rapidly multiplies in the body of mice and pigeons, and causes death in a few days. The bacillus closely resembles that of rouget in swine.—**Pasteur's septicæmia**, the malignant edema of Koch, produced in rabbits by inserting garden-mold under the skin of the abdomen. Death follows in one or two days. A delicate motile bacillus is found in the edematous tissues.—**Puerperal septicæmia.** See *puerperal*.

septicæmic, septicæmic (sep-ti-sē'mik), *a.* [*Gr. septicæmia, septicæmia*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with septicæmia.

A specific septicæmic micrococcus not necessarily always present in the sputum and lungs of human croupous pneumonia.
E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 50.

septicidal (sep'ti-si-dāl), *a.* [*Gr. septicide* + *-al*.] Dividing at the septa or partitions: in botany, noting a mode of dehiscence in which the pericarp or fruit is resolved into its component carpels by splitting asunder through the dissepiments. See *dehiscence*, 2, and compare *loculicidal*.

septicidally (sep'ti-si-dāl-i), *adv.* In a septicidal manner.

The fruit is described as septicidally septicidal.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 149.

septicide (sep'ti-sid), *a.* [*L. septum*, septum, a fence, an inclosure (see *septum*), + *-ida*, *Gr. cadere*, cut.] Same as *septicidal*.

septicine (sep'ti-sin), *n.* [Irreg. *Gr. septic* + *-ine*.] A name given by Hager to a ptomaine resembling conine, obtained from putrefying bodies.

septicity (sep-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*Gr. septic* + *-ity*.] Septic character or quality; tendency to promote putrefaction; sepsis.

septicifarious (sep-ti-fā-ri-us), *a.* [*LL. septifarius*, sevenfold, *L. septem*, seven, + *farius*, as in *bifarius*: see *bifarious*.] Turned seven different ways.

septiciferous (sep-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. septum*, septum, an inclosure, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] In zool. and bot., having a septum; septe.

septifluous (sep-tif'lū-us), *a.* [*L. septem*, seven, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *septemfluus*.] Flowing in seven streams.

septifolious (sep-ti-fō-li-us), *a.* [*L. septem*, seven, + *folium*, leaf.] Having seven leaves.

septiform (sep'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*L. septum*, septum, an inclosure, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of a septum; forming a septum; septal.

septiform (sep'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*L. septem*, seven, + *forma*, form.] Sevenfold.—**Septiformitany.** A litany said to have been instituted by St. Gregory the Great, A. D. 590, and used on St. Mark's day (April 25th). Seven processions started, each from a different church, all meeting at one church (whence the name).

septifragal (sep-tif'rā-gāl), *a.* [*L. septum*, septum, an inclosure, + *frangere* (*Gr. frang*), break, + *-al*.] In bot., literally, breaking from the partitions: noting a mode of dehiscence in which the backs of the carpels separate from the dissepiments, whether formed by their sides or by expansions of the placentae. See *dehiscence*, 2, and compare *septicidal* and *loculicidal*.

septilateral (sep-ti-lat'e-rāl), *a.* [*L. septem*, seven, + *latus* (*later*), side: see *lateral*.] Having seven sides: as, a septilateral figure.



septile (sep'til), *a.* [*< L. septum, septum, an inclosure, + -ile.*] In bot., of or belonging to septa or dissepiments.

septillion (sep-til'yōn), *n.* [*< L. septem, seven, + F. (m)illion, million: see million.*] 1. In the British system of numeration, a million raised to the seventh power; a number expressed by unity followed by forty-two ciphers.—2. In the French numeration, generally taught in the United States, the eighth power of a thousand; a thousand sextillions.

septimal (sep'ti-māl), *a.* [*< L. septimus, septimus, seventh (< septem, seven), + -al.*] Relating to the number seven.

septimanarian (sep'ti-mā-nā'ri-ān), *n.* [*< ML. septimanarius (see def.) (< LL. septimana, a week, < L. septimanus, pertaining to the number seven, < septem, seven) + -an.*] A monk on duty for a week. *Imp. Dict.*

septime (sep'tēm), *n.* [*< L. septimus, the seventh, < septem, seven, = E. seven: see seven.*] The seventh position assumed by a swordsman after drawing his weapon from the scabbard. The hand being kept opposite the right breast with the nails upward, the point of the foil is directed a little downward and in a section of a circle to the left, thus causing the opponent's point to deviate, and pass the body. Practically this party is only quart with the point lowered to protect the lower part of the body. Also thrust or point in *septime*—that is, defended by the party called *septime*.

septimole (sep'ti-mōl), *n.* [*< L. septem, seven (septimus, seventh), + -ole.*] In music, a group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six of the same kind. It is indicated by the sign $\frac{7}{4}$ placed over the group. Also *septole*.

septinsular (sep-tin'sū-lār), *a.* [*< L. septem, seven, + insula, island: see insular.*] Pertaining to or made up of seven islands; as, the *septinsular* republic of the Ionian Islands. [Rare.]

A *Septinsular* or *Heptanesian* history, as distinguished from the individual histories of the seven islands. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 200.

septsyllable (sep'ti-sil-g-lī), *n.* [*< L. septem, seven, + syllaba, syllable: see syllable.*] A word of seven syllables.

septole (sep'tōl), *n.* [*< L. septem, seven, + -ole.*] Same as *septimole*.

septomaxillary (sep-tō-mak'si-lār-i), *a. and n.*; pl. *septomaxillaries* (-rīz). [*< NL. septum, q. v., + E. maxillary.*] 1. *a.* Combining characters of a nasal septum and of a maxillary bone; common to or connecting such parts, as a bone or cartilage of some vertebrates.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a bone which in some birds unites the maxillopalatines of opposite sides across the midline of the skull with each other or with the vomer. *Nature*, XXXVII. 501.

septonasal (sep-tō-nā'sāl), *a. and n.* [*< NL. septum, q. v., + L. nasus, nose: see nasal.*] 1. *a.* Forming a nasal septum; internasal; as, the *septonasal* cartilage of an embryonic skull.

II. *n.* A bone which in some birds forms a nasal septum. *W. K. Parker.*

septuagenarian (sep-tū-ā-jē-nā'ri-ān), *n.* [*< septuagenary + -an.*] A person seventy years of age, or between seventy and eighty.

septuagenary (sep-tū-ā-jē-nā'ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. septuagénair* = *Sp. Pg. septuagenario* = *It. settuagenario*, < *L. septuagenarius*, belonging to the number seventy, < *septuaginti*, seventy each, distributive form of *septuaginta*, seventy: see *septuaginti*.] 1. *a.* Consisting of seventy, especially of seventy years; pertaining to a person seventy or seventy odd years old.

Nor can the three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, overthrow the assertion of Moses, or afford a reasonable encouragement beyond his *septuagenary* determination. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, III. 9.

II. *n.*; pl. *septuagenaries* (-rīz). A septuagenarian.

septuagesima (sep'tū-ā-jēs'i-mā), *n.* [= *F. septuagésime* = *Sp. Pg. septuagesima* = *It. settuagesima* = *G. septuagesima*, < *L. septuagesimus* (dies), seventieth (day), fem. of *septuagesimus*, seventieth, < *septuaginta*, seventy: see *septuaginti*.] 1. A period of seventy days.—2. [cap.] The third Sunday before Lent: more fully called *Septuagesima Sunday*. The original history of this name and of *Sexagesima* (applied to the Sunday following) is not known; and any direct reference to sixty and seventy in these periods of sixty-three and fifty-six days before Easter is not to be traced. The probability is that the use of *Quadragesima Sunday* for the first Sunday in Quadragesima or Lent, and the independent use of *Quinquagesima* for the fiftieth day before Easter (both included), led to the extension of the series by the inexact application of the names *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* to the two Sundays preceding. Also called *Loaf Sunday*, *Alleluia Sunday*. See *Sunday*.

septuagesimal (sep'tū-ā-jēs'i-māl), *a.* [*< septuagesima + -al.*] Consisting of seventy, es-

pecially of seventy (or between seventy and eighty) years.

Our abridged and *septuagesimal* ages.

Septuagint (sep'tū-g-jint), *n. and n.* [*F. les septante; G. septuaginta (def. 2); < L. septuaginta (Gr. ἑβδομήκοντα), seventy: see seventy.*] 1. *n.* 1. The Seventy—that is, the seventy (or more) persons who, according to the tradition, made a translation of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek. The rounded legend is that the translation was made by seventy-two persons in seventy-two days. In another view, the seventy were members of the sanhedrin (about seventy in number) who sanctioned the translation.

The *Septuaginta* translation. *Minshew.*

2. A Greek version of the Hebrew Scriptures made by the Seventy (see def. 1): usually expressed by the symbol LXX ('the Seventy'). This version is said by Josephus to have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, about 270 or 280 years before the birth of Christ. It is supposed, however, by modern critics that this version of the several books is the work, not only of different hands, but of separate times. It is probable that at first only the Pentateuch was translated, and the remaining books gradually; but the translation is believed to have been completed by the second century B. C. The Septuagint is written in the Hellenistic (Alexandrine) dialect, and is linguistically of great importance from its effect upon the diction of the New Testament, and as the source of a large part of the religious and theological vocabulary of the Greek fathers, and (through the Old Latin version of the Bible (see *Italic*) and the influence of this on the Vulgate) of that of the Latin fathers also and of all western nations to the present day. In the Greek Church the Septuagint has been in continuous use from the earliest times, although other Greek versions (see *Hexapla*) were anciently also in circulation, and it is the Old Testament still used in that church. The Septuagint contains the books called *Apocrypha* intermingled among the other books. It is the version out of which most of the citations in the New Testament from the Old are taken. Abbreviated *Sept.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

Septuagintal (sep'tū-g-jin'tāl), *a.* [*< Septuagint + -al.*] Pertaining or relating to the Septuagint; contained in the Septuagint.

The *Septuagintal* tradition was at length set aside. *Smith, Dict. of the Bible*, III. 1701.

septuary (sep'tū-ār-i), *n.* [*< L. septem, seven (after septuaginta), + -ary.*] Something composed of seven; a week. *Ash.*

septulate (sep'tū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. *septulatus, < septulum, a little partition, inclosure: see septulum.*] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*, having a septulum or septula.—2. In bot., noting fruits having imperfect or false septa.

septulum (sep'tū-lum), *n.*; pl. *septula* (-lā). [*< NL. dim. of L. septum, septum, a partition: see septum.*] A little septum or small partition.—*Septula* renum, inward prolongations of the cortical substance of the kidneys, extending between the pyramids as far as the sinus, and bases of the papillae. Also called *columns*, *Bertini* or *columns* of Bertini, and *cortical columns*.

septum (sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *septa* (-tā). [*< L. septum, septum, fence, inclosure, partition, < sepiro, sepiro, pp. sepius, sepius, hedge in, inclosure, < sepes, sepes, a hedge, a fence.*] A partition; a wall separating two cavities.

It is found upon experiment that hydrogen goes through a septum or wall of graphite four times as fast as oxygen. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures*, I. 206.

Specifically—(a) In bot., any kind of a partition, whether a proper dissepiment or not; as, the septum in a seed; the septum of a spore. (b) In *anat.* and *zool.*, a partition; a wall between two cavities, or a structure which divides a part or an organ into separate portions; a dissepiment. In vertebrates the formations known as *septa* are most frequently situated in the vertical longitudinal median line of the body, but may be transverse or otherwise disposed. A number of them are specified by qualifying words. See phrases following.

(c) In *corals*, a calcified mesentery; one of the six or more vertical plates which converge from the wall to the axis of the visceral space, dividing this into a number of radiating loculi or compartments. Each septum appears single or simple, but is really a duplication of closely apposed plates, just as the mesentery itself is a fold. They are to be distinguished from the horizontal dissepiments, or tabulae, which may cut them at right angles. They are variously modified in details of form, may be connected by synaptolonia, and are divided, according to their formation, into *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*. (d) In *conch.*, one of the transverse partitions which separate the cavity of the shell of a cephalopod into chambers. (e) In *Vermetes*, a sort of diaphragm, a series of which

may partition a worm into several cavities. (f) In *Proctos.*, the wall between any two compartments of the test, as of a foraminifer.—*Branchial*, *crural*, *intermuscular*, *nasal*, *pectiniform*, *pericardial* *septum*. See the adjectives.—*Septum aorticum*, the aortic or anterior segment of the mitral valve.—*Septum atrium*, or *septum auricularum*, the partition between the right and left auricles of the heart. It is perfect in the adults of the higher vertebrates, as mammals and birds, but in the embryo is perforated by an opening called *foramen ovale*, from its shape in man.—*Septum cerebelli*. Same as *valv. cerebelli*.—*Septum cordis*, the partition between the right and left cavities of the heart.—*Septum crurale*, a layer of condensed areolar tissue which closes the femoral ring in man, serves as a barrier to the protrusion of a femoral hernia, and is perforated for the passage of lymphatics; badly so named by J. Cloquet, and better called *septum femorale*.—*Septum femorale*, the septum crurale. *H. Gray, Anat.* (ed. 1858).—*Septum linguae*, the partition of the tongue; a vertical median layer of fibrous tissue dividing the tongue into right and left halves. It sometimes includes a cartilaginous rod, as the *lytta* or so-called "worm" of a dog's tongue. See *lytta*.—*Septum lucidum*, the median partition of the lateral ventricles of the brain, enclosing the camera, pseudocune, or so-called fifth ventricle.—*Septum pellucidum*, *septum medium*, *septum ventriculorum*, *ventricular septum*, *septum medullare*, *septum medullare*, *septum medullare*, the partition between the right and left cavities or ventricles of the nose. In man it is formed chiefly by the *nasoholoid*, or perpendicular plate of the ethmoid, the vomer, and the triangular cartilage of the nose.—*Septum nali*. Same as *septum narium*. In zoology it is often restricted to the surface between the openings of the right and left nostrils, which may be of this or that character, deeply cleft as in the hare, hairy or naked, etc.—*Septum orbitale* or *orbitalium*, the orbital partition; any formation which separates the right and left eye-sockets. The term is less frequently used in relation to mammals, whose eyes are generally small and far apart, than among lower vertebrates, as birds, whose orbits are very large comparatively, and separated only by a thin vertical plate of bone, which may be perforated, or so far defective that the opposite orbits are thrown into one large cavity.—*Septum pectiniforme*, the pectinated septum of the penis, a median vertical partition between the right and left cavernous bodies of that organ. In man it is a dense, firm fibrous structure with many vertical folds, through which the blood-vessels of the opposite sides communicate freely, this comb-like appearance giving the name. It sometimes includes an ossification, the os penis or penis-bone, as in the dog, racoon, etc. Also called *septum penis*.—*Septum pontis*, the septum of the pons Varolii.—*Septum rectovaginale*, the wall which separates the rectum from the vaginal cavity.—*Septum scroti*, the partition between the right and left cavities of the scrotum.—*Septum sphenoidale*, the medial partition between the sphenoidal sinuses.—*Septum transversum*, the diaphragm; the transverse partition between the thoracic and abdominal cavities.—*Septum ventriculorum*, or *ventricular septum*. (a) The partition between the right and left ventricles of the heart. (b) Same as *septum lucidum*.

septuor (sep'tū-ōr), *n.* [*< L. sept(em), seven, + (quatuor, four).*] Same as *septet*.

septuple (sep'tū-pl), *a.* [*< F. septuple, < LL. *septuplus (in neut. as a noun septuplus, a septuple) = (Gr. ἑπτάπλος, sevenfold), < L. septem, seven, + -plus, akin to -fold. Cf. duple, quadruple, etc.*] Sevenfold; seven times as much.

septuple (sep'tū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *septupled*, pp. *septupling*. [*< septuple, a.*] To multiply by seven; increase sevenfold.

And the fire in an oven whose heat was *septupled* touched not those three servants of the Lord.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 81.

septuplet (sep'tū-plet), *n.* [*< LL. septuplum, a septuple: see septuple.*] Same as *septimole*. Compare *triplet*, *decimale*, etc.

septures, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *seep-ter*.

sepulcher, **sepulchre** (sep'ul-kēr), *n.* [*< ME. sepulchre, sepulchre, sepulchre, < OF. sepulchra, later sepulchre, F. sépulchre = Pr. sepulcro = Sp. Pg. sepulcro = It. sepolcro, < L. sepulcrum, also erroneously spelled sepulchrum, a burial-place, grave, tomb, sepulcher; with formative -crum (as in fulcrum, simulacrum, etc.), < sepelire, pp. sepultus, bury, prob. orig. 'honor,' or 'show respect to,' = Skt. saparya, worship, < *sapas, honor, < *sap, honor, worship.*] 1. A tomb; a cave, building, etc., for interment; a burial-vault.

The sepulchre that therein was layde His blessed bodi all be-held.

Holy Roode (B. R. T. S.), p. 100.

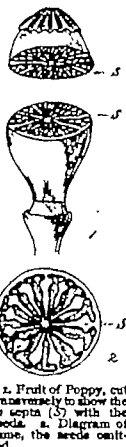
It is not longe sithen the Sepulchre was alle open, that Mon myghte kisse it and touche it.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 75.

He rolled a great stone to the doore of the sepulchre, and departed.

Mat. xxvii. 60.

2. In *eccl.*, *arch.*, a recess in some early churches, in which were placed on Good Friday, with appropriate ceremonies, the cross, the reserved sacrament, and the sacramental plate, and from which they were taken at high mass on Easter, to typify the burial and resurrection of Christ.—*Knights of the Holy Sepulcher*. See *Knights*.—*Order of the Holy Sepulcher*, the name of several orders. One said to have been founded by the Crusaders, but in reality probably by Pope Alexander VI., was by Pope Pius IX. divided into three classes.



—The **Holy Sepulcher**, the sepulcher in which the body of Christ lay between his burial and resurrection. Its site is now doubtful or disputed, though professedly marked since very early times by a church at Jerusalem.

sepulcher, **sepulchre** (sep'ul-kér, formerly also sep'ul'kér), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sepulchered*, *sepulchred*, ppr. *sepulchering*, *sepulchring*. [*< sepulcher, n.*] To bury; inter; entomb.

But I am glad to see that time survive
Where merit is not *sepulchered* alive.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, To Robert, Earl of Salisbury.
And so *sepulchered*, in such pomp dost lie,
That kings, for such a tomb, would wish to die.
Milton, Ep. on Shakespeare, l. 15.

sepulchral (sep'ul'král), *a.* [*< OF. sepulchral*, *F. sepulcral* = Sp. Pg. *sepulcral* = It. *sepulcrale*, *sepulcrale*, *< L. sepulcralis*, of or belonging to a sepulcher, *< sepulcrum*, sepulcher: see *sepulcher*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a sepulcher or tomb; connected with burial or the grave; erected on a grave or to the memory of the dead: as, a *sepulchral* stone or statue.

Our wasted oil unprofitably burns,
Like hidden lamps in old *sepulchral* urns.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 358.

2. Suggestive of a sepulcher or tomb. Hence—
(a) Deep; grave; hollow in tone: as, a *sepulchral* voice.
(b) Gloomy; funereal; solemn.

A dismal grove of sable yew,
With whose and tints were mingled seen
The blighted fir's *sepulchral* green.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 9.

sepulchral cone, a small conical vessel, especially Egyptian, in which the mummy of a bird or other small animal has been interred. They are usually furnished with covers.—**sepulchral cross**. See *cross*, 2.—**sepulchral mound**. See *barrow*, 2.

sepulchralize (sep'ul'král-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sepulchralized*, ppr. *sepulchralizing*. [*< sepulchral + -ize*.] To render sepulchral or solemn. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

sepulchre, *n.* and *v.* See *sepulcher*.
sepulatural (sep'ul'tū-rál), *a.* [*< sepulture + -al*.] Of or pertaining to sepulture or burial.

Belon published a history of conifers and a treatise on the funeral monuments and *sepulatural* usages of the ancients and the substances used by them for the preservation of bodies.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV, 697.

sepulture (sep'ul-tūr), *n.* [*< ME. sepulture*, *sepultur*, *< OF. sepulture*, *sepouture*, *F. sépulture* = Pr. *sepultura*, *sebutura* = Sp. Pg. *sepultura* = It. *sepoltura*, *sepultura*, *< L. sepultura*, burial, *< sepelire*, pp. *sepultus*, bury: see *sepulcher*.] 1. Burial; interment; the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in a burial-place.

That blissed man neuer had *sepulture*;
Willbeloud sir, this you say certain.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3404.

He foretold, and verified it, that himself would rise
from the dead after three days' *sepulture*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 238.

The common rites of *sepulture* bestow,
To soothe a father's and a mother's woe.
Pope, *Iliad*, xxii. 429.

2*t.* Grave; burial-place; sepulcher; tomb.

But when ye comen by my *sepulture*,
Remembreth that youre felow resteth there.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 327.

Oh my soule! what be all these thinges, but certene
cruell summoners, that cite my life to inhabite the sor-
rowful *sepulture*?
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 135.

Euripides had his tomb in Africa, but his *sepulture* in
Macedonia.
Sir T. Broome, *Urn-burial*, iii.

sepulture (sep'ul-tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sepul-
tured*, ppr. *sepulturing*. [*< OF. sepulcher*,
bury, *< sepulture*, burial: see *sepulture, n.*] To
bury; entomb; sepulcher. *Cowper*. [*Rare.*]

sepulture (sep'ul-tūr), *a.* [*Origin obscure.*]
In *her.*, raised above the back and opened: not-
ing the wings of a bird: as, a falcon's wings
sepulture. *Berry*.

sequacious (sē-kwā'shus), *a.* [*< L. sequax (-ac-)*,
following or seeking after, *< sequi*, follow, pur-
sue: see *sequent*.] 1. Following; attendant;
adhering; disposed to follow a leader.

Trees unrooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre.
Dryden, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 50.

The scheme of pantheistic omniscience so prevalent
among the *sequacious* thinkers of the day.
Sir W. Hamilton.

And now, its strings
Boldlier swept, the long *sequacious* notes
Over delicious surges sink and rise.
Coleridge, The Eolian Harp.

2*t.* Ductile; pliant; manageable.

In the greater bodies the forge was easie, the matter
being ductile and *sequacious*, obedient to the hand and
stroke of the artificer, apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded
into such shales and machines, even by clumsy fingers.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

3. Logically consistent and rigorous; consecu-
tive in development or transition of thought.

[This use of the word is peculiar to Coleridge
and his admirers.]

The motions of his mind were slow, solemn, and *segu-
acious*.
De Quincey.

sequaciously (sē-kwā'shus-li), *adv.* In turn or
succession; one after another.

sequaciousness (sē-kwā'shus-nes), *n.* Sequa-
cious character or disposition; disposition to
follow; sequacity.

The servility and *sequaciousness* of conscience.
Jer. Taylor (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 181.

sequacity (sē-kwā's'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. sequaci-
ta(-t)s*, following, obsequiousness, *< L. sequar*
(-ac-), following or seeking after: see *seque-
cious*.] 1. A following, or disposition to fol-
low; sequaciousness.

Liberty of judgement seemeth almost lost either in lazy
or blind *sequacity* of other men's votes
Whitlock, Manners of English People, p. 207.

It proved them to be hypotheses, on which the credu-
lous *sequacity* of philosophers had bestowed the prescrip-
tive authority of self-evident truths. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

2*t.* Ductility; pliability.

All matter whereof creatures are produced by putrefac-
tion have evermore a closeness, sentour, and *sequacitē*
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 900.

sequannock (sē-kwan'ok), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*]
Same as *poquauchock*. *Roger Williams*.

sequel (sē'kwel), *n.* [Formerly also *sequell*, *se-
quale*; *< OF. sequele*, *sequela*, sequel, conse-
quence, following, train, *F. séquelle*, a band,
gang, series, string, = Pr. *sequela* = Sp. *secuela*
= Pg. *sequela* = It. *sequela*, *sequella*, sequel, con-
sequence, *< LL. sequela*, *sequella*, that which
follows, a follower, result, consequence, sequel,
ML. also a following, train, etc., *< L. sequi*,
follow: see *sequent*.] 1. That which follows
and forms a continuation; a succeeding part:
as, the *sequel* of a man's adventures or his-
tory.

O, let me say no more!
Gather the *sequel* by what went before.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 96.

The *sequel* of the tale
Had touch'd her.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. Consequence; result; event.

The commodities and good *sequel* of virtue, the discom-
modities and enyill conclusion of vicious licence.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 11.

Adversity, . . . an occasion of many men's falling from
God, a *sequel* of God's indignation and wrath, a thing
which Satan desreth and would be glad to behold.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 48.

I argue thus: The World agrees
That he writes well who writes with Ease:
Then he, by *Sequel* logical,
Writes best who never thinks at all.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

The chaunces of this present life have in themselves
alone no more good or evil than according to their *sequel*
and effect they bring.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 322.
The *sequel* of to-day unsolders all
The goodliest fellowship of famous knights
Whereof this world holds record.
Tennyson, Morte D'Arthur.

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness.
[*Rare.*]

What *sequel* is there in this argument? An "archdea-
con is the chief deacon": ergo, he is only a deacon.
Whitgift, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 305.

4*t.* Succession; order.

The king hath granted every article:
His daughter first, and then in *sequel* all,
According to their firm proposed natures.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 361.

5*t.* Those who follow or come after; descen-
dants.

A goodly meane both to deterre from crime
And to her steppes our *sequel* to enflame.
Surrey, Death of Sir T. W.

6. In *Scots law*. See *thirlage*.

sequela (sē-kwā'li), *n.*; pl. *sequelæ* (-læ). [*L.*,
that which follows, a follower: see *sequel*.]
That which follows; a following. (a) A band of
adherents. (b) An inference; a conclusion; a corollary.

Sequelæ; or thoughts suggested by the preceding apho-
rism.
Coleridge, Aids to Reflection, Aphorisms on Spiritual
[Religion, ix.

(c) In *pathol.*, the consequent of a disease: a morbid af-
fection which follows another, as cardiac disease after
acute rheumatism, etc.—*Sequela causæ*, the process and
depending issue of a cause for trial.—*Sequela curiæ*, in
law, same as *exit of court* (which see, under *suit*).

sequence (sē'kwens), *n.* [*< ME. sequence*, *< OF. sequence*, a sequence at cards, answering
verses, *F. séquence* = Sp. *secuencia* = Pg. *secuencia*
= It. *sequenza*, *< LL. sequentia*, a follow-
ing, *< L. sequen(t)-s*, following: see *sequent*.] 1.

A following or coming after; connection of con-
sequent to antecedent in order of time or of
thought; succession.

How art thou a king
But by fair *sequence* and succession?
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 109.

Arms and learning, whereof the one correspondeth to
the body, the other to the soul of man, have a concurrence
or near *sequence* in times.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

The idea of Time in its most primitive form is probably
the recognition of an order of *sequence* in our states of
consciousness.

J. Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xvii.

We cannot frame ideas of Co-existence, of *Sequence*, and
of Difference without there entering into them ideas of
quantity.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 93.

Causality, which, as a pure conception, expresses the
relation of reason and consequent, becomes schematised
as invariable *sequence*. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 412.

2. Order of succession or following in time or
in logical arrangement; arrangement; order.

Athens, in the *sequence* of degree
From high to low throughout.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 211.

Writing in my dungeon of Micham without dating, have
made the chronology and *sequence* of my letters perplexed
to you.
Donne, Letters, vi.

Weber next considers the *sequence* of tenses in Homeric
final sentences.
B. L. Gildersleeve, Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 425.

3. An instance of uniformity in successive fol-
lowing.

He who sees in the person of his Redeemer a fact more
stupendous and more majestic than all those observed *se-
quences* which men endow with an imaginary omni-
potence, and worship under the name of Law—to him, at
least, there will be neither difficulty nor hesitation in sup-
posing that Christ . . . did utter his mandate, and that
the wind and the sea obeyed.
Farrar, Life of Christ, I. xxi.

4. A series of things following in a certain or-
der, as a set of cards (three or more) immedi-
ately following one after another in order of
value, as king, queen, knave, etc.; specifically,
in *poker*, a "straight."

In the advertisement of a book on America, I see in the
table of contents this *sequence*, "Republican Institutions,
American Slavery, American Ladies."
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 30.

The only mode by which their ages (those of caves at
Ellora) could be approximated was by arranging them in
sequences, according to our empirical or real knowledge
of the history of the period during which they were sup-
posed to have been excavated.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 440.

To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and *sequences*.
Cowper, Task, i. 475.

5. In *music*, a series of melodic or harmonic
phrases or groups repeated three or more times
at successive pitches upward or downward,
usually without modulation or chromatic devia-
tion from the key. The interval between the rep-
etitions may be uniformly a half-step, a whole step, or even
a longer interval, or it may vary diatonically between a
step and a half-step. When the repetition is precise, in-
terval for interval, the sequence is called *exact*, *real*, or
chromatic; when it uses only the tones of the key, it is
tonal or *diatonic*. Compare *rosalia*. Also called *progres-
sion* and *sequentia*.

Melodious *sequence* owes a considerable part of its ex-
pressive character to its peculiar pleasurable effect on the
mind.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 226.

6. In *liturgies*, a hymn in rhythmical prose or
in accentual meter sung in the Western Church
after the gradual (whence the name) and be-
fore the gospel. The sequence is identical with the
prose (which see), or the name is given to such a hymn
as used in this part of the liturgy. In medieval times a
great number of sequences were in use, and a different
selection of them in different places. At present in the
Roman Catholic Church only four are retained.

Ther clerkis synge her *sequens*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

Halleluistic sequence. See *halleluistic*.—*Sequence*
of tenses, a rule or usage by which, in deviation from
the strict requirements of sense, one tense is followed by
another according with it: as, he *thought* it was so; one
might know it was true. Also *consecution* of tenses.

sequent (sē'kwent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. sequen(t)-s*,
ppr. of *sequi*, follow, *< Gr. ἐπεσθαι*, follow, = Skt.
√ *sach*, follow; prob. = Goth. *saihwān* = AS.
scōn, see: see *see*.] From the *L. sequi* are also
ult. *E. consequent*, *subsequent*, *consequence*, *exe-
cute*, *persecute*, *prosecute*, *consecutive*, *exeritutive*,
etc., *exequies*, *obsequies*, *sequel*, *sequester*, *sec-
ond*¹, *second*², *secondary*, etc., *sue*, *ensue*, *pursue*,
suant, *pursuant*, *suit*, *suite*, *suitable*, *suitor*, *pur-
suit*, *pursuivant*, etc.] 1. *a.* Continuing in
the same course or order; following; succeed-
ing.

The galleys
Have sent a dozen *sequent* messengers
This very night at one another's heels.
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 41

Either I am
The fore-horse in the team, or I am none
That draw I the sequent trace.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.
There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation, and now grown
Suspected to a sequent king.
Milton, P. L., xii. 165.

2. Following by natural or logical consequence.
Indeed your "O Lord, sir!" is very sequent to your whipping.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 2. 66.

Those enemies of the table, heat and haste, are joy-killers, with sequent dyspepsia.
A. Rhodes, Monsieur at Home, p. 35.

A torpor of thought, a stupefaction of feeling, a purely negative state of joylessness sequent to the positive state of anguish.
G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 335.

II. n. 14. A follower. [Rare.]

He hath framed a letter to a sequent of the stranger queen's.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 142.

2. A sequence or sequel; that which follows as a result. [Rare.]—3. That which follows by an observed order of succession: used, in opposition to antecedent, where one wishes to avoid the implication of the relation of effect to cause that would be conveyed by the use of consequent.

We can find no case in which a given antecedent is the only antecedent to a given sequent.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 16.

sequentia (sē-kwen'shi-ā), n. [LL., a following; see sequenc.] In music, same as sequenc, 5.
sequential (sē-kwen'shal), a. [LL. sequentia, sequence, + -al.] Being in succession; succeeding; following.

Both years (1688, 1888) are leap years, and the sequential days of the week in relation to the days of the month exactly correspond.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 153, note.

sequentiality (sē-kwen'shi-ā-ti), n. [C. sequential + -ity.] The state of being sequential; natural connection and progress of thought, incident, or the like.

The story is remarkable for its fresh naturalness and sequentiality.
Harper's Mag., LXVIII. 155.

sequentially (sē-kwen'shal-i), adv. By sequence or succession.

sequest, v. t. [Abbr. of sequester.] Same as sequester.

Permissibly sequesting himself, I should not importune him for victual, and to draw his troops, found not the Chavonests so forward as he expected.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 92.

sequester (sē-kwes'ter), v. [Early mod. E. sequestrer; < OF. sequestrer, F. sequestrer = Pr. Pg. sequestrar = Sp. sequestrar = It. seques-trare, < LL. seques-trare, surrender, remove, lay aside, < L. seques-trare, a mediator, trustee, agent; prob. orig. a 'follower,' one who attends, < sequi, follow, attend: see sequent.] I. trans. 1. To put aside; remove; separate from other things; seclude; withdraw.

So that I shall now sequester the from thine evil purpose.
William Thorpe (1407), Trial of Thorpe, 1 Howells [State Tr., 175.

Why are you sequester'd from all your train?
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 75.

The rest of the holy Sabbath, I sequester my body and mind as much as I can from worldly affairs.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

There are few that know how to sequester themselves entirely from perishable creatures.
Thomas a Kempis, Imit. of Christ (trans.), III. 31.

The virtue of art lies in detachment, in sequestering one object from the embarrassing variety.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 320.

2. In law: (a) To separate from the owner for a time; seize or take possession of, as the property and income of a debtor, until the claims of creditors be satisfied.

The process of sequestration is a writ or commission issuing under the Great Seal, sometimes directed to the sheriff or (which is most usual) to certain persons of the plaintiff's own nomination, empowering him or them to enter upon and sequester the real and personal estate and effects of the defendant (or some particular part or parcel of his lands), and to take, receive, and sequester the rents, issues, and profits thereof.
E. R. Daniell, Chancery Pleading and Practice, § 1256.

(b) To set aside from the power of either party, as a matter at issue, by order of a court of law. For use in Scots law, see sequestrate. See also sequestration. Hence—3. To seize for any purpose; confiscate; take possession of; appropriate.

Witherings was superseded, for abuses in the exertion of both his offices, in 1640, and they were sequestered into the hands of Philip Burlamachi.

Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

The liberties of New York were thus sequestered by a monarch who desired to imitate the despotism of France.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 415.

II. intrans. 14. To withdraw.

so sequester out of the world into Atlantic and European politics, which never can be drawn into use, will not mend our condition.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 25.

2. In law, to renounce or decline, as a widow any concern with the estate of her husband. [Rare.]

sequester (sē-kwes'ter), n. [C. sequester, v.] 14. The act of sequestering; sequestration; separation; seclusion.

This hand of yours requires
A sequester from liberty.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 40.

2. In law, a person with whom two or more parties to a suit or controversy deposit the subject of controversy; a mediator or referee between two parties; an umpire. *Bouvier*. [Rare.]

Kynge John and pope Julius dyed both in one day, whereby he (Basilus) lacked a convenient sequester or solicitor.
R. Eden, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 309).

sequestered (sē-kwes'terd), p. a. 1. Secluded; private; retired.

Along the cool seques'er'd vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.
Gray, Elegy.

I sing in simple Scottish lays,
The lowly train in life's seques'er'd scene.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. Separated from others; being sent or having gone into retirement.

To the which place a poor seques'er'd stag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 33.

Mr. Owen, a seques'er'd and learned minister, preach'd in my parlour.
Keelyn, Diary, March 5, 1649.

sequestra, n. Plural of sequestrum.

sequestrable (sē-kwes'tra-bl), a. [C. sequester + -able.] Capable of being sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration.

Boyle.

sequestral (sē-kwes'tral), a. [C. sequestrum + -al.] Pertaining to a sequestrum.

Around the sequestral tube the bone has the involueral thickening which has been felt in the stump.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 128.

sequestrate (sē-kwes'trat), v. t.; pret. and pp. sequestrated, ppr. sequestrating. [C. LL. seques-tratus, pp. of seques-trare, surrender, lay aside: see sequester.] 14. To set apart from others; seclude.

In general contagions more perish for want of necessities than by the malignity of the disease, they being sequestrated from mankind.
Arbutnot, Effects of Air.

2. In law, to sequester. Especially—(a) In Scots law, to take possession of, as of the estate of a bankrupt, with the view of realizing it and distributing it equitably among the creditors. (b) To seize for the use of the state. See sequestration, 1 (f).

sequestration (sē-kwes- or sē-kwes'tra'shon), n. [C. OF. sequestration, F. sequestration = Sp. sequestracion = Pg. sequestração = It. seques-trazione, < LL. seques-tratio(n)-, a sequestration: see sequestrate, sequester.] 1. The act of sequestering, or the state of being sequestered or set aside; separation; retirement; seclusion from society.

Our comfort and delight expressed by . . . sequestration from ordinary labours, the toils and cares whereof we meet to be companions of such gladness.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 70.

The sacred Book
In dusty sequestration wrapt too long.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 29.

There is much that tends to give them (women) a religious height which men do not attain. Their sequestration from affairs, and from the injury to the moral sense which affairs often inflict, aids this. *Emerson*, Woman.

24. Disunion; disjunction; division; rupture. [Some commentators are of opinion that in the quotation from Shakspeare the word means 'sequel.']

It was a violent commencement (i. e., the love of Desdemona for Othello), and thou shalt see an answerable sequestration.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 351.

Without any sequestration of elementary principles.
Boyle.

3. In law: (a) The separation of a thing in controversy from the possession of those who contend for it. (b) The setting apart of the goods and chattels of a deceased person to whom no one was willing to take out administration. (c) A writ directed by the Court of Chancery to commissioners or to the sheriff, commanding them or him to enter the lands and seize the goods of the person against whom it is directed. It might be issued against a defendant who is in contempt by reason of neglect or refusal to appear or answer or to obey a decree of court. (d) The act of taking property from the owner for a time till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy

a demand; especially, in ecclesiastical practice, a species of execution for debt in the case of a beneficed clergyman, issued by the bishop of the diocese on the receipt of a writ to that effect, under which the profits of the benefice are paid over to the creditor until his claim is satisfied. (e) The gathering of the fruits of a vacant benefice for the use of the next incumbent. (f) The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state: particularly applied to the seizure by a belligerent power of debts due by its subjects to the enemy. (g) The seizure of the estate of an insolvent or a bankrupt, by decree of a competent court, for behoof of the creditors.—4. The formation of a sequestrum; the separation of a dead piece of bone (or cartilage) from the living bone (or cartilage) about it.

sequestrator (sē-kwes- or sē-kwes'tra-tor), n. [C. LL. sequestrator, one who hinders or impedes, < seques-trare, put aside, sequestrate: see sequester.] 1. One who sequesters property, or who takes the possession of it for a time, to satisfy or secure the satisfaction of a demand out of its rents or profits.

He is scared with the menaces of some prating Sequestrator.
Jp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 228.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and sequestrators, and they have taken all from me.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

A sequestration is usually directed to four sequestrators, and care ought to be taken that the persons named be such as are able to answer for what shall come to their hands, in case they should be called upon to account.
E. R. Daniell, Chancery Pleading and Practice, § 1256.

sequestrotomy (sē-kwes'trot'ō-mi), n. [C. NL. sequestrum + Gr. -τομή, < τέμνειν, τέμνω, cut.] A cutting operation for the removal of a sequestrum.

sequestrum (sē-kwes'trum), n.; pl. sequestra (-trā). [NL., < ML. sequestrum, something put in sequestration: see sequester.] A necrosed section of bone (or cartilage) which separates itself from the surrounding living bone (or cartilage).—Sequestrum forceps, in surg., a forceps for use in removing a sequestrum.

sequin (sē'kwīn, formerly and better sek'in), n. [Also zechin, chequin, sechini, sechino (= G. zechine, < It.); < F. sequin = Sp. cequi, zequi = Pg. sequim, < It. zecchino, a Venetian coin, < zecca = Sp. zecca, secca, a place of coining, a mint, < Ar. sikka, a die for coins: see sicca.] A gold coin of Venice (Italian zecchino or zecchino d'oro), first minted about 1280, and issued by the doges till the extinction of the Venetian republic. (See zecchino.) It was worth rather more than 9s., about \$2.18, and bore on the obverse a representation of St. Mark blessing the banner of the republic held by the doge kneeling, and on the reverse a figure of Christ.

This city of Ragusa paid tribute to the Turke yearly fourteen thousand Scchinos, and every Scchino is of Venetian money eight liures and two soldes.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 102.

Sequoia (sē-kwoi'ā), n. [NL. (Endlicher, 1847), named from Sequoia, Sequoia Yah (also called George Guess), an Indian of the Cherokee tribe, who invented an alphabet and taught it to his tribe.] A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe Abietineæ and subtribe Taxodineæ. It is characterized by an oval cone, with persistent woody scales each bearing about five ovules, and dilated upward in fruit into a rhomboidal wrinkled and flattened slightly prickly tip.



Part of one of the Big Trees (Sequoia gigantea), Mariposa Grove, California. (Diameter, 30 feet.)

pedapex. The flowers are monocious, terminal or axillary on young shoots, with their scales spirally set. The small and involucre staminate flower consists of an oblong column of united stamens, bearing crowded ovate connective scales, each with three to five anthers. The compressed seed bears a thick spongy margin, and contains four to six seed-leaves. There are but two species, both Californian, and ranking among the most remarkable of trees, growing straight, tall, and columnar, with short densely spreading branches, soft red wood, and very thick fibrous and spongy bark. They bear acute, compressed, and keeled decurrent narrow leaves, which are alternate and spirally inserted, or spread in two ranks on the younger branches. Their small cones ripen in the second year. For *S. sempervirens*, discovered by Menzies about 1794, see *redwood*. The other species, *S. gigantea*, by some formerly separated as a genus, *Washingtonia* (Winslow, 1854), and the *Wellingtonia* of English gardens, is the mammoth tree or big tree of California. It is a less graceful tree, with shorter branches, pendulous branchlets, paler appressed leaves, its wood a duller red, with thin white sapwood, its bark near the ground 1 to 2 feet thick, and its cones much larger (2 or 3 inches long). It forms a series of forests in Tulare county, California, isolated groves extending 260 miles northward, and it has been recently reported from southern Oregon. The tallest tree now known, one of the Calaveras grove, is 325 feet high; one in the King's River forest is 35 feet in diameter inside the bark 4 feet from the ground, and its age is estimated at over 4,000 years. Both species were early classed under *Taxodium* (which see), their nearest American living relative; a closer ally, however, is *Athrotaxis* (Don, 1839), a genus of three Tasmanian trees distinguished by a cone with mucronate or umbonate scales; their other living relatives are a few distant and mostly monotypic genera of Japan and China. (Compare *Taxodiaceae*.) A very large number of fossil species are known with certainty, showing that the genus was much more abundant in late Cretaceous and Tertiary time than at present.

seri. An obsolete spelling of *scarl*, *serc*², *sir*, *sure*, *seer*⁴.

ser. An abbreviation of the word *series*. See *series*, *n.*, 10.

sera (sē'ra), *n.*; pl. *seræ* (-rē). [L., < *serare*, bind together, join, < *serere*, join, bind: see *series*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a lock of any kind. See *lock*.

sérac (sā-rak'), *n.* [Swiss F. *sérac*, *serac* (Do Saussure), prop. a kind of cheese put up in cubic or parallelepipedal lumps.] A name current in the Swiss Alps, and commonly used by writers in English on the glaciers of that region, to designate the grand cuboidal or parallelepipedal masses into which the névé breaks in passing down a steep incline, in consequence of the intersection of the transverse and longitudinal crevasses to which the descent gives rise.

seraglio (se-rāl'yō), *n.* [Formerly also *serail*, = D. G. Dan. *serail* = Sw. *serail*, < OF. *serail*, *sarail*, an inclosure, seraglio, a bolt, F. *serail*, a seraglio, = Sp. *serrallo* = Pg. *serralho*, a seraglio; < It. *serraglio*, an inclosure, a close, seraglio, formerly also a padlock; < ML. *serraculum*, found only in the sense of 'a faucet of a cask,' lit. a 'small bolt' or 'bar,' equiv. to LL. *sera*, a small bolt, dim. of L. *sera*, ML. also *sera*, a bar, bolt: see *sera*. The word *seraglio* in def. 2 has been confused with Turk. Pers. *saray*, *serai*, a palace, court, seraglio: see *serai*.] 1. An inclosure; a place to which certain persons are confined, or where they are restricted within prescribed bounds.

I went to the Ghetto, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb by themselves. . . . I passed by the piazza Judea, where their *seraglio* begins, for being inviolable with walls, they are lock'd up every night. *Ecclm*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1645.

2. A walled palace; specifically, the chief or official palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople. It is of great size, and contains government buildings, mosques, etc., as well as the sultan's harem.

On the 1st hill [of Stamboul], the most easterly, are situated the remains of the *Seraglio*, former palace of the Ottoman sultans. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 304.

3. A place for the seclusion of concubines; a harem; hence, a place of licentious pleasures.

We've here no gaudy feminines to show,
As you have had in that great *seraglio*.
W. Broome, To Mr. J. B.

Back to their chambers, those long galleries
In the *seraglio*, where the ladies lay
Their delicate limbs. *Byron*, Don Juan, vi. 26.

He [Clarendon] pined for the decorous tyranny of the old Whitehall, . . . and could scarcely reconcile himself to a court with a *seraglio* and without a Star-chamber. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

serai (se-rā'i), *n.* [Formerly also *serray*, *saray*, *suray*, *serucee*, *serahce*; = Turk. *saray* = Ar. *serāy*, *surāya* = Hind. *serāi*, < Pers. *serāi*, a palace, court, seraglio. The word as used in E. is partly from Turk., Hind., or Pers., according to circumstances. Hence ult. in comp. *caravansary*. Cf. *seraglio*.] 1. In Eastern countries, an inclosed place for the accommodation of travelers; a caravansary; a khan; a choltry.

The whole number of lodgers in and about the *serai* probably did not fall short of 500 persons. What an admirable scene for eastern romance would such an inn as this afford!

By. Heber, Journey through India (ed. 1829), III. 70.

The *Kumharan Serai* is the great four-square sink of humanity where the strings of camels and horses from the North load and unload.

Rudyard Kipling, The Man who would be King.

2. A seraglio, or place of seclusion for women.

Not thus was Hassan wont to fly
When Leila dwelt in his *Serai*.

Byron, The Giaour.

serail (se-rāl'), *n.* [Also *sraile*; < OF. *serail*, F. *serail*, *serail*, an inclosure, seraglio: see *seraglio*.] Same as *seraglio*.

Of the most part of the Cloister (because it was neare the *Serail*) they made a stable for Horses.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 208.

The purest monotheism, they discovered, was perfectly compatible with bigotry and ferocity, luxury and tyranny, *serails* and bowstrings.

Kingsley, Hypatia, xxxi.

Seral (sō'ral), *n.* [< L. *serus*, late, + -al.] In *geol.*, according to the nomenclature proposed by H. D. Rogers for the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania, same as the *Pottsville Conglomerate* or *Millsboro-grit*; No. XII. of the numerical designation of these rocks by the Pennsylvania Survey.

seralbumin (sēr-al-bū'min), *n.* [NL., < *serum* + *albumin*.] Serum-albumin; albumin of the blood; so called to distinguish it from ovalbumin, or the albumin of the white of an egg, from which it somewhat differs in its chemical reaction.

seralbuminous (sēr-al-bū'mi-nus), *a.* [< *seralbumin* + -ous.] Composed of or containing seralbumin.

serang (se-rang'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Pers. *sarhang*, commander, overseer.] In the East Indies, the boatswain of a lascar crew; also, the skipper of a small native vessel.

serape (se-rā'pe), *n.* [< Mex. *serape*.] A Mexican shawl or wrap for men, often of gay colors, worn by Spanish Americans.

A very fancy *serape* hanging on a hook, with a ranchero's bit and lariat. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 85.

Serapeum, Serapeium (ser-ā-pē'um), *n.* [< LL. *Serapēum*, < Gr. *Σεραπεῖον*, *Σεραπεῖον*, a temple of Serapis, < *Σεραπίς*, *Σεραπίς*, L. *Serāpis*, Serapis: see *Serapis*.] A temple of Serapis; especially, the great Egyptian sanctuary near Memphis, where the series of Apis bulls were buried. This sanctuary is distinct from the Greek temple and cult of Serapis, which were attached to it by the Ptolemies. See *Serapis*.

The *Serapeum* was at the same time a sanatory institution. *C. O. Muller*, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 200.

seraph (ser'af), *n.*; pl. *seraphs*, but sometimes the Hebrew plural *seraphim* is used (formerly also *seraphims*). [= D. Sw. Dan. *seraf* = G. *seraph*; < Heb. *seraphim*, pl., seraphs (Isa. vi. 2) (for Rom. forms, see *seraphim*; LL. *seraphim*, *seraphin*, pl., LGr. *σεραφίμ*, pl.), < *sāraph*, burn. From the etym. of the name, *seraphs* have usually been regarded as 'burning' or 'flaming' angels, consisting of or like fire, and associated with the ideas of light, ardor, and purity; but some authorities suppose the *seraphim*, 'seraphs,' of Isa. vi. 2 to be of mythical origin, orig. denoting serpent forms (though this does not agree with the description in the passage, which indicates a shape in the main human), and identify them with the *seraphim*, 'burning serpents,' of Num. xxi. 6. Cf. *seraphin*.] One of the celestial beings described in Isaiah vi. 1-6 as surrounding the throne of Jehovah. In angelology the seraphs are regarded as the highest order of angels (see *celestial hierarchy*, under *hierarchy*), and as having a twofold office, that of celebrating Jehovah's holiness and power, and serving as messengers and ministers between heaven and earth. See the etymology.

Above it [the throne of God] stood the *seraphims*; each one had six wings; with twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly. *Isa.* vi. 2.

To thee, Cherubim and *Seraphim* [in the English Book, Cherubim and *Sera*,] continually do cry.

Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

The flaming *seraph* [Abdiel], fearless, though alone.

Milton, P. L., v. 875.

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 277.

Order of the Seraphim, a Swedish order which was founded in the fourteenth century, or less probably in the thirteenth century, but which remained dormant for many years, until in 1748 it was reorganized as a most limited and exclusive order. The Swedish members must have been members first of the Order of the Polar Star or of that of the Sword, and on obtaining the Seraphim they become commanders in the other order. The badge is an eight-pointed cross of white enamel, with four winged angelic heads

of red enamel between the arms. Every arm of the cross is charged with a patriarchal cross in gold, and the center is a medallion of blue enamel, bearing the implements of the Passion, the letters I. H. S., and three crowns. The collar consists of alternate winged angelic heads of gold and patriarchal crosses in red enamel.

seraphic (se-rāf'ik), *a.* and *n.* [F. *seraphique* = Sp. *seráfico* = Pg. *seraphico* = It. *serafico*, < LL. **seraphicus*, < LGr. *σεραφικός*, pertaining to seraphs, < *σεραφίμ*, LL. *seraphim*, seraphs: see *seraph*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a seraph or seraphs; angelic; celestial: as, *seraphic* trophies; *seraphic* harmonies.

The great *seraphic* lords and cherubim
In close recess and secret conclave sat.

Milton, P. L., i. 794.

Pierces the keen *seraphic* flame
From orb to orb, from veil to veil.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxx.

2. Worthy of a seraph; superhuman; pure; refined from grossness.

Lloyd tells me that, three or 400 years ago, Chymistry was in a greater perfection than now. The process was then more *seraphic* and universal. Now they look only after medicines. *Aubrey*, Lives, Saint Dunstan.

Whether he at last descends
To act with less *seraphic* ends

Must never to mankind be told.

Swift, Cadogan and Vanessa.

Seraphic intellect and force

To seize and throw the doubts of man.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cix.

He has learned not only that art . . . is alluring, but that, when used as a means of expressing what cannot otherwise be quite revealed, it becomes *seraphic*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 160.

Seraphic hymn, the Sanctus. (See *Isa.* vi. 3.)

II. *n.* A zealot; an enthusiastic sectary: in allusion to the burning zeal of such persons. [Rare.]

I could never yet esteem these vapouring *Seraphicks*, these new Gnosticks, to be other than a kind of Gypsy-Christians, or a race of circulators, Tumblers, and Taylors in the Church. *By. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 200.

seraphical (se-rāf'ik-al), *a.* [< *seraphic* + -al.] Same as *seraphic*.

An thou wert in heaven, I would not pray to thee, for fear of disturbing thy *seraphical* devotion.

Shirley, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of angelic purity, of perfect innocence, and *seraphical* fervor.

Jer. Taylor.

seraphically (se-rāf'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a seraph; with exalted and burning love or zeal.

seraphicalness (se-rāf'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state or character of being *seraphic*. [Rare.]

seraphicism (se-rāf'ik-sizm), *n.* [< *seraphic* + -ism.] The character of being *seraphic*. *Cudworth*.

seraphim, **seraphims** (ser'ā-fim, -fizm), *n.* Plural of *seraph*.

seraphim (ser'ā-fim), *n.* [< *seraphim*, pl., used as sing.] 1. In entom., the geometrid moth *Lobophora halterata*, or *L. hexaptera*: an English collectors' name. The small seraphim is *L. seralisata*.—2. A fossil crustacean of the genus *Pterygotus*, as *P. anglicus*: said to be so called by Scotch quarrymen, from some fancied resemblance of the creatures to their notion of seraphs.

seraphim-moth (ser'ā-fim-mōth), *n.* Same as *seraphim*, 1.

seraphin (ser'ā-fin), *n.* [< OF. *seraphin*, F. *seraphin* = Pr. *seraphin* = Sp. *serafin* = Pg. *seraphim* = It. *serafino*, a seraph; dim. in form, but orig. an adaptation as a singular of the LL. *seraphim*, pl.: see *seraph*.] A seraph.

Those eternal burning *Seraphins*

Which from their faces dart out fierce light.

Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 94.

seraphina (ser'ā-fē'nā), *n.* [NL.: see *seraphine*.] Same as *seraphine*.

seraphine (ser'ā-fēn), *n.* [< *seraph* + -ine.] A musical instrument essentially similar to the harmonium, of which it was the precursor. It was invented in 1833 by John Green. See *reed-organ*.

seraphot, *n.* [Appar. an erroneous form of *serif*.] Same as *serif*.

Coinage of the early Saxon period, when the *serapho* of the letters were formed by a triangular punch: thus, an E was formed of a straight line with three such triangles before it, more or less elongated according to the slope of the blow in the die. *Patihott*.

Serapias (se-rā'pi-as), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < L. *Serāpis*, an Egyptian god: see *Serapis*.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Ophrydeae*, type of the subtribe *Serapiceae*. It resembles the genus *Orchis* in habit and structure, but is distinguished by flowers with a prolonged anther-connective, and a spurless lip with the middle lobe usually tongue-shaped and appendaged at the base with a glandular lamina. The four or five species are natives of the Mediterranean region, one extend-

ing to the Azores. They are terrestrial herbs, growing from undivided tubers, and bearing narrow leaves and a spike of a few handsome flowers. *S. lingua* is known as the *longue-flowered* and *S. cordigera* as the *heart-flowered orchis*, both of which are occasionally cultivated in gardens.

Serapic (se-rā'pik), *a.* [Cf. LL. *Serapicus*, *Serapiacus*, *Sarapiacus*, Gr. only as personal name, Σαραπιτικός, Σαραπιτικός.] Of or pertaining to Serapis or his cult.

They include various types of the god Abraxas, Cnuphic and Serapic emblems, Egyptian types.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII, 560.

Serapis (se-rā'pis), *n.* [Cf. L. *Serāpis*, < Gr. Σάραπις, also Σέραπις, Serapis.] 1. The Roman name of a deity of Egyptian origin whose worship was officially promoted under the Ptolemies, and was introduced into Greece and Rome. Serapis was the dead Apis honored under the attributes of Osiris; he was lord of the under-world, and identified with the Greek Hades. His worship was a combination of Egyptian and Greek cults, and was favored by the Ptolemies for political reasons.

2. In conch., a genus of gastropods.—3. In entom., a genus of hymenopterous insects.

seraskier (ser-as-kēr'), *n.* [Also *serasquier*, *siraskier*; < F. *serasquier*, *siraskier* = Sp. Pg. *serasquier* = G. *seraskier*, < Turk. *serasker* (*seraskyer*), < (Pers.) *sar*, *ser*, head, + (Ar.) *'asker*, *'askar*, army.] A Turkish general or commander of land forces. This title is given by the Turks to every general having command of an army, but especially to the commander-in-chief and minister of war.

The *Seraskier* is knock'd upon the head,
But the stone bastion still remains, wherein
The old Pacha sits among some hundreds dead
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 95.

seraskierat (ser-as-kēr'at), *n.* [Cf. *seraskier*.] The central office of the ministry of war at Constantinople.

The great tower of Galata, like that of the *Seraskierat* (War Office) on the opposite height in Stamboul, is used as a fire-tower.
Encyc. Brit., VI, 207.

Serb (sərb), *a. and n.* [= F. *serbe* = G. *Serbe*, *Serbier* = Dan. *Serber* = Turk. *Serp*, a Servian, < Serv. *Serb*, lit. 'kinsman': see *Servian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Serbia or the Servians.

To oppose the *Serb* advance on Sofia, the Prince of Bulgaria had but three battalions on the frontier.
Contemporary Rev., I, 503.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Serbia; a Servian.—2. The language of the Servians; Servian.

Serb became a proscribed tongue.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX, 146.

Serbian (sēr'bi-an), *a. and n.* Same as *Servian*. There is no *Serbian* original of the Memoirs of a Janissary.
The Academy, Jan. 15, 1899, p. 11.

Serbonian (sēr-bō'ni-an), *a.* [Cf. L. *Serbonis* or *Serbonis* + *-ian*.] Noting a large bog or lake in Egypt, lying between the Delta and the Isthmus of Suez. It was surrounded by hills of loose sand, which, being blown into it, afforded a treacherous footing, whole armies attempting to cross it having been swallowed up. Hence the phrase *Serbonian bog* has passed into a proverb, signifying a difficult or complicated situation from which it is almost impossible to extricate one's self, a distracting condition of affairs.

A gulf profound as that *Serbonian bog*,
Betwixt Damata and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk
Milton, P. L., II, 592.

I know of no *Serbonian bog* deeper than a £5 rating would prove to be
Disraeli, in London Times, March 10, 1867 (Encyc. Diet.)

sercel (sēr'sel), *n.* 1. Same as *sareel*.—2. Same as *sareelle*.

serdab (sēr'dab), *n.* [Ar. *serdāb*, a subterranean chamber.] In the funeral architecture of ancient Egypt, the secret cell of the mastaba (the most ancient and archaeologically important form of monumental tomb), in which were preserved statues and other representations of the defunct, to serve as "supports" to the soul, in order to assure its continued existence in the event of the crumbling of the mummified body.

serel, *a. and v.* See *sar1*.

serel, *a.* [Also *ser*; < ME. *serre*, *ser*, < Icel. *sér*, for oneself, separately, prop. dat. refl. pron., to oneself; cf. Icel. acc. *sik* (= G. *sich* = L. *se*, etc.), oneself.] Separate; several; many.

I had seten by your-self here *serre* twyes,
Sir Gauwayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I, 1522

Be-halde now, ser, and thou schalt see
Sere kyngdomes and sere contrie;
Alle this wile I glife to thee. York Plays, p. 183

Therefore I have seen good shooters which would have for every bow a *sere* case made of woollen cloth.
Acland, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 112.

sere, *a.* [ME. *sere*, *ser*, mod. E. dial. *ser*; appar. a var. of *sure*, ME. *sear*, *suir*: see *sure*.] Safe; secure.

And thankyd God ofte-sythe
That sche sawe hur lorde so dere
Comyn home bothe hoolle and sere.
MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 38, l. 222. (Halliwell.)

sere, *a.* [Cf. OF. (and F.) *serre*, F. dial. *sarre* = Pr. It. *serra*, a talon, < L. *sera*, a bar to close a door, lock: see *scar*², *seraglio*.] A claw or talon.

In spite of all your eagles' wings, we'll work
A pitch above ye; and from our height we'll stoop
As fearless of your bloody *seres*, and fortunate,
As if we prey'd on heartless doves.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

Of lions it is said, and eagles,
That, when they go, they draw their *seres* and talons
Close up. Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

serecloth, *n.* A bad spelling of *cerecloth*.
sercin (sér-rañ'), *n.* [F.: see *sercen*².] A mist or exceedingly fine rain which falls from a cloudless sky, a phenomenon not unusual in tropical climates.

By local refrigeration, after sunset, the vapour invisibly diffused through the atmosphere is condensed at once into excessively fine drops of liquid water, forming the rain called *sercin*.
Huxley, Physiology, p. 40.

serelepest, *adv.* [ME., < *ser*, separate (see *ser*²), + *-lepes*, an adv. gen. form of *-lepi* in *anlepi*, < AS. *anlepi*, single.] Separately; by themselves.

Thus it is, nedeth no man to trowe non other,
That thre thinges bi-longeth in owre loide of heuene,
And aren *serelepes* by hem self, asontry were noute.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 164.

sere, *adv.* [Cf. ME. *serelegh*; < *ser*² + *-ly*.] Severally.

Sone haf thay her sortes sette & *serelegh* deled,
A ny the lode, vpon laste, lymped on Ionas.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III, 193.

serena, *a.* [See *seren*², *sercin*.] The damp, unwholesome air of evening.

They had already by way of precaution armed themselves against the *Serena* with a candle.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 103. (Davies.)

serena, *a.* [Cf. Pr. *serena*; see *seren*².] Same as *serenada* in its original sense: opposed to *aubade*.

serenada (ser-e-nā'dā), *n.* [Formerly also *serenata* (= D. G. Dañ. *serenade* = Sw. *serenad*); < OF. *serenade*, F. *serénade* = Sp. Pg. *serenata* = It. *serenata*, "music given under gentlewoman's window in a morning or evening" (Florio) (cf. Pr. *serena*, a serenade), < *serenare*, make sereno, < *sereno*, serene; see *seren*¹, and cf. *seren*², *soiree*.] 1. In music, an evening song; especially, such a song sung by a lover at the window of his lady.

Shall I the neighbours' nightly rest invade
At her dead doors with some vile *serenade*?
Briden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 2, 3.

Be not loud, but pathetic; for it is a *serenade* to a damsel in bed, and not to the Man in the Moon.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, l. 2.

2. An instrumental piece resembling such a song; a nocturne.—3. Same as *serenata*.

serenade (ser-e-nā'dā), *v.* < pret. and pp. *serenaded*, pp. *serenading*. [Cf. *serenada*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To entertain with a serenade or nocturnal music.

Oh the fiddles, the fiddles! I sent for them hither to oblige the women, not to offend 'em, for I intend to *serenade* the whole Park to-night.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, II, 1.

II. *intrans.* To perform serenades or nocturnal music.

What, I suppose, you have been *serenading* too! Eh, disturbing some peaceable neighborhood with villainous catgut and lascivious piping! Sheridan, The Duenna, l. 3.

God grant he may soon be married for then shall all this *serenading* cease. Longfellow, Spanish Student, l. 2.

serenader (ser-e-nā'dēr), *n.* [Cf. *serenade* + *-er*.] One who serenades, or performs nocturnal music.

serenata (ser-e-nā'tā), *n.* [Cf. It. *serenata*, a serenade: see *serenade*.] In music, either a variety of secular cantata, or (more usually) an instrumental work consisting of several movements, like a suite, and intended more or less distinctly for performance in the open air by a private orchestra or band. The serenata forms an intermediate link between the suite and the symphony, being more emancipated from the control of mere dance-forms than the one, and much less unified and technically elaborate than the other. It was a favorite form of composition with Mozart. Also *cassation* and *divertimento*.

On Saturday we had a *serenata* at the Opera-house, called Peace in Europe, but it was a wretched performance.
Walpole, Letters, II, 152.

June the 10th will be performed Aids and Galata, a *serenata*, revised with several additions.
Burney, Hist. Music, IV, 361.

serenatet (ser-e-nāt'et), *n.* [Cf. It. *serenata*, a serenade: see *serenade*.] A serenade.

Or *serenate*, which the starved lover sings
To his proud fair, best quitted with disdain.
Milton, P. L., iv. 769.

serene (sē-rēn'), *a. and n.* [= F. *sercin* = Pr. *seren*, *sero* = Sp. Pg. It. *sereno*, < L. *serenus*, bright, clear, calm (of weather); akin to Gr. *σελας*, brightness, *σεληνη*, the moon (see *Selene*), Skt. *svar*, sun, sunlight, heaven.] 1. *a.* 1. Clear, or fair, and calm.

Spirits live insphered
In regions mild, of calm and serene air.
Milton, Comus, l. 4.

The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky.
Pope, Winter, l. 6.

Full many a gem of purest ray *serene*
The dark, unfathom'd caves of ocean bear.
Gray, Elegy.

2. Calm; placid; unruffled; undisturbed: as, a *serene* aspect; a *serene* soul.

Unruffled and serene I've met
The common accidents of life.
Addison, Cato, III, 2.

He who resigns the world has no temptation to envy,
hated, malice, anger, but is in constant possession of a *serene* mind.
Steele, Spectator, No. 252.

Thine eyes are springs, in whose serene
And silent waters heaven is seen.
Bryant, Fairest of the Rural Maids.

Serene, and resolute, and still,
And calm, and self-possessed,
Longfellow, The Light of Stars.

3. An epithet or adjunct to the titles of some persons of very high rank; it is not given to any noble or official in England, and is used chiefly (in the phrase *Serene Highness*) in rendering the German term *Durchlaucht* (given to members of certain mediatised houses, and to some other princes) and the French epithet *serénissime*.

To the most serene Prince Leopold, Archduke of Austria.
Milton, Letters of State.

Noble adventurers travelled from court to court; . . . they . . . became the favorites of their *Serene* or Royal Highnesses.
Thackeray, Four Georges, George I.

Drop serene. See *drop*.—Syn. 1. Bright, peaceful.—1 and 2. *Tranquil*, *Placid*, etc. See *calm*.—2. *Sedate*.

II. *n.* 1. Clearness; serenity; a serene expanse or region.

As winds come whispering lightly from the west,
Kissing, not ruffling, the blue deep's serene.
Byron, Child Harold, II, 70.

How beautiful is night! . . .
No mist obscures, nor cloud, nor speck, nor stain
Breaks the serene of heaven. Southey, Thalaba, l. 1.

2. Serenity; placidity; tranquillity; calmness. [Rare.]

The serene of heartfelt happiness has little of adventure in it.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II, 241. (Davies.)

My body is cleft by these wedges of pains
I from my spirit's serene.
Mrs. Browning, Rhapsody of Life's Progress.

serene (sē-rēn'), *v.* < pret. and pp. *serenated*, pp. *serenating*. [Cf. *seren*¹, *a.*] 1. To make clear and calm; tranquilize.

The Hand
That hush'd the thunder, and serene'd the sky.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1246.

A smile serene'd his awful brow. Pope, Iliad, xv, 175.

2. To clear; clarify. [Rare.]

Take care
Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive
Precipitant the baser rosy lees.
J. Philips, Cider, II.

serene (sē-rēn'), *n.* [Also in mod. technical use *seren* (< mod. F.); formerly also *serene*; < OF. *sercin*, earlier *sercin*, F. *sercin* = Pr. *serer* = Sp. Pg. *sereno*, the night-dew, the damp of evening, appar. orig. applied to a clear, beautiful evening, < L. *serenum*, neut. of *serenus*, serene (see *seren*¹), but taken later as a derivative of *serus*, late (see *soiree*).] The chilly damp of evening; unwholesome air; blight.

The fogges and the *Serene* offends vs more
(Or we made thinke so), then they did before.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia (ed. Grosart), l. 1.

Some serene blast me, or dire lightning strike
This my offending face! B. Jonson, Volpone, III, 1.

serenely (sē-rēn'li), *adv.* 1. Calmly; quietly; placidly.

He dyed at his house in Q. street, very serenely; ask'd what was o'clock, and then, say, an hour hence I shall depart; he then turned his head to the other side and expired.
Aubrey, Lives, Edward Lord Herbert.

The moon was pallid, but not faint, . . .
Serenely moving on her way.
Longfellow, Occultation of Orion.

2. Without excitement; coolly; deliberately.

Whatever practical rule is, in any place, generally and with allowance broken, cannot be supposed innate: it being impossible that men should, without shame or fear, confidently and serenely break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had set up.
Locke, Human Understanding, I, iii. §13.

sereneness (sê-rên'nes), *n.* The state of being serene or tranquil; serenity.

The sereneness of a healthful conscience.
Fellham, *Resolves*, i. 5.

sereness, *n.* See *seariness*.

serenify, *v. i.* [*< ML. serenificare*, make serene, *< L. serenus*, serene, + *facere*, make.] To become serene.

It's now the faire, virmillion, pleasant spring,
When meadows laugh, and heaven serenifies.
Benvenuto, *Passengers' Dialogues* (1612). (*Nares*.)

serenitude (sê-ren'i-tūd), *n.* [*< ML. serenitudo*, for *L. serenitas*, serenity; see *serenity*.] Tranquillity; serenity.

A future quietude and serenitude in the affections.
Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquie*, p. 79.

serenity (sê-ren'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *serenities* (-tiz). [*< OF. serenité*, *F. sérénité* = *Pr. serenitat* = *Sp. serenidad* = *Pg. serenidade* = *It. serenità*, *< L. serenitas* (t)-s, clearness, serenity, *< serenus*, clear, serene; see *serene*.] 1. The quality or condition of being serene; clearness; calmness; quietness; stillness; peace: as, the serenity of the air or sky.

They come out of a Country which never hath any Rains or Fogs, but enjoys a constant serenity.
Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 186.

2. Calmness of mind; tranquillity of temper; placidity.

I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules with confidence and serenity, were they innate.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, I. iii. § 13.

Like to a good old age released from care,
Journeying in long serenity away. *Bryant*, October.

3. A title of dignity or courtesy given to certain princes and high dignitaries. It is an approximate translation of the German *Durchlaucht*, more commonly rendered *Serene Highness*. See *serene*, 3.

There is nothing wherein we have more frequent occasion to employ our Pens than in congratulating your Serenities (the Duke and Senate of Venice) for some signal Victory.
Milton, *Letters of State*, Oct., 1657.

The army [of Pompei] was exhausted in providing guards of honor for the Highnesses, Serenities, and Excellencies who arrived from all quarters.
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, lxiii.

serenize (sê-rê'nîz), *v. t.* [*< serene* + *-ize*.] To make serene; hence, to make bright; glorify.

And be my Grace and Goodness most abstract,
How can I, wanting both, serenize Thee?
Davies, *Muses' Sacrifice*, p. 33. (*Davies*.)

Serenoa (sê-rê'nô-ii), *n.* [*< NL. (Sir J. D. Hooker, 1853), named after Dr. Sereno Watson, curator of the herbarium of Harvard University.*] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Corypheæ*. It is distinguished from the genus *Sabal*, the palmetto, in which it was formerly included, by its valvate corolla, and fruit tipped with a slender terminal style, and containing a somewhat cylindrical seed with sub-basilar embryo and solid albumen. The only species, *S. serrulata*, is a native of Florida and South Carolina, known as *saw-palmetto* from the spiny-edged petioles. It is a dwarf palm growing in low tufts from a creeping branching caudex, which is clad with a network of fibers. The coriaceous leaves are terminal and orbicular, deeply parted into many narrow two-cleft segments. The white flowers are borne on a long, woolly, and much-branched spadix which is sheathed at the base by numerous spathe. The fruit is black, and about an inch in diameter.

serenous (sê-rê'nus), *a.* [*< ME., < L. serenus*, serene; see *serene*.] Serene.

In lande pleasant and serenous that cheve,
In every kynde as easy is to prove.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (D. E. T. S.), p. 67.

serewood, *n.* See *searwood*.

sereynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *siren*.

serf (sêrf), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) serf*, fem. *serve* = *Pr. serf* = *Sp. sirvo* = *Pg. It. servo*, *< L. servus*, a slave; see *serve*.] 1. A villein; one of those who in the middle ages were incapable of holding property, were attached to the land and transferred with it, and were subject to feudal services of the most menial description; in *early Eng. hist.*, one who was not free, but by reason of being allowed to have an interest in the cultivation of the soil, and a portion of time to labor for himself, had attained a status superior to that of a slave.

The slave, indeed, still remained [in the fourteenth century], though the number of pure *serfs* bore a small proportion to the other cultivators of the soil. . . . But even this class had now acquired definite rights of its own; and, although we still find instances of the sale of *serfs* "with their litter," or family, apart from the land they tilled, yet, in the bulk of cases, the amount of service due from the *serf* had become limited by custom, and, on its due rendering, his holding was practically as secure as that of the freest tenant on the estate.
J. R. Green, *Short Hist. of Eng. People*, v. § 4.

The *serf* was bound to the soil, had fixed domestic relations, and participated in the religious life of the society; and the tendency of all his circumstances, as well as of

the opinions and sentiments of the time, was in the direction of liberation.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 352.

2. A laborer rendering forced service on an estate under seigniorial prescription, as formerly in Russia.

In Russia, at the present moment, the aristocracy are dictated to by their emperor much as they themselves dictate to their *serfs*.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 461.

The next important measure was the emancipation of the *serfs* in 1861. . . . The landlords, on receiving an indemnity, now released the *serfs* from their seigniorial rights, and the village commune became the actual property of the *serf*.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 102.

3. Figuratively, an oppressed person; a menial. = *Syn. Serf, Slave*. The *serf* is, in strictness, attached to the soil, and goes with it in all sales or leases. The slave is absolutely the property of his master, and may be sold, given away, etc., like any other piece of personal property. See definitions of *peon* and *coolie*. See also *seritude*.

serfage (sêrf'âj), *n.* [*< serf* + *-age*. Cf. *servage*.] Same as *serfdom*.

The peasants have not been improved by liberty. They now work less and drink more than they did in the time of *serfage*.
D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 40.

serfdom (sêrf'dum), *n.* [*< serf* + *-dom*.] The state or condition of a serf.

Whenever a lord provided his slave with an outfit of oxen, and gave him a part in the ploughing, he rose out of slavery into *serfdom*.
Seeborn, *Eng. VII. Community*, p. 405.

The Tories were far from being all oppressors, disposed to grind down the working-classes into *serfdom*.
George Elliot, *Felix Holt*, iii.

serfhood (sêrf'hüd), *n.* [*< serf* + *-hood*.] Same as *serfdom*.

serfism (sêrf'îzm), *n.* [*< serf* + *-ism*.] Same as *serfdom*.

Serg. An abbreviation of *sergeant*.

sergeant, *n.* A Middle English form of *sergeant*.
serge (sêrj), *n.* [*< ME. *serge*, *sarge* (= *D. sarge* = *G. sersche*, *sarsche* = *Dan. Sw. sars*), *< OF. serge*, *sarge*, *F. serge* = *Pr. serga*, *sergia* = *Sp. sarga* = *Pg. sarga* = *It. sargia* (ML. reflex *serga*, *sarga*, *sargia*), cloth of wool mixed with silk or linen, *serge* (cf. ML. *serica*, *sarica*, a silken tunic, later applied to a coarse blouse), *< L. serica*, fem. of *sericus*, silken, neut. pl. *serica*, silken garments; see *Seric*, *sericeous*, *silk*.] 1. A woolen cloth in use throughout the middle ages, apparently of coarser texture than say.

By ordinance: thurghout the citee large,
Hanged with cloth of gold, and nat with *serge*.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1710.

Ah, thou say, thou *serge*, nay, thou buckram lord!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 27.

2. A kind of twilled fabric, woven originally of silk, but now commonly of worsted. It is remarkably strong and durable. Silk serges are used chiefly for tailors' linings.—*Serge de Berry*, a soft woolen material used for women's dresses.—*Silk serge*. See *silk*.

serge, *n.* See *serge*.

The candle-tik . . . watz cayred thider sone; . . .
Hit watz not wote in that wene [place] to wast [burn] no
serge.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1439.

serge, *v.* An obsolete variant of *search*.
Prompt. Parv., p. 453.

serge, *n.* An obsolete variant of *searce*.
Halliwell.

sergeancy, *serjeancy* (sêr'- or sêr'jôn-si), *n.* [*< sergan(t)* + *-cy*.] Same as *sergeantship*.

The lord keeper who congratulated their adoption to that title of *sergeancy*.
H. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, p. 110. (*Latham*.)

sergeant, *serjeant* (sêr'- or sêr'jênt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *serjant*; *< ME. sergeant*, *sergeant*, *serjant*, *serjaunt*, *serjant*, *sergent*, *sergant*, *F. sergent* = *Pr. sercent*, *servent* = *Sp. Pg. sargento*, also *Sp. sirviente* = *Pg. servente*, a servant, = *It. sergente*, *sergente*, also *servente*, servant, *< ML. servien(t)-s*, a servant, vassal, soldier, apparitor (cf. *serviens ad legem*, 'sergeant at law'; *serviens armorum*, 'sergeant at arms'), prop. adj., *< L. servien(t)-s*, ppr. of *servire*, serve; see *serve*.] Doublet of *servant*. For the variations of spelling, *sergeant*, *serjant*, see below.] 1. [In this and the next four senses usually spelled *serjeant*.] A servant; a retainer; an armed attendant; in the fourteenth century, one holding lands by tenure of military service, commonly used as not including those who had received knighthood (afterward called *esquires*). Serjeants were called to various specific lines of duty besides service in war.

Holdest thou thanne hym a myhty man that hath envyn
rownded hyse sides with men of armes or *serjaunts*.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, iii. prose 5.

A manner *sergeant* was this pryncce man,
The which that faithful ofte he founden laddre
In thinges grete.
Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 563.

Than com oute of the town knyghtes and *sergeauntes*
two thousande, and be-gonne the chase vpon hem that
turned to flight.
Merrill (E. E. T. S.), ii. 211.

Hence—2. An officer of an incorporated municipality who was charged with duties corresponding to those previously or elsewhere performed by an officer of the crown.

And the xxiiiij. Comyners that cheseth the lawe Bailly,
at that tyme beyng present, to chese the ij. *seriaunts* for
the lowe Bailly.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 395.

He gave Licence to the City of Norwich to have Coroners
and Bailiffs, before which Time they had only a *Serjeant*
for the King to keep Courts.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 50.

Hence, also—3. A substitute upon whom a serjeant was allowed to devolve the personal discharge of his duties; a bailiff.

Seriaunt, undyr a domys mann, for to a-rest menn, or
a cathepol (or baly). Apparlitor, satelles, angariis.
Prompt. Parv., p. 453.

This fell *sergeant*, death,
Is strict in his arrest. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 2. 347.

4. One of a body or corps attendant on the sovereign, and on the lord high steward on the trial of a peer; a serjeant-at-arms.—5. [In this sense the modern spelling is *serjeant*.] In England and Ireland, a lawyer of high rank. Serjeants at law are appointed by writ or patent of the crown, from among the utter barristers. While they have precedence socially, they are professionally inferior to queen's counsel; formerly, however, the king's (or queen's) premier serjeant and ancient serjeant had precedence of even the attorney-general and solicitor-general. Till the passing of the Judicature Act, 1873, the judges of the superior English common-law courts had to be serjeants; but this is not now required. No serjeants have been created since 1853, and the rank will in all likelihood soon become extinct.

Seriauntes hij semede that sernen atte barre,
To plede for penyes and pounde the lawe.
Piers Plouman (C), l. 160.

A *Sergeant* of the Lawe, war and wys, . . .
And every statut coude he pleyen by rote.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 309.

"*Serjeant* Buzdaz and Mr. Skimpin for the plaintiff,"
said the judge.
Dickens, *Pickwick*, xxxiv.

6. In Virginia, an officer in towns having powers corresponding to those of constable; in cities, an officer having powers connected with the city court corresponding to those of sheriff, and also charged with collecting city revenues.

—7. A non-commissioned officer of the army and marines in the grade next above corporal, and usually selected from among the corporals for his intelligence and good conduct. He is appointed to preserve discipline, to teach the drill, and to command detachments, as escorts and the like. Every company has four serjeants, of whom the senior is the *color-sergeant*. A superior class are the *staff-serjeants* (see *staff-sergeant*); and above all is the *sergeant-major*. See also *color-sergeant*, *commisary-sergeant*, *drill-sergeant*, *lance-sergeant*, *quartermaster-sergeant*. Abbreviated *Serg*.

Why should I pray to St. George for victory when I may
go to the Lord of Hosts, Almighty God himself; or con-
sult with a *serjeant*, or corporal, when I may go to the
general?
Donne, *Sermons*, ix.

Two *color-sergeants*, seizing the prostrate colors, continued the charge.
Preble, *Hist. Flag*, p. 154.

8. A police officer of superior rank.

The *sergeants* are presented. . . . We have the whole
Detective Force from Scotland Yard, with one exception.
Dickens, *The Detective Police*.

9. A servant in monastic offices.—10. In *ichth.*, 'the serjeant-fish.—Common serjeant, or *serjeant*. See *common*.—Covering serjeant, a serjeant who, during the exercise of a battalion, stands or moves behind each officer commanding or acting with a platoon or company. [Eng.]—Inferior serjeants or (preferably) *serjeants*, serjeants of the mace in corporations, officers of the county, etc. There are also serjeants of manors, etc. [Eng.]—King's or queen's serjeant or (preferably) *serjeant*, the name given to one or more of the serjeants at law (see def. 5), whose presumed duty is to plead for the king in causes of a public nature, as indictments for treason. [Eng.]—Orderly serjeant. See *orderly*.—Pay-serjeant, a serjeant appointed to pay the men and to account for all disbursements.—Prime or premier serjeant or (preferably) *serjeant*, the queen's (or king's) first serjeant at law. [Eng.]—Provost serjeant. See *provost*.—Serjeant-at-arms, *serjeant-at-arms*. (a) An armed attendant; specifically, a member of a corps said to have been instituted by Richard I. of England. It consisted originally of twenty-four persons, not under the degree of knight, whose duty it was to be in immediate attendance on the king's person. One is assigned by the crown to attend each house of parliament. The lord chancellor, the lord treasurer, and on great occasions the lord mayor of London were each thus attended. One, usually the one attending the House of Lords, is an officer of the Supreme Court, to make arrests, etc.

For the bailiffes of a Cite purvey ye must a space,
A yemañ of the crowne, *Serjeant* of armes with mace.
Rabelais, *Book* (L. E. T. S.), p. 187.

Each house had also its *serjeant-at arms*, an officer whose duty it was to execute the warrants and orders of the house while in session.
Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 434.

(b) A similar attendant on the king's person in France.
(c) An executive officer in certain legislative bodies. In the United States Senate he serves processes, makes arrests,

and aids in preserving order; the sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives has similar duties, and also has charge of the pay-accounts of the members.—**Sergeant** or (usually) **serjeant at law**. See def. 5, above.—**Sergeant** (or **serjeant**)-**at-mace**, an officer of a corporation bearing a mace as a staff of office.—**Sergeant's** (or **serjeant's**) **mace**. See *mace*.—**Sergeants** or (usually) **serjeants** of the household, officers who execute several functions within the royal household in England, as the sergeant-surgeon, etc.—**Sergeant's** or (usually) **serjeant's** **ring**, a ring which an English serjeant at law presented on the occasion of his "taking the coif," or assuming the rank of serjeant. The custom seems to have existed since the fourteenth century. Thringers were presented to the eminent persons who might be present, their value differing greatly: thus, in 1429, Sir John Fortescue mentions the most costly rings as being given to earls, bishops, and archbishops, and to the lord chancellor and lord treasurer of England, rings of less value to earls, bishops, and certain officials, of less value again to members of Parliament, and so on.—**Sergeant trumpeter**, an officer of the British royal household since the sixteenth century, originally charged with the direction of a band of sixteen trumpeters.

[The two spellings *sergeant* and *serjeant* are both correct, and were formerly used indifferently. *Sergeant*, however, is more in accordance with modern analogies, and now generally prevails except in the legal sense, and as applied to feudal tenants, to certain officers of the royal household, and, in part, to officers of municipal and legislative bodies, where the archaic spelling *serjeant* is retained. See defs. 1-6, above.]

sergeanty, serjeanty (sär'- or sër'-jënt-si), *n.* Same as *serjeantship*.

sergeant-fish (sär'-jënt-fish), *n.* The cobia, *Elaeate canadensis*, so called from the lateral stripes, suggesting a sergeant's chevrons. It is of a fusiform shape, with a broad depressed head, with a few free dorsal spines in advance of the dorsal fin, and of a grayish or brownish color with a longitudinal blackish lateral band. The sergeant-fish is common in the West Indies and along the southern coast of the United States. It is voracious, but quite savory, and along the coast of Virginia and Maryland is commonly called *hunta*. Also called *crab-eater* and *snook*. See cut under *cobia*. [Florida.]

sergeant-major (sär'-jënt-maj'-jör), *n.* 1. In the army, the highest non-commissioned officer in a regiment. He acts as assistant to the adjutant.—2. The cow-pilot, a fish.

sergeantry, serjeantry (sär'- or sër'-jënt-tri), *n.* [*OF. sergenterie, serjanterie* (ML. *sergentaria, sergentaria*), the office of a sergeant, a tenure so called, *< sergent, serjeant, etc.*, servant, sergeant, etc.: see *sergeant*.] Same as *serjeanty*.

sergeantship, serjeantship (sär'- or sër'-jënt-ship), *n.* [*< serjeant + -ship*.] The office of a sergeant or serjeant.

sergeanty, serjeanty (sär'- or sër'-jënt-ti), *n.* [*OF. sergentie, serjanterie, serjeantie* (ML. *sergentia, sergentia*), equiv. to *sergentia*, etc.: see *sergeant*.] An honorary kind of feudal tenure, on condition of service due, not to any lord, but to the king only.—**Grand serjeanty** or **serjeanty**, a particular kind of knight service, a tenure by which the tenant was bound to attend on the king in person, not merely in war, but in his court, and at all times when summoned.—**Petit serjeanty** or **serjeanty**, a tenure in which the services stipulated for bore some relation to war, but were not required to be executed personally by the tenant, or to be performed to the person of the king, as the payment of rent in implements of war, as a bow, a pair of spurs, a sword, or a lance.

serge-blue (sär'-blü), *n.* Same as *soluble blue* (which see, under *blue*).

sergedusoyt (sär'-dū-sōi), *n.* [*F. sergi de sou*, silk serge: see *serge*, *dr. 2, sayé*.] A material of silk, or of silk and wool, used in the eighteenth century for men's coats. *Planché*.

sergette (sër'-jet'), *n.* [*F., dim. of serge, serge*: see *serge*.] A thin serge.

serial (sër'-ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. serial*, as *serius + -al*.] 1. *a.* 1. Arranged or disposed in a series, rank, or row, as several like things set one after another; placed serially; successive, as beads on a string. Also *seriate*.—2. Characterized by or exhibiting serial arrangement; having the nature or quality of a series; of or pertaining to series: as, *serial* homology (see *homology*).

Subjects . . . specially adapted to *serial* preaching
Austin Phelps, Theory of Preaching, p. 600.

3. Published at regularly recurring or successive times; periodical, as a publication; pertaining to a serial.—**Serial sections**, in *microscopic anat.*, sections arranged in consecutive order as cut from the object.—**Serial symmetry**, in *bot.*, the relation between like parts which succeed one another in the long axis of the body; the resemblance of metameric divisions, as the rings of an annelid; metamerism (which see). This kind of symmetry is distinguished from *bilateral symmetry*, from *actinomerism* or *radial symmetry*, and from *dorsal-ventral symmetry*. It is concerned with the same disposition of parts as is anteroposterior symmetry, but views them differently. The appreciation or recognition of this symmetry constitutes *serial homology*.

II. *n.* 1. A tale or other composition published in successive numbers of a periodical.—2. A work or publication issued in successive numbers; a periodical.

The quality of the shilling *serial* mistakenly written for her amusement, . . . and, in short, social institutions generally, were all objectionable to her.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, vii.

seriality (sër'-ri-al'-i-ti), *n.* [*< serial + -ity*.] Succession or sequence; the quality of a series; the condition of being serial.

No apparent simultaneity in the consciousness of the two things between which there is a relation of coexistence can be taken as disproving their original seriality.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 365.

serially (sër'-ri-al-i), *adv.* So as to be serial; in the manner of a series; serially. Also *seriatim*. **Serian** (sër'-ri-an), *a.* [*< L. Seres, < Gr. Σῆρες*, Chinese: see *Seric*, silk.] Same as *Seric*.

No *Serian* worms he knows, that with their thread Draw out their silken lives.

P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xli. 3.

seriate (sër'-ri-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seriated*, ppr. *seriating*. [*< ML. seriatum*, pp. of *seriare*, arrange in a series, < *series*, a row, series: see *series*.] To put into the form of a series, or a connected or orderly sequence.

Feeling is Change, and is distinguishable from Cosmic Change in that it is a special and *seriated* group of changes in an organism.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., VI. iv. § 56.

The gelatinous tubes or sheaths in which the cells are *seriated* are very obvious.

H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 227.

seriate (sër'-ri-ät), *a.* [*< ML. seriatum*, pp.: see the verb.] Arranged in a series or order; serial. **seriately** (sër'-ri-ät-li), *adv.* [*< ME. *seriatly, ceriatly; < seriate + -ly*.] Same as *serially*.

With-out tarlyng to wash their handes went;

After went to sitte ther *ceriatly*.

Chaucer, Canterbury (C. T. S.), I. 1836.

seriatim (sër'-ri-ä'-tim), *adv.* [*< L. series*, a series, + *-atim*, as in *verbatim*, q. v.] Serially or seriately; so as to be or make a series; one after another.

seriation (sër'-ri-ä'-shon), *n.* [= *F. sériation*; as *seriate + -ion*.] The formation of an orderly sequence or series.

Thinking is *seriation*.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. II. § 26.

Seric (sër'-ik), *a.* [*< L. Sericus, < Gr. Σηρικός*, of the Seres, < *Σηρ*, pl. *Σηρες*, *L. Seres*, the Seres (see def.). Hence ult. *E. silk* and *serge*.] Of or pertaining to the Seres, an Asiatic people, from whom the ancient Greeks and Romans got the first silk. The name *Seres* is used vaguely, but the land is generally understood to be China in its northern aspect, or as known by those approaching it from the northwest.

Serica (sër'-i-kä), *n.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < *Gr. σερικός*, silken: see *Seric*, silk.] A genus of melolonthine beetles, giving name to a disused family *Sericidae*, having an ovate convex form and the tarsal claws cleft. *S. brunnea* is a British species.

Sericaria (sër'-i-kä'-ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < *Gr. σερικός*, silken: see *Seric*, silk.] A genus of bombycid moths, important as containing the mulberry-silkworm, or common silkworm of commerce, *S. mori*. Many authors, however, retain the old generic name *Bombyx* for this species. See cut under *Bombyx*.

sericate (sër'-i-kät), *a.* [*< L. sericus, < Gr. σερικός*, silken, + *-at*.] Same as *sericeous*.

seriated (sër'-i-kät-ed), *a.* [*< sericate + -ed*.] Covered with a silky down.

sericeous (sër'-ish-i-us), *a.* [*< LL. sericus*, of silk, < *L. sericum*, silk (see *silk*, *sericeous*).] 1. Containing, pertaining to, or consisting of silk; having the character of silk; silky.—2. Resembling silk; silky or satiny in appearance; smooth, soft, and shiny, as the plumage of a bird, the surface of an insect, etc.—3. In bot., silky; covered with soft shining hairs pressed close to the surface: as, a *sericeous* leaf.

sericultural (sër'-i-si-kul'-tūr-äl), *a.* [*< sericulture + -al*.] Of or pertaining to sericulture. Also *sericultural*.

sericulture (sër'-i-si-kul'-tūr), *n.* [= *F. sericulture*, < *LL. sericum*, silk (see *silk*, *sericeous*), + *cultura*, culture.] The breeding, rearing, and treatment of silkworms; that part of the silk-industry which relates to the insects that yield silk. Also *sericulture*.

sericulturist (sër'-i-si-kul'-tūr-ist), *n.* [*< sericulture + -ist*.] One who breeds, rears, and treats silkworms; one who is engaged in sericulture. Also *sericulturist*.

Sericidae (sër'-is-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serica + -idae*.] The *Sericides* rated as a family of scarabaeoid Coleoptera.

Sericides (sër'-is-i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serica + -ides*.] A section or series of melolonthine

beetles, including the genus *Serica* and related forms.

sericin (sër'-i-sin), *n.* [*< LL. sericum*, silk, + *-in*.] The gelatinous substance of silk; silk-gelatin.

sericite (sër'-i-sit), *n.* [*< LL. sericum*, silk, + *-ite*.] A variety of potash mica, or muscovite, occurring in fine scales of a greenish- or yellowish-white color: so named from its silky luster. It forms an essential part of a silky schist called *sericite-schist*, which is found near Wiesbaden in Germany.

sericite-gneiss (sër'-i-sit-nis), *n.* Gneiss containing sericite in the place of the ordinary micaceous constituent.

sericite-schist (sër'-i-sit-shist), *n.* A variety of mica-schist, made up of quartzose material through which sericite is distributed, in the manner of muscovite in the typical mica-schist. **sericitic** (sër-i-sit'-ik), *a.* [*< sericite + -ic*.] Made up of, characterized by, or containing sericite.—**Sericitic gneiss**. Same as *sericite-gneiss*.

Sericocarpus (sër'-i-kö-kür'-pus), *n.* [NL. (C. G. Nees, 1832), so called in allusion to the silky hairs covering the achenes; < *Gr. σερικός*, silken, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Asteroidæ* and subtribe *Heterochromæ*. It is distinguished from the closely related genus *Aster* by the usually ovoid involucre with coriaceous whitish green-tipped squamose bracts, imbricated in several ranks, by few-flowered heads with about five white rays, and by always silky hairy achenes. The 4 species are natives of the United States, and are known as *white-topped aster*. They are erect perennials, usually low, and spreading in colonies by horizontal rootstocks. They bear alternate sessile undivided leaves, and numerous small heads of whitish flowers, borne in a flat corymb. *S. asteroides* and *S. linifolius*, respectively the *S. conyzoides* and *S. latifolius* of many American authors, are the common species of the Atlantic States.

sericon (sër'-i-kon), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In alchemy, a red tincture: contrasted with *bufo*, black tincture. The words were used to terrify the uninitiated.

Out goes

The fire; and down th' alembics, and the furnace;

Both *sericon* and *bufo* shall be lost;

Piger Henricus, or what not. Thou wretch!

B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

Sericostoma (sër'-i-kos'-tō-mij), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < *Gr. σερικός*, silken, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical genus of *Sericostomatidae*. Seventeen species are known, all European. The adults are elongate, appear in summer, and do not stray from the margins of their breeding-places. The larvae live in cylindrical cases in small and moderately swift streams. *S. personatum* is a British species.

Sericostomatidae (sër'-i-kō-stō-mat'-i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836, as *Sericostomidae*), < *Sericostoma* (-t-) + *-idae*.] A family of trichopterous neuropterous insects or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Sericostoma*. It is a large and wide-spread group, represented in nearly all parts of the world, and comprises (usually) excessively hairy insects, for the most part uniform in color or with few markings. The larvae generally inhabit streams, and their cases, usually formed of sand or small stones, vary greatly in form.

sericterium (sër-ik-tē'-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sericteria* (-i-ä). [NL., irreg. < *Gr. σερικός*, silk, + *τέρμα*, -terminus.] A spinning-gland; a glandular apparatus in insects for the secretion of silk. Sericteria have been compared to salivary glands when consisting of larger or smaller tubes opening near the mouth. Such organs occur in various insects, and in different parts of their bodies. The most important are those of silkworms.

The larva of the antlion has its spinning organs at the opposite end of the body, the wall of the rectum . . . taking the place of the *sericteria*. *Claude*, Zool. (trans.), p. 532.

sericultural (sër'-i-kul'-tūr-äl), *a.* Same as *sericulture*.

sericulture (sër'-i-kul'-tūr), *n.* Same as *sericulture*.

sericulturist (sër'-i-kul'-tūr-ist), *n.* [*< sericulture + -ist*.] Same as *sericulturist*.

Sericulus (sër-rik'-ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1825), dim. of *LL. sericum*, silk: see *Seric*, silk.] An Australian genus of *Oriolidae* or of *Paradisidae*, with sericeous black and golden-yellow plumage; regent-birds, as *S. melinus* or *chryscephalus*, the common regent-bird. The position of the genus has been much questioned. See cut under *regent-bird*.

seriet, *n.* [ME., also *serye*, < *OF. *serie*, < *L. series*, a row: see *series*.] A series.

What may I conclude of this longe *serye*,

But after we I rede us to be merȝe?

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 2209.

seriema (sër-i-ē'-mij), *n.* [See *carriama*.] A remarkable South American bird, whose name is as unsettled in orthography as is its position in the ornithological system. It is usually regarded as gallinaceous, and related to the cranes, but sometimes placed with the birds of prey, next to the African secretary-bird, which it resembles in some respects. It is 3 feet long; the wing 15 inches, the tail 13, the tarsus 7½;

the legs are bare above the suffrago; the head is crested with a frontal egret; the bill is red; the bare orbit bluish; the iris yellow; the plumage is dark, but somewhat variegated with lighter colors, and the tail is tipped with white. The seriema inhabits the campos of Brazil and northern Paraguay, and may be domesticated. For its technical names, see *Cariama* and *Cariama*.

series (sē'riz or sē'ri-ēz), *n.*; *pl.* *series*. [In earlier use (ME.) *serie*, < OF. **serie*, F. *serie* = Sp. Pg. It. *serie*; < L. *series*, a row, succession, course, series, connection, etc., < *serere*, pp. *serius*, join together, bind, = Gr. *σείω*, fasten, bind; cf. *σείω*, a rope, Skt. *√ si*, bind. From the same L. verb are also ult. E. *assert*, *desert*, *dissert*, *exert*, *insert*, *seraglio*, *serial*, etc.] 1. A continued succession of similar things, or of things bearing a similar relation to one another; an extended order, line, or course; sequence; succession: as, a *series* of kings; a *series* of calamitous events; definitions arranged in several distinct *series*.

Seriema (*Cariama cristata*).

A dreadful series of intestine wars.
Inglorious triumphs and dishonest scars.

Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 325.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 13.

2. In *geol.*, a set of strata possessing some common mineral or fossil characteristic: as, the greensand *series*; the Wenlock *series*.—3. In *chem.*, a number of elements or compounds which have certain common properties and relations, or which exhibit, when arranged in orderly succession, a constant difference from member to member. Thus, the elements lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cesium form a natural series having the familiar properties of the alkalis, and certain striking physical relations to the other elements. The hydrocarbon methane (CH₄), ethane (C₂H₆), propane (C₃H₈), etc., form a series having the constant difference CH₂ between successive members, but all the members having in common great chemical stability, slight reactive properties, and incapacity to unite directly with any element or radical.

4. In *numis.*, a set of coins made at any one place or time, or issued by any one sovereign or government.

In the Thracian Chersonese the most important *series* is one of small autonomous silver pieces, probably of the town of Cardia.

5. In *philately*, a set of similar postage- or revenue-stamps.—6. In *math.*, a progression; also, more usually, an algebraic expression appearing as a sum of a succession of terms subject to a regular law. In many cases the number of terms is infinite, in which case the addition cannot actually be performed; it is, however, indicated.

7. In *systematic bot.*, according to Gray, the first group below *kingdom* and the next above *class*; equivalent to *subkingdom* or *division* (which see). In actual usage, however, this rule is by no means always observed. In Bentham and Hooker's "Genera" it is a group of cohorts with two stages between it and *kingdom*; and in the same and other good works it may be found denoting the first subdivision of an order, a tribe, a subtribe, a genus, and doubtless still other groups. It appears, however, always to mark a comprehensive and not very strongly accentuated division.

8. In *zool.*, a number of genera in a family, of families in an order, etc.; a section or division of a taxonomic group, containing two or more groups of a lower grade: loosely and variably used, like *grade*, *group*, *cohort*, *phalanx*, etc.—9. In *anc. pros.*, same as *colon*.—10. In *bibliography*, a set of volumes, as of periodical publications or transactions of societies, separately numbered from another set of the same publication. Abbreviated *ser.*—Abel's series, the series

$$fz = f_0 + zf_1 + \frac{z(z-2)}{2!} f_2 + \dots$$

Arithmetical series, a succession of quantities each differing from the preceding by the addition or subtraction of a constant difference, as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, etc., or 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0, -2, -4, -6, etc.; algebraically, $a, a+d, a+2d, a+3d, a+4d$, etc., or $z, z-d, z-2d, z-3d, z-4d$, etc., where a represents the least term, z the greatest, and d the common difference.—Ascending series, a series according to ascending powers of the variable, as $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$

+ $a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 + \dots$ —Bernoulli series. See *Dernouli*.—Binet's series, the series

$$\phi(\mu) = \frac{1}{\mu} \int_0^1 x(x-1)dx + \frac{1}{2\mu(\mu+1)} \int_0^1 x(1-x)(x-1)dx + \dots$$

+ $\frac{1}{n\mu(\mu+1)\dots(\mu+n-1)} \int_0^1 x(1-x)\dots(n-1-x)(x-1)dx + \dots$, where $\phi(\mu)$ is defined by the equation

$$\Gamma(\mu) = \sqrt{2\pi} \mu^{\mu-1} e^{-\mu} + \phi(\mu)$$

Binomial series, the series of the binomial theorem.—Bürmann's series, the series of Bürmann's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—Cayley's series, the series

$$f(x+a+b+c+\dots) = f(x+b+c+\dots) + \int_a^x da \cdot f(x+c+\dots) + \int_0^a da \int_0^{a+b} d(a+b) f(x+c+\dots) + \dots$$

Circular series, a series whose terms depend on circular functions, as sines, cosines, etc.—Contact series of the metals. Same as *electromotive series*.—Continued series, a continued fraction.—Convergent or converging series. See *converging*.—Descending series. See *descending*.—De Stairville's series, the series

$$(1-kx)^{-1/k} = 1 + ax + a(a+k)x^2/2! + a(a+k)(a+2k)x^3/3! + \dots$$

Determinate series, a series whose terms depend on different powers or other functions of a constant.—Dirichlet's series, the series $\sum \left(\frac{n}{p}\right)^s$, where $\left(\frac{n}{p}\right)$ is the

Legendrian symbol.—Discontinuous series, a series the value of the sum of which does not vary continuously with the independent variable, so that for certain values of the variable the series represents one function and for other values another. Thus, the series

$$\sin \phi - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\phi + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\phi - \dots$$

is equal to $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ for values of ϕ between $-\pi$ and $+\pi$; but for values between π and 2π , it is equal to $\frac{1}{2}(\pi - \phi)$.—Divergent series. See *divergent*.—Double series, a series the general term of which contains two variable integers. Such a series is the following:

$$\begin{matrix} a_{00} & a_{10} & a_{20} & \dots \\ a_{01} \cos x & a_{11} x \cos x & a_{21} x^2 \cos x & \dots \\ a_{02} \cos 2x & a_{12} x \cos 2x & a_{22} x^2 \cos 2x & \dots \end{matrix}$$

Eisenstein's series, the double series the general term of which is $\frac{1}{(M-N)^2} x^N$, where M, N , are integers varying independently from 1 to ∞ .—Electrochemical, electromotive, equidifferent series. See the adjectives.—Exponential series, a series whose terms depend on exponential quantities.—Factorial series, a series proceeding by factorials instead of powers of the variable.

Farey series, a succession of all proper vulgar fractions whose terms do not exceed a given limit, arranged in order of their magnitudes.—Fibonacci's series, the phyllotactic succession of numbers: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, etc. These numbers are such that the sum of any two successive ones gives the next, a property possessed also by the series 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 18, 29, 47, 76, etc., and by no other series except derivatives of these. The series is named from the Italian mathematician Fibonacci or Leonardo of Pisa (first part of the thirteenth century), who first considered it. Also called *Lamé's series*.—Figurate series, a regular succession of figurate numbers.—Finite series, a polynomial consisting of all the terms which satisfy a certain general condition, especially when, by virtue of that condition, they have a determinate linear order.—Fluent by series. See *fluent*.—Fourier's series, the series

$$fz = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta) d\beta + \cos x \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta) \cos \beta d\beta + \sin x \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta) \sin \beta d\beta + \cos 2x \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta) \cos 2\beta d\beta + \sin 2x \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta) \sin 2\beta d\beta + \dots$$

Functional series, a series in which the general term contains a variable operational exponent.—Gaussian series. See *Gaussian*.—Geometrical series, a series in which the terms increase or decrease by a common multiplier or common divisor, termed the *common ratio*. See *progression*.—Gregory's series, the series are $\tan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + \dots$ —Harmonic series, the finite series $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$, which is nearly equal to $\text{nat log } \sqrt{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{6n(n+1)} = 0.5772156649$.—Heine's series, or Heine series, the series

$$1 + \frac{1-q}{1-q^2} \frac{q^2}{1-q^2} x + \frac{1-q^2}{1-q^4} \frac{1-q^4}{1-q^4} x^2 + \frac{1-q^4}{1-q^6} \frac{1-q^6}{1-q^6} x^3 + \dots$$

invented by Heine in 1847.—Hyperbolic series, a series whose sum depends upon the quadrature of the hyperbola, as the harmonic series.—Hypergeometric series. Same as *Gaussian series*.—Indeterminate series. See *indeterminate*.—Infinite series, an algebraical expression appearing as a sum of terms, but differing therefrom in that the terms are infinite in number. The most usual way of writing an infinite series is to set down a few of the first terms added together, and then to append "+..." or "+etc.", which is not addition, certainly, but is the indication of something analogous to the addition of the terms given. Another way is to write a general expression for any one of the terms of the series, and to prefix to this \sum , the sign for summation.—In series. See *in parallel*, under *parallel*.—Jet-rock series. See *jet*.—Karoo series. See *karoo*.—Lagrange's series, the series of Lagrange's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—Lambert's series, the series

$$\frac{x}{1-x} + \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} + \frac{x^3}{1-x^3} + \dots$$

That the n th differential coefficient relatively to x should be equal to $2n!$ is the necessary and sufficient condition of a being prime.—Lamé's series. Same as *Fibonacci's series*.—Laplace's series, the series of Laplace's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—Law of a series, that relation which subsists between the successive terms of a series, and by which their general term may be expressed.—Leibnitz's series, the series

$$D^m u = u D^m v + m D^{m-1} u \cdot D^{m-1} v + \frac{m(m-1)}{2} D^{m-2} u \cdot D^{m-2} v + \dots$$

Logarithmic series, a series whose terms depend on logarithms.—Maclaurin's series, the series of Maclaurin's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—Malacozoic series. See *malacozoic*.—Mixed series, a series whose summation partly depends on the quadrature of the circle and partly on that of the hyperbola.—Nummulitic series. See *nummulitic*.—Oolitic series. See *oolitic*.—Osborne series, in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Tertiary series, forming a subgroup in the Older Miocene, or Oligocene, of the Hampshire basin, England, and the Isle of Wight. It consists of clays, marls, sands, and limestones, with fresh-water shells, and is about 70 feet in thickness. Also called *St. Helen's beds*.—Pea-grit series. See *pea-grit*.—Reciprocal series, a series each term of which is the reciprocal of the corresponding term of another series.—Recurrent series, a series in which each term is a given linear function of a certain number of those which precede it.—Recurring series. See *recurring*.—Red Marl series. See *marl*.—Reversion series. See *reversion*.—Rhizostic series. See *rhizostic*.—Schwab's series, the succession of positive numbers $A, B, C = \frac{1}{2}(A+B), D = \sqrt{BC}, E = \frac{1}{2}(C+D), F = \sqrt{DE}$, etc.—Semi-convergent series. (a) A series which is at first convergent and afterward divergent. Such series are of great value, and frequently afford extremely close approximations. (b) A series which is convergent although if the signs of all the terms were the same (or their arguments considered as imaginaries were the same) it would be divergent.—Series dynamo. See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—Summation of series, the method of finding the sum of a series whether the number of terms is finite or infinite. See *progression*.—Syllogistic series, a logical series.—Taylor's series, the series of Taylor's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—The general term of a series, a function of some indeterminate quantity x , which, on substituting successively the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., for x , produces the terms of the series.—Thermo-electric series. See *thermo-electricity*.—To arrange in series, as voltaic cells. See *battery*, § (b).—To revert a series. See *revert*.—Trigonometric series, a series in which the successive terms are sines and cosines of successive multiples of the variables multiplied by coefficients—that is, the series

$$A_0 + A_1 \cos x + A_2 \cos 2x + \dots + B_1 \sin x + B_2 \sin 2x + \dots$$

series-wound (sē'riz-wound), *a.* Noting dynamos or motors wound in series, or so that the wire of the field-magnets forms a part of the armature and exterior circuit. See *electric machine*, under *electric*.

serif (ser'if), *n.* [Also *ceriph* and *seriph*; origin obscure.] The short cross-line put as a finish at the ends of the terminating or unconnected strokes of roman or italic types, as in H, I, d, and y. Its form varies with the style of the type; in the Elzevir it is short and stubby; in some French styles

It is long, flat, and slender; in the Scotch-face it is curved like a bracket on the inner side. See *ans-serif*.

Seriform (sē'ri-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *Seres*, Gr. *Σῆρες*, the Chinese, + *forma*, form.] Noting a section of the Altaic family of languages, comprising the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, etc. [Rare.]

serigraph (ser'ig-rāf), *n.* An instrument for testing the uniformity of raw silk.

Serilophus (sē'ril'ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), emended to *Sericolophus* (Reichenbach, 1850), < Gr. *σῆρος*, silken, + *λόφος*, crest.] An Indian genus of broadbills of the subfamily *Eurylæminæ*, containing such species as *S. lunatus*, the lunated broadbill, which ranges from Tenasserim to Rangoon. *S. rubropygius* is a Nepalese species.

serimeter (se-rim'e-tēr), *n.* An instrument for testing the tensile strength of silk thread.

serin (ser'in), *n.* [< F. *serin*, *m.*, *serine*, *f.* (NL. *Serinus*), OF. *serin*, *sercin* = Pr. *serin* (ML. *serena*), according to some < L. *citrinus*, citrine, i. e. yellow (see *citrine*), according to others a serin, canary; lit. a siren, = OF. *serene*; see *siren*.] A small fringilline bird of central and southern Europe, the finch *Fringilla serinus* or *Serinus hortulanus*, closely related to the canary. It very closely resembles the wild canary in its natural coloration, and the canary is in fact a kind of serin-finch. See *Serinus* (with cut).

serinette (ser-i-net'), *n.* [F., < *seriner*, teach a bird to sing, < *serin*, a serin: see *serin*.] A small hand-organ used in the training of song-birds; a bird-organ.

serin-finch (ser'in-finech), *n.* The serin or other finch of the genus *Serinus*, as a canary-bird.

seringa (se-ring'gā), *n.* [So called because caoutchouc was used to make syringes; < Pg.

or teaching; hence, homily; instruction; advice.

But herof was so long a sermoning,
Hit were to long to make rehersing.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1184.

If the like occasion come againe, hee shall lesse need the help of breviates, or historical rhapsodies, than your reverence to eek out your sermonings shall need repaire to Postills, or Pollantheas.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

sermonise, sermoniser. See *sermonize, sermonizer*.

sermonish (sēr'mon-ish), *a.* [*< sermon + -ish*]. Like a sermon. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sermonist (sēr'mon-ist), *n.* [*< sermon + -ist*]. A writer or deliverer of sermons.

sermonium (sēr-mō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *sermonia* (-i). [*NL. (see def.)*, *< L. sermo(n)-*, a speaking, discourse: see *sermon*.] An interlude or historical play formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Roman Catholic clergy, assisted by youths, in the body of the church. *Bailey.*

sermonize (sēr'mon-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sermonized*, ppr. *sermonizing*. [*< ML. sermonizari*, *< L. sermo(n)-*, a discourse: see *sermon*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To preach; discourse; harangue; use a dogmatic or didactic style in speaking or writing.

In sailor fashion roughly sermonizing
On providence and trust in Heaven.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

I feel as if I ought to follow these two personages of my sermonizing story until they come together or separate.
O. W. Holmes, Atlantic Monthly, LXVI. 668.

2. To lecture; lay down the law.

The dictates of a morose and sermonizing father.
Chesterfield. (Latham.)

Though the tone of it is distinctly religious, there is very little sermonizing and no false sentiment.
St. James's Gazette, Dec. 22, 1886. (Encyc. Diet.)

3. To make sermons; compose or write a sermon.

II. trans. To preach a sermon to; discourse to in a formal way; persuade, affect, or influence by or as by a sermon.

We have entered into no contest or competition which of us shall sing or sermonize the other fast asleep.
Lander, Imag. Conv., Lord Brooke and Sir Philip Sidney.

Also spelled *sermonise*.

sermonizer (sēr'mon-iz-er), *n.* [*< sermonize + -er*]. A preacher or writer of sermons: used chiefly in a depreciatory sense. Also spelled *sermoniser*.

He [Crowley] was not less a favorite sermonizer. He touched a tremulous chord in the hearts of the people, and his opinions found an echo in their breasts.
I. D'Iracchi, Amen. of Lit., l. 377.

sermount, n. A Middle English form of *sermon*.
sermountain (sēr'moun'tān), *n.* [*< OF. sermountain*, "siler mountain, bastard loveage" (Cotgrave): see *Siler*.] A European umbelliferous plant, said to be a kind of *Laserpitium* or *Siler*.

sermuncle (sēr'mung-kul), *n.* [*< L. sermunculus*, a little discourse, common talk, tattle, dim. of *sermo(n)-*, discourse, talk: see *sermon*.] A little sermon or discourse.

The essence of this devotion is a series of *sermuncles*, meditations, hymns, or prayers.
Church Times, April 2, 1886. (Encyc. Diet.)

serofibrinous (sēr-ōf'ri-bri-nus), *a.* [*< L. serum + E. fibrin*, see *fibrinous*.] Consisting of serum which contains fibrin.

seron, n. [Trade-name; cf. *seroon*.] An oblong package of mate, or Paraguay tea, holding about 200 pounds, of which the outer wrapping material is raw hide put on and sewed together while green, the subsequent shrinkage in drying compacting the mass.

seroon (se-rōn'), *n.* [Also *ceroon*, *seron*, *serone*; *< Sp. seron*, a hamper, crate (= Pg. *ceira*, a great basket), aug. of *sera*, a large pannier or basket, also a rush, = Pg. *ceira*, a basket used by porters, a frail, also a rush. Cf. Cat. Sp. *sarria*, a net or basket woven of rushes, = OF. *sarrie*, a pannier; origin uncertain.] A hamper, pannier, or crate in which raisins, figs, almonds, and other fruit, seeds and other articles, especially from Spain or the Mediterranean, are commonly packed.

seropneumothorax (sēr-ō-nū-mō-thō-raks), *n.* [*< L. serum*, serum, + Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *θώραξ*, breast.] The presence of serous fluid together with gas or air in a pleural cavity: same as *pneumohydrothorax*.

seropurulent (sēr-ō-pū-rō-lent), *a.* [*< L. serum*, serum, + *purulentus*, purulent.] Composed of serum mixed with pus.

serosanguinolent (sēr-ō-sang-gwin-ō-lent), *a.* [*< L. serum*, serum, + *sanguinolentus*, bloody: see *sanguinolent*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of bloody serum.

seroset (sēr-ōs), *a.* [*< NL. *serosus*: see *serous*.] Same as *serous*. *Dr. H. More.*

serosity (sēr-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *serosité* = Sp. *serosidad* = Pg. *serosidade* = It. *serosità*, *serosità*; as *serous* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being serous or watery.—2. That which is serous or watery; a serous fluid; serum. [Rare.]

In Elephantiasis Arabum . . . the other tissues, for example, of the lower limbs or neck become changed in structure, intumescent, hard, and at times loaded more or less with serosity. *J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery*, p. 40.

serotina (ser-ō-ti-ni), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. of *serotinus*, late: see *serotine*.] The decidua serotina (which see, under *decidua*).

serotine (ser-ō-tin), *n.* [= F. *serotine*, *< L. serotinus*, late, backward, *< sero*, late, at a late time, prob. abl. neut. of *serus*, late.] A small European bat, the *Vesperugo* or *Vesperugo serotinus*, of a reddish-brown color above and paler grayish- or yellowish-brown below, about 3 inches long: so called because it flies late in the evening.

serotinous (sēr-ōt'i-nus), *a.* [= It. *serotino*, *serotino*, *< L. serotinus*, late, backward: see *serotine*.] In bot., appearing late in a season, or later than some allied species.

serous (sēr'us), *a.* [*< OF. serous*, F. *seroux* = Sp. Pg. *seroso* = It. *seroso*, *< NL. *serosus*, *< L. serum*, whey, serum: see *serum*.] 1. Having the character or quality of serum; of or pertaining to serum or serosity: as, a *serous* fluid; *serous* extravasation.—2. Secreting, containing, or conveying serum; causing serosity; concerned in serous effusion: as, a *serous* membrane; a *serous* surface.—3. Consisting of whey.

Bland, a subacid liquor made out of the serous part of the milk. *Scott, Pirate*, vi.

Serous liquid or fluid, any liquid formed in the body similar to blood-serum, such as that which moistens serous membranes, or as the cephalorachidian fluid, or as that which accumulates in tissues or cavities in dropsy. But the liquid part of uncoagulated blood is called *plasma*, and the contents of lymphatic vessels are called *lymph*, and the latter word is used in application to other serous liquids, especially when they are normal in quantity and quality.—**Serous membrane**. See *membrane*.

serpentine (sēr-ped'i-nus), *a.* [*< ML. serpendo* (-dun), equiv. to *serpigo* (-gin-), ringworm: see *serpiginous*.] Serpiginous. [Rare.]

The itch is a corrupt humour from the skin and the flesh, running with a *serpentine* course till it hath defiled the whole body. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, l. 501.

Serpens (sēr'penz), *n.* [*L.*: see *serpent*.] An ancient northern constellation intimately connected with, but not treated as a part of, *Ophiuchus* (which see).

serpent (sēr'pent), *a.* and *n.* [Orig. adj., but in E. first used as a noun; also formerly and dial. *serpent*; *< ME. serpent*, *< OF. serpent*, *serpent*, F. *serpent*, dial. *serpent*, *serpan*, a serpent, snake, a musical instrument so called, = Pr. *serpent* = Sp. *serpiente* = Pg. It. *serpente*, a serpent, *< L. serpen(-t)s*, creeping, as a noun a creeping thing, a serpent (also applied to a louse), ppr. of *serpere*, creep, = Gr. *ερπειν*, creep, = Skt. *√ sarp*, creep (*> sarpa*, a snake); usually identified also with *L. repere*, creep (see *reptile*), the *√ sarp* being perhaps seen also in E. *salver*: see *salv*.] *I. a.* 1. Crawling on the belly, as a snake, or reptant, as an ophidian; of or pertaining to the *Serpentia*: correlated with *salient* and *gradient*.—2. Having the form or nature of a serpent; of a kind similar to that which a serpent has or might have.

Back on herself her serpent pride had curl'd.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. Serpentine; winding; tortuous.

Their serpent windings and deceiving crooks.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, li. 9.

II. n. 1. A scaly creature that crawls on the belly; a limbless reptile; properly, a snake; any member of the order *Ophidia* (which see for technical characters). *Serpent* and *snake* now mean precisely the same thing; but the word *serpent* is somewhat more formal or technical than *snake*, so that it seldom applies to the limbless lizards, many of which are popularly mistaken for and called snakes, and *snake* had originally a specific meaning. (See *snake*.) Serpents are found all over the world, except in very cold regions. Most of them are timid, inoffensive, and defenseless animals; others are among the most dangerous and deadly of all creatures. Some are very powerful, in consequence of their great size and faculty of constriction, as boas, pythons, and anacondas. Those which are not venomous are known as *innocuous* serpents, or *Innocua*; those which are poisonous are *noxious* serpents, or *Noctua*, sometimes collectively called *Thanatophidia*. All are carnivorous; and most are

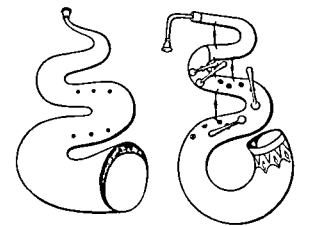
able, by means of their dilatable mouths and the general distensibility of their bodies, to swallow animals of greater girth than themselves. In cold and temperate countries serpents hibernate in a state of torpidity. They are oviparous or ovoviviparous, and in some cases the young take refuge from danger by crawling into the gullet of the mother, whence the common belief that snakes swallow their young. Most serpents can be tamed, or at least rendered gentle, by handling; others, as the rat-snake of India, are almost domestic; but the more venomous kinds can be safely handled only when the fangs have been removed. There is a very general misapprehension respecting the comparative numbers of venomous and harmless serpents. Out of more than 300 genera of ophidians, only about 50, or one sixth, are poisonous, and more than half of these belong to the two families *Najidae* and *Crotalidae* (the cobra and the rattlesnake families). The true vipers (*Viperidae*) and the sea-serpents (*Hydrophidae*), all venomous, have six or eight genera apiece; and four other venomous families have but one to three genera apiece. The proportion of venomous to non-venomous species is still smaller than that of the genera, as the latter will average more species to a genus than the former. Poisonous serpents are mainly confined to tropical and warm temperate countries; they are more numerous and diversified in the Old World than in the New, and rather more forms are *Proteroglyphs* than *Solenoglyphs* (see these words). Serpents large enough to be formidable from their powers of constriction belong to the *Boidae* and *Pythonidae*. A few families contain very small species, worm-like in appearance and to some extent in habits. A majority of all serpents belong to one family, the harmless *Colubridae*. See cuts under the various popular and technical names.

And hadde not ben the doublet that he hadde of a *serpentes* skyn, deed hadde he ben with oute recover.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), li. 336.

Now the *serpent* was more subtil than any beast of the field. *Gen.* iii. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere. See *Ophiuchus*.—3. A musical instrument, properly of the trumpet family, having a cupped mouthpiece, a conical wooden tube bent to and fro several times and usually covered with leather, and nine finger-holes very irregularly disposed. Its compass extended from two to four octaves, upward from about the third C below middle C, and included more or less diatonic and chromatic tones according to the skill of the performer. Its tone was pervasive, though somewhat harsh. It is said to have been invented by a canon of Auxerre in 1590 for use in church music. It was retained in orchestras until the invention of the contrabassoon, and is still occasionally used in French churches.



Forms of Serpent (def. 3). The left hand figure is an early form of the instrument.

A *serpent* was a good old note; a deep, rich note was the *serpent*. *T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree*, iv.

4. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop similar to the trombone.—5. Figuratively, a person who in looks or ways suggests a serpent; a wily, treacherous person; rarely, a fatally fascinating person.

Ye *serpents*, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell? *Mat.* xxiii. 33.

Or murmuring, "Where's my serpent of old Nile?" For so he calls me. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 25.

6. A kind of firework which burns with a zig-zag, serpentine motion or light.

In three works give him leave to vent his spite,
Those are the only serpents he can write.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., li. 452.

7. In *firearms*, same as *serpentin*.—**Naked serpents**. See *naked*.—**Pharaoh's serpent**, a chemical toy consisting of a small quantity of sulphocyanide of mercury enveloped in a cone of tinfoil. The cone is placed upright on a flat dish, and is ignited at the apex, when a bulky ash is at once formed which issues from the burning mass in a serpent-like form.—**Rat-tailed serpent**. See *rat-tailed*.—**Serpent starfish**. Same as *serpent-star*.—**The old serpent, Satan**.

And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan. *Rev.* xx. 2.

Some, whose souls the old serpent long had drawn
Down, as the worm draws in the wither'd leaf.
Tennyson, Geraint.

serpent (sēr'pent), *v.* [*< OF. serpenter*, crawl like a serpent, wriggle (= It. *serpentare*, importune, tease), *< serpen(-t)s*, a serpent: see *serpent*, *n.*] *I. intrans.* To wind along like a snake, as a river; take or have a serpentine course; meander.

A circular view to ye utmost verge of ye horizon, which with the *serpentine* of the Thames is admirable.

Evelyn, Diary, July 23, 1679.

II. trans. To entwine; girdle as with the coils of a serpent.

The fields, planted with fruit-trees, whose boles are *serpented* with excellent vines

Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 29, 1645.
[Rare in both uses.]

serpentaria (sér-pen-tā'ri-jī), *n.* [NL., < L. *serpentaria*, snakeweed; see *serpentry*.] The official name of the rhizome and rootlets of *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, the Virginia snakeroot; *serpentry-root*. It has the properties of a stimulant tonic, acting also as a diaphoretic or diuretic. See *snakeroot*.

Serpentariidae (sér-pen-tā'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serpentarius* + *-idae*.] An African family of raptorial birds, named from the genus *Serpentarius*; often called *Gypogeranidae*.

Serpentariinae (sér-pen-tā'ri-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serpentarius* + *-inae*.] The *Serpentariidae* as a subfamily of *Falconidae*.

Serpentarius (sér-pen-tā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *serpentarius* (fem. *serpentaria*, as a noun; see *serpentry*), < *serpen(t)-s*, a serpent; see *serpen(t)*.] 1. The constellation Ophiuchus.—2. In ornith., the serpent-eaters or secretary-birds; Cuvier's name (1797-8) of the genus of *Falconidae* previously called *Sagittarius*, and subsequently known as *Secretarius*, *Gypogeranus*, and *Ophiolheres*. See cuts under *secretary-bird* and *desmogothus*.

serpentry (sér-pen-tā'ri), *n.* [ME. *serpentarie*, *F. serpentaria* = *It. serpentaria*, < L. *serpentaria*, snakeweed, fem. of *serpentarius*, adj., < *serpen(t)-s*, a serpent; see *serpen(t)*.] 1. The Virginia snakeroot, *Aristolochia Serpentaria*.—2. A kind of still.

Do therto a galun of good reed wyne, . . . and thanne distille him thorow a *serpentry*.

MS. in *Mr. Pettigrew's possession*, 15th cent. (*Hallivell*.)

serpentry-root (sér-pen-tā'ri-rôt), *n.* Same as *serpentaria*.

Serpent-bearer (sér-pen-tā'ri-er), *n.* Same as *Serpentarius*, 1, or *Ophiuchus*.

serpent-boat (sér-pen-tōt), *n.* Same as *pamban-manche*.

serpent-charmer (sér-pen-tā'ri-er), *n.* One who charms or professes to charm or control serpents by any means, especially by the power of music; a snake-charmer. The practice is of very ancient origin, and is best known in modern times by its application to the cobra-di-capello in India. This most venomous of serpents is allured by the simple monotonous music of a pipe, and easily captured by the expert charmer, who then extracts its fangs and tames the snake for exhibition.

serpent-charming (sér-pen-tā'ri-ing), *n.* The act or practice of fascinating and capturing serpents, especially by means of music. See *serpent-charmer*.

serpentcleide (sér-pen-tā'ri-id), *n.* [Irreg. < *serpen(t)-s*, equiv. to Gr. *ὄφις* + (*ophi-*) *cleide*.] A musical instrument invented in England in 1851, which was essentially an ophicleide with a wooden tube. It was too large to be carried by the player.

serpent-cucumber (sér-pen-tā'ri-kūm-bēr), *n.* Same as *snake-cucumber*; also, a long-fruited variety of the muskmelon. See *cucumber*.

serpent-deity (sér-pen-tā'ri-dē-i-ti), *n.* The deity, divinity, or god of the Ophites, otherwise known as the god Abraxas. He is commonly represented in the form of a man with a hawk's head, legs like twin serpents, and holding in one hand a scepter and in the other a shield. This figure is one of the commonest and most characteristic of the so-called Gnostic gods, and is modified from a conventional figure of Horus or Osiris. Also called *ophis*, *serpent-god*, *snake-deity*, etc. See cuts under *Abraxas*.

serpent-eagle (sér-pen-tā'ri-ē-gl), *n.* A book-name of hawks of the genus *Spilornis*.

serpent-eater (sér-pen-tā'ri-ē-tēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which eats serpents; specifically, a large long-legged raptorial bird of Africa, the secretary-bird (which see, with cut).—2. A kind of wild goat found in India and Cashmere, *Capra megaceros*, the markhor: so called from some popular misapprehension.

serpenteau (sér-pen-tō'), *n.* [F. *serpenteau*, a young serpent, a serpent (firework), dim. of *serpent*, a serpent; see *serpen(t)*.] An iron circle having small spikes to which squibs are attached, employed in the attack or defense of a breach.

Serpentes (sér-pen-tēs), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *serpen(t)-s*, a serpent; see *serpen(t)*.] 1. In the Linnean system, the second order of the third class (*Amphibia*), containing limbless reptiles referred to six genera, *Crotalus*, *Boa*, *Coluber*, *Anguis*, *Amphisbæna*, and *Cæcilia*, the first three of which are properly serpents, or *Ophidia*, the fourth and fifth are lizards, or *Lacertilia*, and the sixth is amphibian. See *Amphibia*, 2 (a).—2. Same as *Ophidia*.

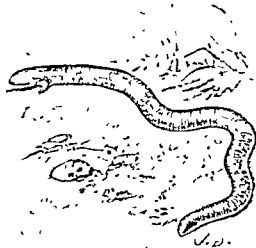
serpent-fish (sér-pen-tā'ri-fish), *n.* The bandfish or snake-fish, *Cepola rubescens*. See cut under *Cepolidae*.

serpent-god (sér-pen-tā'ri-god), *n.* A serpent-deity; a snake-god.

serpent-grass (sér-pen-tā'ri-grās), *n.* The alpine bistort, *Polygonum viviparum*. It is a dwarf herb, 4 to 8 inches high, with a spike of flesh-colored flowers, or in their place little red bubbllets which serve for propagation. It grows well northward or on mountains in both hemispheres.

Serpentia (sér-pen-tā'ri-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *serpentia*, serpents, neut. pl. of *serpen(t)-s*, creeping; see *serpen(t)*.] An old name, originating with Laurenti (1768), of serpents (ophidians), or limbless scaled reptiles. Laurenti included some limbless lizards in this order *Serpentia*, which excepted, the term is the same as *Ophidia*. In Merrem's system (1820) *Serpentia* are the same as *Ophidia*, but included the amphisbænians. See *Serpentes*.

serpentiniform (sér-pen-tā'ri-fōrm), *a.* [F. *serpentiniforme*, a serpent, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a serpent; serpentine; ophidian in structure or affinity; snake-like: said chiefly of reptiles which are not serpents, but resemble them: as, a *serpentiniform* lizard or amphibian.



Serpentiniform Lizard (*Chrotres canaliculatus*).

The one here figured is an amphisbænian, with a small pair of limbs like ears just behind the head. (See *Chiroptera*.) Other examples are figured under *amphisbæna*, *blind-corn*, *glass-snake*, *Pseudopus*, and *scheltopusik*.

serpentinogenous (sér-pen-tā'ri-jen-us), *a.* [F. *serpentinogène*, a serpent-born, < *serpen(t)-s*, a serpent, + *-genus*, produced (see *-genous*).] Bred of a serpent. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

serpentine (sér-pen-tā'ri-tin or -tīn), *a. and n.* [I. a. < ME. *serpentyne*, < OF. *serpentin*, *F. serpentin* = Sp. *Fig. It. serpentino*, of a serpent, < LL. *serpentinus*, of a serpent, < L. *serpen(t)-s*, a serpent; see *serpen(t)*. II. n. < ME. *serpentin*, a cannon, < OF. *serpentin*, m., the cock of a harquebus, part of an alembic, *serpentine*, f., a kind of alembic, a kind of cannon, *F. serpentine*, *serpentinus* (stone), grass-plantain, = *It. serpentina*, f., a kind of alembic; ML. *serpentina*, f., a kind of cannon, *serpentine* (stone); from the adj.] I. a. Of or pertaining to or resembling a serpent.

The bytter galle pleynly to encheace
Of the veyn called *serpentyne*.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 6. (*Hallivell*.)

Especially—(a) Having or resembling the qualities or instincts ascribed to serpents; subtle; cunning; treacherous or dangerous.

I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from so *serpentine* a companion as I am.

It is not possible to join *serpentine* wisdom with the columbine innocence.

Dacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 282.

Being themselves without hope, they would drive all others to despair, employing all their force and *serpentine* craft.

(b) Moving like a serpent; winding about; writhing; wriggling; meandering; coiling; crooked; bent; tortuous; sinuous; zigzag; anfractuous; specifically, in the *manège*, lolling out and moving over the bit, as a horse's tongue.

The not inquiring into the ways of God and the strict rules of practice has been instrumental to the preserving them free from the *serpentine* enfoldings and labyrinths of dispute.

Till the travellers arrived at Vivian Hall, their conversation turned upon trees, and avenues and *serpentine* approaches.

(c) Beginning and ending with the same word, as a line of poetry, as if returning upon itself. See *serpentine verse*.—*Serpentine nervure*, in entom., a vein or nervure of the wing that forms two or more distinct curves, as in the membranous wings of certain beetles.—*Serpentine verse*, a verse which begins and ends with the same word. The following are examples:

Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.
[Greater grows the love of self, as self itself grows greater.]

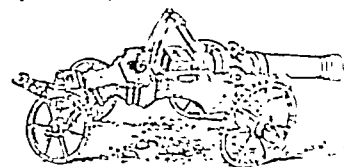
Ambo florentes retatibus, Arcades ambo.
[Both in the bloom of life, Arcadians both.]

Serpentine ware, a variety of pebbleware. The name is generally given to that variety which is speckled gray and green.

II. n. 1. In French usage, part of the lock of an early form of harquebus; a match-holder, resembling a pair of nippers, which could be brought down upon the powder in the pan.

The great feature [of the match-lock gun] consisted in holding the match in a *serpentin* or cock (or rather, the prototype of what afterwards became the cock in a gun lock).

2. A cannon in use in the sixteenth century. The *serpentine* proper is described as having a bore of 11



Serpentine. (From an etching by Albert Dürer.)

inches, and the cannon *serpentine* as having a bore of 7 inches and a shot of 531 pounds. Compare *orfan-gum*.

Item, III. gounes, called *serpentine*.

Paston Letters, Inventory, I. 487.

The *Serpentin*, a long light cannon of small bore, and semi-portable, with the mouth formed to resemble the head of a serpent, griffin, or some fabulous monster.

3. A kind of still; a *serpentry*.

Serpentina (It.), . . . a kind of winding limbecke or still called a *serpentine* or double SS in English.

4. A hydrous silicate of magnesium, occurring massive, sometimes fine, granular, and compact, again finely fibrous, less often slaty. It is usually green in color, but of many different shades, also red, brown, or gray, sometimes with spots resembling a serpent's skin. There are numerous varieties, differing in structure and color. The most important of these are—

precious or noble *serpentine*, under which term are comprised the more or less translucent *serpentine*s, having a rich oil-green color; foliated varieties, including *marino-lite* and *antigorite*; fibrous varieties, as *chrysotile* (sometimes called *serpentine asbestos*) and *metaxite*. Other minerals more or less closely allied to or identical with *serpentine* are *picrolite*, *willamsite*, *howenite*, *retina-lite*, *baltimoreite*, *vorhausite*, *hydrophillite*, *jenkinsite*, *villarsite*, etc. *Serpentine* occurs widely distributed and in abundance, forming rock-masses, many of which were formerly regarded as being of eruptive origin, but which are now generally conceded to have been formed by the metamorphism of various rocks and minerals; indeed, it has not been proved that *serpentine* has ever been formed in any other way than this. The *peridotites* appear to have been peculiarly liable to this kind of alteration, or *serpentinization*, as it is called. Massive *serpentine* has been extensively used for both interior and exterior architectural and decorative purposes, but in only a few localities is a material quarried which stands outdoor exposure without soon losing its polish, and eventually becoming disintegrated. The *serpentinous* rock commonly called *verd-antique*, and known to lithologists as *ophicalcite*, is a very beautiful decorative material, and has been extensively employed for ornament in various parts of the world. See *verd-antique*.

The Stones are loyn'd so artificially
That, if the Mason had not checkered fine
Syré's Alabaster with hard *Serpentine*, . . .

The whole a whole Quar one might rightly term.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Magnificence.

serpentine (sér-pen-tā'ri-tin or -tīn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *serpentinized*, prp. *serpentinizing*. [*Serpentine*, n.] To wind like a serpent; move sinuously like a snake; meander; wriggle.

In those fair vales by Nature form'd to please,
Where Guadalquivir *serpentinizes* with ease.

The women and men join hands until they form a long line, which then *serpentinizes* about to a slow movement which seems to have great fascination.

J. Baker, Turkey, p. 60.

serpentinely (sér-pen-tā'ri-tin-ly or -tīn-ly), *adv.* In a *serpentine* manner; *serpentinizingly*.

Serpentinian (sér-pen-tā'ri-tin-i-an), *n.* [F. *serpentinien*, pertaining to a serpent; see *serpen(t)*.] One of an ancient Gnostic sect: same as *Ophite*.
serpentinic (sér-pen-tā'ri-tin-ik), *a.* [*Serpentine* + *-ic*.] Same as *serpentinous*.

Have studied . . . the "blue ground," and have shown that it is a *serpentinic* substance.

serpentinizingly (sér-pen-tā'ri-tin-ing-ly), *adv.* With a *serpentine* motion or appearance. [Rare.]

What if my words wind in and out the stone
As yonder ivy, the god's parasite?
Though they leap all the way the pillar leads,
Festoon about the marble, foot to frieze,
And *serpentinizingly* enrich the roof.

Broening, *Balaustion's Adventure*.

serpentinization (sér-pen-tā'ri-tin-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*Serpentinize* + *-ation*.] Conversion into *serpentine*, an extremely common result in the course of the metamorphic changes which rock-forming minerals have undergone. It is especially the rocks made up wholly or in part of olivine which have become converted into *serpentine*. See *peridotite*.

The mineral [olivine] is quite colorless. . . . and is traversed by irregular cracks, along which *serpentinization* may frequently be seen to have commenced.

serpentinize (sér-pen-tā'ri-tin-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *serpentinized*, prp. *serpentinizing*. [*Serpentine* + *-ize*.] To convert into *serpentine*.

A specimen of the variety of picrite known as scyllite was discovered by Bonney in the island of Sark, British Channel. It consists of serpentinized olivine, altered augite, bleached mica. *Amer. Nat.*, Nov., 1889, p. 1007.

serpentinoid (sér'pén-tin-oid), *a.* [*< serpentine + -oid.*] Having in a more or less imperfect degree the character of serpentine.

The prevalence of serpentines and obscure serpentinoid rocks in great masses in these altered portions [the Coast ranges of California] is also a fact of much geological interest. *J. D. Whitney, Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII, 801.

serpentinous (sér'pén-tin-us), *a.* [*< serpentine + -ous.*] Relating to, of the nature of, or resembling serpentine.

So as not . . . to disturb the arrangement of the serpentinous residuum. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, § 495.

serpentine (sér'pén-tiv), *a.* [*< serpent + -ive.*] Serpentine. [Rare.]

And finding this serpentine treason broken in the shell — but lend your reverend ears to his next designs. *Shirley, The Traitor*, iii. 1.

serpentine (sér'pén-tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *serpentinized*, ppr. *serpentinizing*. [*< serpent + -ize.*] To wind; turn or bend, first in one direction and then in the opposite; meander. [Rare.]

The path, serpentinizing through this open grove, leads us by an easy ascent to a . . . small bench.

Even their bridges must not be straight; . . . they serpentine as much as the rivulets. *Shenstone, Works* (ed. 1791), II, 296.

serpent-like (sér'pént-lik), *adv.* Like a serpent. She hath . . . struck me with her tongue, Most serpent-like, upon the very heart.

serpent-lizard (sér'pént-liz'ard), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Scps*.

serpent-moss (sér'pént-môs), *n.* A greenhouse plant, *Selaginella serpens*, from the West Indies.

serpentry (sér'pén-tri), *n.*; pl. *serpentries* (-triz). [*< serpent + -ry.*] 1. A winding about, or turning this way and that, like the writhing of a serpent; serpentine motion or course; a meandering. *Imp. Dict.*—2. A place infested by serpents. *Imp. Dict.*—3. A number of serpents or serpentine beings collectively. [Rare.]

Wipe away all slime Left by men-slugs and human serpentry. *Keats, Endymion*, l.

serpent-star (sér'pént-stär), *n.* A brittle-star; an ophiuran. Also *serpent starfish*.

serpent-stone (sér'pént-stôn), *n.* 1. A porous substance, frequently found to consist of charred bone, which is supposed to possess the virtue of extracting the venom from a snake-bite when applied to the wound. It has been often used for this purpose by ignorant or superstitious people in all parts of the world. Also called *snakestone*.

2. Same as *adder-stone*.

serpent's-tongue (sér'pént-tung), *n.* 1. A fern of the genus *Ophioglossum*, especially *O. vulgatum*, so called from the form of its fronds; adder's-tongue. See cut under *Ophioglossum*.

—2. A name given to the fossil teeth of a species of shark, because they show resemblance to tongues with their roots.—3. A name given to a short sword or dagger whose blade is divided into two points, especially a variety of the Indian kuttar.—*Serpent's-tongue drill*. See *drill*.

serpent-turtle (sér'pént-tér'tl), *n.* An enaliosaur.

serpent-withe (sér'pént-with), *n.* A twining plant, *Aristolochia odoratissima*, of tropical America. It is said to have properties analogous to those of the Virginia snakeroot.

serpentwood (sér'pént-wüd), *n.* An East Indian shrub, *Rauwolfia (Ophiorhiza) serpentina*. The root is used in India medicinally, as a febrifuge, as an antidote to the bites of poisonous reptiles, in dysentery, and otherwise.

serpet (sér'pet), *n.* [Appar. *< OF. *serpet* (?), dim., equiv. to *L. dim. sirpiculus, scirpiculus*, a basket made of rushes, *< sirpus, scirpus*, a rush.] A basket.

So the troupe returning in order as they came; after are carried in *Serpets* their presents and apparel. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 52.

serpette (sér'pet'), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *serpe*, a bill, pruning-knife.] A curved or hooked pruning-knife.

serpierre (sér'pi-ér-it), *n.* [Named from *M. Serpier*, an explorer at Laurion.] A basic sulphate of copper and zinc, occurring in minute tubular crystals of a greenish-blue color at the zinc-mines of Laurion in Greece.

serpiginous (sér-pij'i-nus), *a.* [*< ML. serpigo (-gin-), ringworm: see serpigio.*] 1. Affected with serpigio.—2. In *med.*, noting certain affections which creep, as it were, from one part to another: as, *serpiginous erysipelas*.

serpigo (sér-pi'gō), *n.* [*ML.*, ringworm, *< L. serpere, creep, crawl: see serpent.* Cf. *herpes*, from the same ult. source.] One or another form of herpes. See *shingles*.

Thine own bowels . . . Do curse the gout, serpigio, and the rheum, For ending thee no sooner. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iii. 1. 31.

serplath (sér'plath), *n.* [A corrupt form of **serpler, sarplar: see sarplar.*] A weight equal to 80 stones. [Scotch.]

serpius (sér'pi-us), *n.* Same as *sapples*.

serpolet (sér-pō-let), *n.* [*< F. serpolet, OF. serpoillet*, dim. of **serpoul = Pr. Sp. Pg. serpol = It. serpollo, serpillio, < L. serpillum, serpyllum, wild thyme, < Gr. ἐρπύλλος, wild thyme, < ἔρπειν, creep: see serpent.*] The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*.

Pleasant the short slender grass . . . interrupted . . . by little troops of serpolet running in disorder here and there. *Landor, Imag. Conv.*, Achilles and Helena.

Serpule (sér'pū-ly), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. serpere, creep, crawl: see serpent.*] 1. A Linnean (1758) genus of worms, subsequently used with various restrictions, now type of the family *Serpulidae*. They are cephalo-branchiate tubicolous annelids, inhabiting cylindrical and serpentine or tortuous calcareous tubes, often massed together in a confused heap, and attached to rocks, shells, etc., in the sea. These tubes are so solid as to resemble the shells of some mollusks, and are closed by an operculum formed by a shelly plate on one of the tentacles. They are in general beautifully colored. The largest are found in tropical seas.

2. [*i. c.*] A worm of this or some related genus; also, a tube or bunch of tubes of such worms; a serpulian or serpulite.

serpulian (sér'pū-li-an), *n.* [*< Serpula + -ian.*] Same as *serpulian*.

serpulite (sér'pū-lit), *n.* [*< NL. Serpula + -ite.*] A fossil of the family *Serpulidae*, or some similar object; specifically, one of the fossils upon which a genus *Serpulites* is founded. Such formations are tubes, sometimes a foot long, occurring in the Silurian rocks, supposed to have been inhabited by worms.

serpuloid (sér'pū-loid), *a.* [*< serpulite + -ic.*] Resembling a serpulite; containing or pertaining to serpulites.

serpuloid (sér'pū-loid), *a.* [*< Serpula + -oid.*] Resembling the genus *Serpula*; like or likened to the *Serpulidae*.

serri (sér), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) serrer, close, compact, press near together, lock, = Pr. sar-rar, serrar = Sp. Pg. cerra = It. serrare, < LL. serrare, fasten with a bolt or bar, bolt, < L. sera, a bar: see sera. Hence serried, serried.*] To crowd, press, or drive together.

Let us, serr'd together, forcibly break into the river, and we shall well enough ride through it. *Kneller, Hist. Turks* (1603). (Nares.)

The heat doth attenuate, and . . . doth send forth the spirit and moiety part of a body; and, upon that, the more gross of the tangible parts do contract and serre themselves together. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 82.

serra (sér'ä), *n.*; pl. *serræ* (-ä). [*NL.*, *< L. serra, a saw: see serrate.*] In *zool.*, anat., and bot., a saw or saw-like part or organ; a serrated structure or formation; a set or series of serrations; a serration, pectination, or dentation: as, (a) the saw of a saw-fish (see cut under *Pristis*), (b) the saw of a saw-fly (see cuts under *rose-slug* and *Securifera*), (c) a serrate suture of the skull (see cuts under *cranium* and *parietal*).

serradilla (ser-ä-dil'ä), *n.* [*Pg.*, dim. of *serrado, serrate: see serrate.*] A species of bird's-foot clover, *Ornithopus sativus*, cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant. Also *serradella*.

Serranidae (se-ran'i-dä), *n.* pl. [*NL.* (Richardson, 1848), *< Serranus + -idae.*] A family of

acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Serranus*, related to the *Percidæ* and by most ichthyologists united with that family, and containing about 40 genera and 300 species of carnivorous fishes of all warm seas, many of them known as *groupers, sea-bass, rockfish*, etc.

(a) By Sir John Richardson, the name was applied in a vague and irregular manner, but his family included all the true *Serranidae* of recent ichthyologists. (b) By Jordan and Gilbert, the name was applied to all acanthopterygians with the ventral fins thoracic and perfect, the lower pharyngeal bones separate, scales well developed, pectoral fins entire, skull not especially cavernous, maxillary not sloping under the preorbital for its whole length, mouth nearly horizontal, and anal fin rather short.

The family thus included the *Centropomidae* and *Rhyptidæ*, as well as true *Serranidae*. (c) In Gill's system, the name was restricted to serranoids with the body oblong and compressed and covered with scales, the head compressed and the cranium normal, the supra-maxillaries not retractile behind under the suborbitals, the spinous part of the dorsal fin about as long as the soft or longer, and three anal spines developed. The family as thus restricted includes about 800 fishes, which chiefly inhabit the tropical seas; but a considerable contingent live in the temperate seas. It includes many valuable food-fishes. The jewfish or black sea-bass is *Stereolepis gigas*; the stone-bass is *Polyprion cernium*. The groupers or garrupas are fishes of this family, of the genera *Epinephelus* and *Trisopterus*. Other notable genera are *Promicropus* and *Dules*. See cuts under *sea-bass, Serranus*, and *grouper*.

serrano (se-rä'nō), *n.* [*< Sp. (Cuban) serrano, < NL. Serranus.*] A fish, *Serranus* or *Diplectrum fasciulare*, the squirrel-fish of the West Indies and southern Atlantic States. See *squirrel-fish*.

serranoid (ser'ä-noid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Serranus + -oid.*] 1. A. Resembling a fish of the genus *Serranus*; of or pertaining to the *Serranidae* in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A member of the *Serranidae*.

Serranus (se-rä'nus), *n.* [*NL.* (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828), *< L. serra, a saw: see serrate.*] 1. The typical genus of *Serranidae*; the sea-perches or sea-bass. The maxillary is not supplemented with another bone, and the lateral canines are stronger than those in front. The type of the genus is the Mediterranean *S. scriba*. *S. cabrilla* is a British species.

2. [*i. c.*] A member of this genus: as, the lettered *serranus*, *S. scriba*; the smooth *serranus*, *S. cabrilla*.

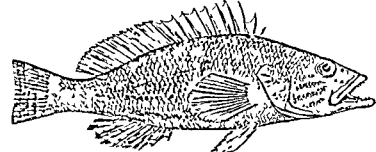
Serrasalm (ser-ä-sal'mō), *n.* [*NL.* (Lacépède, 1803), *< L. serra, a saw, + salmo, a salmon.*] A genus of characinoid fishes having an adipose

fin like a salmon's, and the belly compressed and armed with scales projecting so as to give it a saw-like appearance: typical of the subfamily *Serrasalmoninae*. See *piraya*.

Serrasalmoninae (ser-ä-sal-mō-ni'ne), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *< Serrasalm(n-) + -inae.*] A subfamily of characinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Serrasalm*. They have a compressed high body, with the belly sharply compressed and the scales developed to give a serrated appearance to it; the branchial apertures wide; the branchial membrane deeply incised, and free below; the dorsal fin elongated, and an adipose fin. The teeth are well developed and mostly trenchant. The species are characteristic of the fresh waters of tropical South America. Among them are some of the most dreaded and carnivorous of fishes. By means of their sharp teeth they are enabled to cut the flesh of animals as with a pair of scissors, and where they are found it is impossible for an animal to go into the water without danger. They are attracted by the smell of blood, and congregate from considerable distances to any spot where blood has been spilt. They are best known by the name of *caribe*. Many species have been



Mace of Serpula Tubes, from one of which the tentacles of the worm are shown expanded.

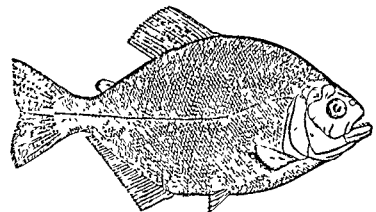


Smooth Serranus (*Serranus cabrilla*).

Among American species related and by some referred to *Serranus* may be noted *Centropomus atrarius*, the black sea-bass or blackfish, from Cape Cod to Florida, 12 inches long; the squirrel-fish or serrano, *Diplectrum fasciulare*, West Indies to South Carolina; *Paralabrax clathratus*, the rock-bass or cabrilla of California, attaining a length of 18 inches; and *P. nebulifer*, the Johnny Verde of the same region. See also cut under *sea-bass*.

2. [*i. c.*] A member of this genus: as, the lettered *serranus*, *S. scriba*; the smooth *serranus*, *S. cabrilla*.

Serrasalm (ser-ä-sal'mō), *n.* [*NL.* (Lacépède, 1803), *< L. serra, a saw, + salmo, a salmon.*] A genus of characinoid fishes having an adipose



Piraya or Caribe (*Serrasalm denticulatus*).

fin like a salmon's, and the belly compressed and armed with scales projecting so as to give it a saw-like appearance: typical of the subfamily *Serrasalmoninae*. See *piraya*.

Serrasalmoninae (ser-ä-sal-mō-ni'ne), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *< Serrasalm(n-) + -inae.*] A subfamily of characinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Serrasalm*. They have a compressed high body, with the belly sharply compressed and the scales developed to give a serrated appearance to it; the branchial apertures wide; the branchial membrane deeply incised, and free below; the dorsal fin elongated, and an adipose fin. The teeth are well developed and mostly trenchant. The species are characteristic of the fresh waters of tropical South America. Among them are some of the most dreaded and carnivorous of fishes. By means of their sharp teeth they are enabled to cut the flesh of animals as with a pair of scissors, and where they are found it is impossible for an animal to go into the water without danger. They are attracted by the smell of blood, and congregate from considerable distances to any spot where blood has been spilt. They are best known by the name of *caribe*. Many species have been

described, some of which attain the length of 2 feet, but most are much smaller. See *piraya*.

serrate (ser'at), *a.* [= Sp. *serrato*, < L. *serratus*, saw-shaped, saw-like (cf. *serrare*, pp. *serratus*, saw, saw up), < *serra*, a saw, prob. for **seca*, < *secare*, cut, and thus akin to AS. *saga*, E. *saw*, from the same root; see *secant* and *saw*.] Notched on the edge like a saw; toothed; specifically, in bot., having small sharp teeth along the margin, pointing toward the apex: as, a *serrate* leaf. When a serrate leaf has small serratures upon the large ones, it is said to be *doubly serrate*, as in the elm. The word is also applied to a calyx, corolla, or stipule. A *serrate-ciliate* leaf is one having fine hairs, like the eyelashes on the serratures. A *serrate-dentate* leaf has the serratures toothed. In zoology and anatomy *serrate* is applied to very many structures much unlike one another, but having more or fewer similar teeth. — *Serrate* antennae, in entom., antennae whose joints are triangular and compressed, presenting a serrate outline on the inner margin: sometimes the outer joints, usually three in number, are enlarged, forming a serrate club. See cuts under *Serricornia* and *serricorn*. — *Serrate* palpi, in entom., palpi whose joints are flat, produced, and pointed on one side. — *Serrate* preoperculum, a preoperculum with numerous parallel denticles on its posterior border. — *Serrate* suture, one of several kinds of cranial sutures in which a large number of small irregular teeth of the edge of one bone interlock or interdigitate with similar teeth on another bone, as in the sagittal, coronal, and lambdoidal sutures. The phrase is sometimes restricted to the interfrontal suture, the sagittal being called *dentate*, and the coronal *limbose*, but the difference is slight, if any, and holds for few animals besides man. See cuts under *cranium* and *parietal*. — *Serrate* tibiae, in entom., tibiae which have a row of sharp teeth along the greater part of the outer edge, as in the *Scolytidae*. — *Serrate* ungues, in entom., unguis or claws having a row of sharp teeth on the lower edge. See cut under *Mordella*.



Serrate Leaf of American Linden (*Tilia americana*).

serrated (ser'at-ed), *a.* [*serrate* + -ed.] Same as *serrate*.

serrati, *n.* Plural of *serratus*.

serration (se-rä'shon), *n.* [*serrate* + -ion.] 1. The state of being serrate; a serrated condition; formation in the shape of the edge of a saw. Far above, in thunder-blue *serration*, stand the eternal edges of the angry Apennine, dark with rolling impendence of volcanic cloud. *Ruskin*. 2. In zool., anat., and bot.: (a) A *serra*; a formation like a saw in respect of its teeth; a set or series of saw-like teeth. See cuts under *Præacanthus* and *serratiostrat*. (b) One of a set of serrate or dentate processes: as, one of the nine *serrations* of the *serratus magnus* muscle.

serratiostrat (ser ä-ti-ro's'tral), *a.* [*L. serratus*, saw-shaped, + *rostrum*, a bill; see *rostrat*.] Saw-billed, as a bird; having the cutting edges of the bill serrate, as a saw-bill or motmot.

Serratiostres (ser ä-ti-ro's'trêz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *serratiostrat*.] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Halegoideæ*, consisting of the single family *Momotidae*, the motmots or saw-bills, as distinguished from *Angulirostres* and *Cylindrorostres*. See also cut under *Momotus*.

serratodenticulate (ser ä-tô-den-tik'ü-lät), *a.* In entom., serrate with teeth which are themselves denticulate.

Serratula (se-rat'ü-lä), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), named in allusion to the rough, sharp-edged, and toothed leaves: < L. *serratula*, betony, fem. of **serratulus*, dim. of *serratus*, saw-shaped: see *serrate*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Gynuroideæ* and subtribe *Centaureæ*. It is characterized by involucre bracts with the tip acute, awned, or prolonged by a narrow entire appendage and destitute of any floral leaves beneath, and by flowers with the anthers usually somewhat tallied, and the achenes smooth and nearly cylindrical. There are about 35 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa and central and western Asia. They are perennial herbs, bearing alternate toothed or pinnatifid leaves without spines, and either green or hoary with dense wool. The flowers are usually purple or violet, and solitary or grouped in loose corymbs. See *sawcoot*.

serrature (ser'ä-tur), *n.* [*NL. serratura*, a being saw-shaped (cf. L. *serratura*, a sawing, < *serrare*, pp. *serratus*, saw): see *serrate*.] In anat., zool., and bot., same as *serration*.

These are serrated on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest. *Woodward*.



Serratiostrat Bill of Motmot (*Momotus mexicanus*).

serratus (se-rä'tus), *n.*; pl. *serrati* (-ti). [NL. (se. *musculus*), a serrate muscle: see *serrate*.] In anat., one of several muscles of the thorax: so named because they arise by a series of digitations from successive ribs, and are thus serrate. — *Great serratus*. Same as *serratus magnus*. — *Serratus magnus*, a broad quadrilateral muscle occupying the side of the chest, an important muscle of respiration. It arises by nine serrations from the outer surface of the eight upper ribs, and is inserted into the whole length of the vertebral border of the scapula. Also called *great serratus*, *magniserratus*, *costoscapularis*. See cut under *muscle*. — *Serratus posticus inferior*, a thin, flat muscle on the lower part of the thorax, beneath the latissimus dorsi. Also called *infraserratus*. — *Serratus posticus superior*, a thin, flat quadrilateral muscle on the upper part of the thorax, beneath the rhomboides. Also called *supraserratus*.

serraye (se-rä'y), *n.* [F.] The reciprocal pressure exerted between the component parts of any built-up gun, assembled in any manner whatever, in order to produce compression on the inner member with a view to increasing the strength of the system. It is a more comprehensive term than *shrinkage*.

serricorn (ser'i-körn), *a.* and *n.* [*L. serra*, a saw, + *cornu*, horn.] 1. *a.* Having serrate antennae; of or pertaining to the *Serricornia*. 2. *n.* A *Serricorn* beetle; a member of the *Serricornia*.

Serricornes (ser-i-kör'nêz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *serricorn*.] The *Serricornia*; in Latreille's system, the third family of pentamerous *Coloptera*, divided into *Sternorhi*, *Malacodermi*, and *Xylotrogi*.

Serricornia (ser-i-kör'ni-i), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *serricorn*.] A tribe of pentamerous *Coloptera*, having the fourth and fifth tarsal joints not connate, the first ventral segment visible for its whole length, and the antennae as a rule serrate, rarely clavate or capitate. Among leading families are *Duprestidae*, *Elateridae*, *Ptinidae*, *Cloridae*, and *Lampyridae*. The group is modified from Latreille's *Serricornes*. See also cuts under *Duprestis*, *click beetle*, and *serricorn*.

serrid (ser'id), *p. a.* [See *serrate*.] Crowded; compacted in regular lines.

But now
Foul dis-sipation follow'd, and forced rout;
Nor serv'd it to relax their *serrid* fies.
Milton, P. L., vi. 503.

Like reeds before the tempest's frown,
That *serrid* grove of lances brown
At once lay levelled low.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 17.

Serrifera (se-rif'ë-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), neut. pl. of *serrifer*: see *serriferous*.] In entom., a group of hymenopterous insects: same as *Phytophaga* and *Securifera*, the saw-flies and horn-tails (*Tenthredinidae* and *Proctotridae*).

serriferous (se-rif'ë-rus), *a.* [*NL. serrifer*, < L. *serra*, a saw, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Having a *serra*, or serrate part or organ; provided with serration; serrated.

serriform (ser'i-fôrm), *a.* [*L. serra*, a saw, + *forma*, form.] In entom., toothed like a saw. — *Serriform* palpi, those palpi in which the last joint is securiform and the two preceding ones are dilated internally, thus giving a serrate outline to the organ.

serripalp (ser'i-palp), *a.* [*NL. serripalpus*, < L. *serra*, a saw, + NL. *palpus*, q. v.] Having serrate palpi; of or pertaining to the *Serripalpi*.

Serripalpi (ser-i-pal'pi), *n. pl.* [NL. (Redtenbacher, 1845), pl. of *serripalpus*: see *serripalp*.] Same as *Serripalpi*.

serriped (ser'i-ped), *a.* [*L. serra*, a saw, + *pes* (ped-) = E. *foot*.] Having the feet serrate, or serrations on the feet, as an insect.

serrirostrate (ser-i-ro's'trat), *a.* [*L. serra*, a saw, + *rostrum*, bill.] Having the bill serrated with tooth-like processes; odontorhynchous. See *serratiostrat*.

serromotor (ser'ô-mô-tôr), *n.* In marine engines, a steam reversing-gear by which the valve is rapidly brought into the position of front gear, back gear, or mid gear. The serromotor has a small engine-cylinder, the piston of which is connected with the reversing-lever, the movement of the latter requiring so much power in large marine engines as to render the reversal by hand difficult, and too slow of action in a sudden emergency.



1. A serricorn beetle (an elater). 2, 3. Enlarged antennae of other serricorns (species of *Phyllotocus* and of *Fachys*).



Lampyrus noctilucæ, one of the *Serrid* flies. (Line shows natural size.)

serous (ser'us), *a.* [*L. serra*, a saw, + -ous.] Like the teeth of a saw; irregular; rough. [Rare.]

If while they (bees and flies) hum we lay our finger on the back or other parts, thereupon will be felt a *serous* or jarring motion, like that which happeneth while we blow on the teeth of a comb through paper.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

serrula (ser'ü-lä), *n.*; pl. *serrulæ* (-læ). [NL., < L. *serrula*, dim. of *serra*, a saw: see *serra*.] One of the serrated appendages of the throat of the mudfish (*Amia*). The anterior one is called *præserrula*; the posterior, *postserrula*. Each is paired and placed on either side of the copula or isthmus which connects the shoulder-girdle with the yoid arch. Also called *flabellum*.

The serrated appendages (*serrulæ*) of the throat of *Amia*. *B. G. Wilder*, Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXV. 250.

serrulate (ser'ü-lät), *a.* [*NL. serrulatus*, < L. *serrula*, dim. of *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] Finely serrate; having minute serrations. See cut under *rough-winged*.

serrulated (ser'ü-lä-ted), *a.* [*serrulate* + -ed.] Same as *serrulate*.

serrulation (ser'ü-lä'shon), *n.* [*serrulate* + -ion.] 1. The state of being serrulate; formation of fine serration, minute notches, or slight indentations. — 2. One of a set of such small teeth; a denticulation.

serrurerie (se-rü-rê-rê'), *n.* [F., ironwork, locksmithing, < *serrure*, a lock, < *serrer*, lock: see *serr*.] In decorative art, ornamental wrought-metal work.

serry (ser'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *serried*, ppr. *serrying*. [First and chiefly in the pp. or p. a. *serried*, which is an aecom., with pp. -ed., of F. *serré*, close, compact, pp. of *serrer*, close firmly or compactly together: see *serr*, which is the reg. form from the F. infinitive.] To crowd; press together. [Chiefly in the past participle.]

sertant, *sertaynt*, *serteynt*, *a.* Obsolete spellings of *certain*.

sertest, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *certain*.

Sertularia (sër-tü-lä-rä-i-i), *n.* [NL., < L. *serta*, wreaths or garlands of flowers, < *sertus*, pp. of *serere*, plait, interweave, entwine: see *series*.] A Linnean genus of polyps, corresponding to the modern *Sertulariidae* or *Sertularida*; the sea-firs, with small sessile lateral hydrothecae, as *S. pumila* or *S. abietina*.

sertularian (sër-tü-lä-rä-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*NL. Sertularia* + -an.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Sertularia* in a broad sense, or having its characters. Also *sertularidan*. 2. *n.* A member of the group to which the genus *Sertularia* belongs.

sertularid (sër-tü-lä-rä-i-d), *a.* and *n.* Same as *sertularidan*.

Sertularida (sër-tü-lä-rä-i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sertularia* + -ida.] An order or suborder of calyptoblastic hydroid polyps, comprising those whose hydrosoma (or entire organism) becomes fixed by an adherent base, called a *hydrorhiza*, developed from the end of the caenosare, or the common medium by which the various polypites constituting the compound animal are united. These polypites are invariably defended by little cup-like expansions called *hydrothecæ*. The caenosare generally consists of a main stem with many branches, and it is so plant-like in appearance that the common sertularians are often mistaken for seaweed, and are often called *sea-firs*. The young sertularian, on escaping from the ovum, appears as a free-swimming ciliated body, which soon loses its cilia, fixes itself, and develops a caenosare, by budding from which the branching hydrosoma of the perfect organism is produced.

sertularidan (sër-tü-lä-rä-i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*Sertularida* + -an.] 1. *a.* Same as *sertularian*. 2. *n.* A member of the *Sertularida*.

Sertulariidae (sër-tü-lä-rä-i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sertularia* + -ida.] A family of sertularian hydroid polyps or calyptoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, typified by the genus *Sertularia*, having sessile polypites in hydrothecæ alternating on either side of the finely branched polyp-stock, and fixed gonophores.

serum (së'rüm), *n.* [= F. *sérum* = Sp. *sucro* = It. *siero*, *siero*, < L. *serum*, whey, = Gr. *opós*, whey, < *√ sar*, flow: see *salt*.] 1. The thin part of milk separated from the curd and oil; whey. Also called *serum lactis*. — 2. The clear pale-yellow liquid which separates from the clot in coagulation of the blood; blood-serum. — 3. Any serous liquid, as chyle or lymph. — *Serum-albumin*, albumin of the blood, similar to but dis-



Sertularia tubifera.

7. To contribute or conduce to; promote.
They make Christ and his Gospell onlie *serve* Ciuill policie.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 82.
Sir Modred . . . sought
To make disruption in the Table Round
Of Arthur, and to splinter it into feuds,
Serving his traitorous end. *Tennyson, Guinevere.*
Evil can but *serve* the right,
Over all shall love endure.
Whittier, Calf in Boston.
8. To aid by good offices; minister to the wants or well-being of.
For David, after he had *served* his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep. *Acts xiii. 36.*
He would lose his life to *serve* his country, but would not do a base thing to save it.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.
Not less, tho' dogs of Faction bay,
Would *serve* his kind in deed and word.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.
9. To be of use to instead of something else; with *for*: as, a sofa may *serve* one for a bed.
The cry of Talbot *serves* me for a sword.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 1. 70.
Not far from the Castle is an old unfinish'd Palace of Facendine's, *serving* however the Bassa for his Seraglio.
Maudsley, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 45.
10. To regulate one's conduct in accordance with the spirit, fashion, or demands of; comply with.
Men who think that herein we *serve* the time, and speak in favour of the present state, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. i. § 1.*
The Man who spoke,
Who never sold the truth to *serve* the hour,
Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.
11. To behave toward; treat; requite: as, he *served* me very shabbily.
If Pisano
Have . . . given his mistress that confection
Which I gave him for condit she is *served*
As I would *serve* a rat. *Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 247.*
12. To suffice; satisfy; content.
Less than a pound shall *serve* me for carrying your let ter.
Shak., T. G. of V., I. 1. 111.
Nothing would *serve* them then but riding.
Sir R. L'Estrange.
The 21st day we sent out our Mosquito Strikers for Tur tie, who brought aboard enough to *serve* both Ships Com panies.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 116.
A polite country squire shall make you as many bows in half an hour as would *serve* a courtier for a week.
Addison, Spectator, No. 119.
Never let me hear you utter any thing like a sentiment; I have had enough of them to *serve* me the rest of my life.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.
13. To be of use or service to; answer the re quirements of; avail.
Our indiscretion sometimes *serves* us well,
When our deep plots do pall.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 8.
Sir, you have now at length this question for the time, and, as my memory would best *serve* me in such a copious and vast theme, fully handl'd.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.
14. To be a professed lover of; be a suitor to.
Syn I have trouthe hire hight
I wol nat ben untrew for no vight,
But as hire man I wol ay lye and sterve,
And never noon other creature *serve*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 48.
15. To handle; manipulate; work; manage; as, the guns were well *served*.
But the garrison of Sumter, being destitute of the proper accessories, could only *serve* a small number of guns, and was already suffering from want of provisions.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 138.
16. *Naut.*, to bind or wind tightly with small cord, generally spun-yarn or marline: as, to *serve* a backstay.—17. *In law*, to deliver or send to; present to in due form; communicate by delivery or by reading, according to differ ent methods prescribed by different laws: often with *on* or *upon* before the person: as, to *serve* a notice upon a tenant.
They required that no bookseller should be allowed to unpack a box of books without notice and a catalogue *served* upon a judge.
Brougham.
18. To supply; furnish: usually said of regu lar and continuous supply: as, a newsman *serves* families with papers; a reservoir *serves* a town with water.
The watir cometh all by condite, in grett plente, from Tbron and Bedelein, which condites *serve* all the Ctee in every place. *Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.*
And, although the sea be so deep between it [the tower] and the shore that a ship may sail through, yet is it *served* with fresh water.
Sandys, Travalles, p. 20.
19. To earn. *Hallwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—20. To copulate with; cover: used of male ani mals, as stallions, jacks, or bulls, kept for breed ing purposes at a price.—21. To deliver, as a

- ball, in the manner of the first player in tennis or lawn-tennis, or the pitcher in base-ball: as, he *served* a swift ball.—22. To deserve.
Haf I prys woumen?
Hane I thryuandely thonk [thanks] thur? my craft *served*?
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1380.
I gyfe the grace and graunt, thofe thou hafe grete *servede*!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2501.
- To *serve* a cable (*naut.*). See *cable*.—To *serve* a hawk, in *falconry*, to drive out a quarry which has taken refuge or concealed itself.—To *serve* an apprentice-ship, to perform the service or fulfil the legal condi tions of an apprentice.—To *serve* an attachment or writ of attachment, in *law*, to levy such a writ on the person or goods by seizure.—To *serve* an execu tion, to levy an execution on the person, goods, or lands by seizure.—To *serve* an office, to discharge the duties incident to an office.—To *serve* a person heir to a property, in *Scots law*, to take the necessary legal steps for putting him in possession. See *service of an heir*, under *service*.—To *serve* a process or writ, to communicate a process or writ to the person to whom it is directed, as by delivering or reading it to him, or by leaving it at his place of residence or business, as the law may direct. The person is said to be *served* with the process or writ.—To *serve* a sentence, to undergo the punishment pre scribed by a judicial sentence: as, to *serve* a sentence of eighteen months' hard labor.—To *serve* a turn, one's turn, or the turn. See *turn*.—To *serve* one a trick, to play a trick upon one.
Well, if I be *served* such another trick, I'll have my brains ta'en out.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5. 6.
To *serve* one out, to punish or take revenge on one; make an example of one.
The Right Honourable Gentleman had boasted he had *served* his country for twenty years. *Served* his country! He should have said *served* her out!
Bulwer, My Novel, xli. 25.
- To *serve* one right, to treat one as he deserves: often used interjectionally.
Webb vowed that his Grace's misfortunes from Wynen dall, and vowed that Fate *served* the traitor right.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, III. 5.
Workhouse funeral—*serve* him right!
Dickens, Pickwick, xlii.
- To *serve* one's self of, to avail one's self of; use. [A Gallicism.]
If they elevate themselves, it is only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve* themselves of other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor their virtue.
Dryden, Obs. on Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.
- To *serve* one's time, to complete one's apprenticeship.
At first there was a very general desire to reestablish the apprentice system of the middle ages. The tradi tions of the past were still strong. The lad must *serve* his time—that is, he legally bound to remain with his master for a term of four or five years.
The Century, XXXVII. 402.
- To *serve* one (with) the same sauce. See *sauce*.—To *serve* out, to deal out or distribute in portions: as, to *serve* out ammunition to soldiers; to *serve* out grog to sail ors.—To *serve* the purpose of, to take the place of in use, do the work of; *serve* for: as, a bent pin *served* the purpose of a fish-hook.—To *serve* the vent, in *gun*, to stop the vent of a gun while it is being sponged.—To *serve* time, to undergo a term of imprisonment.
- The under-world, with the police and detective forces practically in its interest, holds in rigorous bondage every unfortunate or miscreant who has once *served* time.
Science, VIII. 2-7.
- =Syn. 1. To labor for, attend, aid, assist, help.—7. To advance, forward, benefit.
II. *intrans.* 1. To be or act as a servant or attendant; be employed in services or minis trations for another: formerly with *to*.
Blessed Angels he sends to aid and fro,
To *serve* to wicked man. *Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 1.*
Serve by indenture to the common hangman.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 157.
They also *serve* who only stand and wait.
Milton, Sonnet on his Blindness.
When a man can say I *serve*—to the whole extent of my being I apply my faculty to the service of mankind in my especial place—he therein sees and shows a reason for his being in the world, and is not a moth or incum brance in it. *Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.*
Specifically—(a) To perform domestic offices for another, wait upon one as a servant.
For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that *serveth*? . . . but I am among you as he that *serveth*.
Luke xvii. 27.
And now, Mrs. Cook, I proceed to give you my instruc tions, . . . whether you *serve* in town or country.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Cook).
(b) To discharge the duties of an office or employment; do duty in any capacity under authority, especially as a soldier or seaman.
Under what captain *serve* you? *Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 65.*
Leonthus, you and I have *served* together,
And run through many a fortune with our swords
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III. 7.
His talk is all of war and pleasure, and he longs to *serve* in the next campaign. *Thackeray, Henry Esmond, II. 6.*
"Has he *served* in the army?" "Yes—no—not, strictly speaking, *served*; but he has been . . . trained to arms."
Scott, Rob Roy, x.
Is na' this Hester, as *serves* in Foster's shop?
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.
Likewise had he *served* a year
On board a merchantman, and made himself
Full sailor. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

- (c) To be in subjection or servitude.
And the Egyptians made the children of Israel to *serve* with rigour; and they made their lives bitter with hard bondage.
Ex. i. 13.
Better to reign in hell than *serve* in heaven.
Milton, P. L., l. 263.
- (d) *Eccles.*, to act as server at the celebration of the eu charist. See *server*, 1 (a).
"Canstow *seruen*," he seide, "other syngen in a church?"
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 12.
2. To answer the purpose; accomplish the end; avail; be sufficient; suffice: often followed by a present infinitive of purpose.
Rom. Courage, man; the hurt cannot be much.
Mer. No, 'tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church-door; but 'tis enough, 'twill *serve*.
Shak., R. and J., III. 1. 101.
For they say The Riches of the Church are to *serve* as Anchors in Time of a Storm. *Howell, Letters, II. 61.*
The Indians make use of no more Land than *serves* to maintain their Families in Maiz and to pay their taxes.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 119.
Learning itself, received into a mind
By nature weak, or viciously inclin'd,
Serves but to lead philosophers astray.
Cowper, Progress of Error, I. 433.
Short greeting *serves* in time of strife!
Scott, Marmion, vi. 24.
3. To suit; be convenient; be favorable: said especially of a favoring wind or current.
There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune: . . .
And we must take the current when it *serves*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 223.
His Ships were readie, but the wind *served* not for many days.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.
The tide *serving* at half-past two, we got clear of the docks at that hour. *W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, II.*
The sportsman, narrating his feats when opportunity *serves*, keeps such spoils of the chase as he conveniently can.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 319.
4. To be a professed lover or suitor.
Gode godely [Cryseyde], to whom *serve* I and labour
As I best can. *Chaucer, Troilus, I. 478.*
5. To deliver or bat the ball, as done by the player who leads off in tennis or lawn-tennis.
serve! (*sérv*), *n.* [*< serve*! *v.*] In tennis or lawn-tennis: (a) The act of the first player in striking the ball, or the style in which the ball is then delivered: as, a good *serve*. (b) The right of hitting or delivering the ball first: as, it is my *serve*.
He lost his *serve*, and the next game as well, and before five minutes had passed he was two games to the bad in the last set.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 920.
- serve*! (*sérv*), *n.* [*< ME. serve*; appar. *< OF. sorbu*, *F. sorbe* = *Sp. sorba*, *serba* = *Pg. sarra* = *It. sorba*, *f.*, service-berry, *sorbo*, *m.*, service-tree, *< L. sorbus*, *f.*, the service-tree, *sorbum*, *neut.*, its fruit: see *sorb*, and cf. *service*!]. 1. The service-tree.
He may ont graffe atte Marche in thorn and *serve*.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.
2. The fruit of the service-tree.
Crato . . . utterly forbids all manner of fruits, as pears, apples, plums, cherries, strawberries, nuts, medlars, *serves*, &c.
Barton, Anat. of Med., p. 69.
- serveet*, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. *servie*, *service*, *service*. *< servr*, *serve*: see *serve*!]. *Service*.
And make your selfe sogetty to be
To hem that own you *servee*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8. (Halliwell.)
- server* (*sér'ver*), *n.* [*< ME. server*; *< serve*! + *-er*!]. 1. One who serves.
So are ye image-servers—that is, idolaters.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 52.
Specifically—(a) In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, an attendant on the priest at a low celebration of the eucharist, who helps the priest to vest and unvest, arranges the service-book, lights and extinguishes the altar lights, places the elements and cruets on the credence and brings them to the priest at the offertory, brings the priest the basin and towel and pours the water at the lavabo, pours out the ablutions of wine and water, and ministers in other ways. The server is usually a boy or other layman, and represents, as far as a layman can, the priest's assistants and the choir at a high celebration. (b) One who serves up a meal, or sets the dishes on table.
Byfore the cours the sturde comes then,
The *server* hit next of alle kyn men
Mays way. *Diabes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.*
The medieval baron removed from one to another of his castles with a train of servants and baggage, his chaplain and accountants, steward and carvers, *servers*, cupbearers, clerks, squire, yeomen, grooms and pages, chamberlain, treasurer, and even chancellor.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 473.
- (c) In the game of tennis or of lawn-tennis, the player who serves or strikes the ball first. See *lawn-tennis*.
The game begins by serving the ball upon the left wall of the Hazard Court (which the *server* faces).
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 105.
2. That which serves or is used in serving.
Specifically—(a) A salver or small tray. (b) A utensil for

distributing articles of food at the table, differing from the ordinary implement, such as spoon or fork: as, an oyster-server; an asparagus-server. (C) A conduit.

They . . . derived rilles and servers of water into every street. *Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 248. (Davies.)*

Servetian (sér-vé'shan), *n.* [*Servetus* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] A follower of Servetus (died 1553), who maintained substantially the views regarding the nature of Christ afterward known as *Socinianism*. [*Rare.*]

serviablet, *a.* Same as *serviceable*. *Cath. Ang., p. 331.*

Servian (sér-vi-an), *a. and n.* [*< NL. Servia* (F. *Servie* = G. *Serbien* = Russ. *Serbiya*; < E. *Serb* = F. *Serbe* = G. *Serbe* = Russ. *Serbi*, < Serv. *serb*, a Servian) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Servia, a kingdom of Europe, situated south of the Austrian empire, and formerly subject to Turkey; pertaining to the Servians or to their language.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Servia; a member of a branch of the Slavic race dwelling in Servia: the term is applied by extension to inhabitants of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, etc., allied in race and language to the inhabitants of Servia.—2. A Slavic language spoken in Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Dalmatia, Croatia, etc. The dialect spoken in Croatia is often called *Croatian*, *Servian* being restricted to the other dialects; the whole group of dialects is sometimes called *Serbo-Croatian*. Abbreviated *Serv*.

Also *Serbian*.

service¹ (sér-vis), *n.* [Early mod. E. (and dial.) also *servic*; < ME. *service*, *servyce*, *servise*, *servyse*, < OF. *servise*, *service*, F. *service* = Pr. *servis* = Sp. *servicio* = Pg. *serviço* = It. *servizio*, < L. *servitium*, ML. also *servicium*, *service*, *servitudo*, < *servire*, *serve*: see *servel*.] 1. The act of serving, or attendance, in any sense; the rendering of duty to another; obedience; the performance of any office or labor for another.

As glad, as humble, as busy in *servyse*,
And eek in love, as she was wont to be,
Was she to him in every manner wyse.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 549.

'Tpon your oath of *service* to the pope.

Shak., K. John, v. 1. 23.

Reason, however able, cool at best,
Cares not for *service*, or but serves when press'd.

Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 26.

Should this first master claim
His *service*, whom does it belong to? him
Who thrust him out, or him who saved his life?

Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

Specifically—2. Spiritual obedience, reverence, and love.

Present your bodies as a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable *service*.

Rom. xii. 1.

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms.

Tillotson, Sermons.

3. The duty which a tenant owes to a lord for his fee: thus, *personal service* consists in homage and fealty, etc.; *annual service* in rent, suit to the court of the lord, etc.; *accidental services* in heriots, reliefs, etc.—4. Place or position of a servant; employment as a servant; state of being or acting as a servant; menial employ or capacity: as, to be out of *service*.

To leave a rich Jew's *service*, to become
The follower of so poor a gentleman.

Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 156.

To the judge's house shee did enquire,
And there shee did a *service* get.

The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 335).

Answer that . . . a poor servant is not to be blamed if he strives to better himself; that *service* is no inheritance

Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

5. Labor performed for another; assistance rendered; obligation conferred; duty done or required; office.

As thou lovest me, Camillo, wipe not out the rest of thy *services* by leaving me now; the need I have of thee thine own goodness hath made.

Shak., W. T., iv. 2. 12.

He [Temple] did not betray or oppress his country: nay, he rendered considerable *services* to her.

Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

6. Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; official function: as, the diplomatic *service*; the consular *service*; hence, specifically, military or naval duty; performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor; formerly, a bold and daring performance of such duties; also, the army or navy as a profession.

At this day, that Vocation [the esquire's] is growne to be the first degree of gentry, taken out of the *service* in the wars, from whence all the other degrees of nobility are borrow'd.

He waylays the reports of *services*, and cons them without book, damning himself he came new from them.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

The best room in the dilapidated house was put at the service of the commanding officer of the impress *service*.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxiii.

Men in professions of any kind, except the two *services*, could only belong to society by right of birth and family connections.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 85.

7. A useful office; an advantage conferred or brought about; benefit or good performed, done, or caused; use; employment.

He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the *service* of man.

Ps. civ. 14.

I have done the state some *service*, and they know 't.

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 339.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour: some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable

Spelman.

Tell Roderick Dhu I owed him naught,
Not the poor *service* of a boat,
To wait me to yon mountain side.

Scott, L. of the L., ii. 37.

8. Profession of respect uttered or sent: as, my *service* to you, sir.

Pray do my *service* to his majesty.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 170.

Pray, give my *service* to . . . all my friends and acquaintance in general who do ask after me

Steele, Tatler, No. 87.

9. Suit as a lover; professed love. [*Archaic.*]

Wel I woot my *servyce* is in vayne.

My gerdoun is but bresting of myn herte.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 244.

Has Arthur spoken aught / or would yourself,
Now weary of my *service* and devoir,
Henceforth be truer to your faultless lord?

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

10. Public religious worship and instruction conducted according to the forms or methods prescribed by ecclesiastical law, precept, or custom in any given communion: as, the *services* for the following week are, etc.

The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off

Watts.

11. A liturgical form prescribed for public worship; also, a form prescribed for public worship or ceremonial of some special character; an office: as, the marriage *service*.

There was also a Nonne, a Prioress, . . .
Ful wel shee song the *service* divine.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 122.

The next daye, Frydaye, we went to Mounte Syon to masse, and there sayde our *servyse*.

Sir R. Gylford, Pilgrimage, p. 35.

On Days of Fasting and Thanksgiving, . . . the Minister may appoint such Psalms as he shall think fit, . . . unless any shall have been appointed by the Ecclesiastical Authority in a *Service* set out for the Occasion.

Book of Common Prayer.

We should profane the *service* of the dead
To sing a requiem and such rest to her
As to peace-parted souls

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 250.

12. A full set of musical settings of the congregational or choral canticles, chants, etc., of a liturgy, especially of the Anglican liturgy. It does not include metrical hymns or special anthems. The full list of parts for the Anglican morning prayer, communion office, and evening prayer includes the Venite, Te Deum, Benedicite, Benedictus (Dominus), Jubilate, Kyrie, Nuncie Creed, Sanctus, Agnus, Benedictus (qui venit), Gloria in Excelsis, Magnificat, Cantate, Nunc Dimittis, and Deus Miseratur; but all of these are not usually contained in any one service.

13. Things required for use; furniture. Especially—(a) A set of things required for table use: as, a dinner-*service*; a *service* of plate.

A dinner party (was) given by a certain noble lord, at which the whole *service* was of silver, a silver hot-water dish being placed under every plate.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 120.

(b) An assortment of table-linen.

14. That which is served. (a) A course served up at table.

Your fat king and your lean beggar is but variable *service*, two dishes, but to one table; that's the end.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 25.

Service is ready to go up, man; you must slip on your coat, and come in; we lack waiters pitifully.

D. Johnson, Case is Altered, l. 1.

The entertainment is of a pretty substantial kind. Besides tea, there is a *service* of cheese, of bacon and beef fried, etc.

Jamieson, Dict. (under rocking).

(b) The portion served to an individual; an allowance of food or drink.

And whanne thou seest afore thee thi *service*,
Be not to hasti upon breed to bite.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

The women, having eaten, drank, and gossiped sufficiently, were each presented with "a *Service* of Sweetmeats, which every Gossip carried away in her Handkerchief."

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, l. 6.

With farthing candles, chandeliers of tin,
And *services* of water, rum, and gin.

Chatterton, Kew Gardens.

I'll spread your *service* by the door,
That when you eat you may behold
The knights at play where the bowls are rolled.

H. Stoddard, The Squire of Low Degree.

15. In law. See *service of a writ*, etc., below, and *serve*, *v.* 1, 17.—16. In lawn-tennis, that striking of the ball with the racket which commences a turn of play; also, the ball thus struck: as, he made a swift *service*.—17. The small cordage wound round a rope in serving. Also *serving*.—18. That which is supplied or furnished; the act or means of supplying something which is in general demand, or of furnishing specific accommodation: said of transportation: as, railway or mail *service*; cab *service*; also of the distribution of water and light: as, electric-light *service*.

A short squat omnibus . . . which was then the daily *service* between Cloisterham and external mankind.

Dickens, Edwin Drood, vi.

19. A service-pipe.

I had taken up about a dozen *services* when I approached one that had been only a comparatively short time in duty.

Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 9100.

Active *service*. See *active*.—At one's *service*, placed at one's disposal; free for one to use or enjoy.—At your *service*, ready to serve you: a phrase of civility.

I am, sir, a practitioner in panegyric, or, to speak more plainly, a professor of the art of puffing, at your *service*—or anybody else's.

Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

Breakfast-*service*, a set of utensils required for the breakfast-table. Compare *dinner-service*.—Burial, choral, church, civil *service*. See the qualifying words.—Civil-*service* reform. See *reform*.—Claim in a *service*. See *claim*.—Constructive *service*. See *personal service* (a), under *personal*.—Covenanted civil *service*. See *civil*.—Dessert-*service*. See *dessert*.—Dinner-*service*, a set of dishes, plates, and other table-utensils, usually of porcelain or of fine earthenware, sometimes of plate, etc., intended for use at the courses of an elaborate dinner, but more generally excludes the dessert-*service*, and also the silverware, knives, etc.—Divine *service*. See *divine*.—Dry *service*. See *dry mass*, under *mass*.—Free *services*. See *free*.—Full *service*. (a) A setting of the musical parts of a church service for a chorus, without solos. Compare *full anthem*, under *anthem*. (b) A *service* in which music is used as much as possible.—General *service*. See *service of an heir*, below.—Harlequin, heriot, honorary, life-saving *service*. See the qualifying words.—Lunch-*service*, a set of the utensils required for the lunch-table.—Merchant, personal *service*. See the adjectives.—Plain *service*, in Anglican usage, an office which is simply read, sung on one note, or pronounced without any musical or choral accompaniment.—Predial *services*. See *predial*.—Preventive *service*. See *coast-guard*.—Real *services*. Same as *predial services*.—Revenue-cutter *service*. See *revenue*.—Secret *service*. See *secret*.—Service of an heir, in *Scots law*, a proceeding before a jury for ascertaining and determining the heir of a person deceased. It is either *general* or *special*. A *general service* determines generally who is heir of another; a *special service* ascertains who is heir to him in respect of particular lands, etc.—Service of a writ, process, etc., in law, the communication of it to the person concerned in the manner required by law, as by delivering it to him, or by reading it to him, or by leaving an attested copy with him.—Service of the Horn. Same as *coronage*, 1.—Service paste. See *paste*.—Substituted *service*, or *service* by substitution, a mode of serving a process upon a defendant by posting it up in some conspicuous or public place, or delivering it to a neighboring person, or both: allowed when entrance to his dwelling cannot be effected. The phrase is also applied to publication and mailing when allowed (as in some cases of abscence, etc.) as substitutes for personal *service*.—Table-*service*, a set of utensils for the table, of any one kind or material: as, a cut-glass *table-service*, a silver *table-service*, etc., in any case including the articles commonly made of the material in question or required for the purpose in question.—Tenure by divine *service*. See *divine*.—Three hours' *service*. See *hour*.—To have seen *service*. (a) To have been in active military or naval *service*; to have made campaigns. (b) Figuratively, to have been put to hard use or wear.

If this be a horseman's coat, it hath seen very hot *service*.

Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 71.

Uncovenanted civil *service*. See *civil*.—Yeoman's *service*. See *yeoman*.

service² (sér-vis), *n.* [An extended form of *serve*², due to some confusion with *service*¹: see *serve*². The word has nothing to do, as some have supposed, with L. *cerevisia*, beer.] 1. Same as *service-tree*.—2. The fruit of the service-tree.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late.

Peascham.

serviceability (sér-vi-sa-bil-i-ti), *n.* [*< serviceable* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] Same as *serviceableness*. [*Recent.*]

There are adjustments by which *serviceability* . . . has power still further to improve all adaptations by some process of self-education.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 73.

serviceable (sér-vi-sa-bl), *a.* [*< ME. servisable*, *servicyable*, *servysyabylle*, < OF. *servisable*, < ML. *serviciabilis*, serving, < L. *servitium*, ML. also *servicium*, *service*: see *service*¹ and *-able*.] 1. Disposed to be of service; willing; diligent; attentive.

Curteys he was, lowely and *servysable*.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 92.

The servants [were] not so many in number as cleanly in apparel and *serviceable* in behaviour.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

And Enid . . . boild the flesh and spread the board,
And stood behind and waited on the three;
And, seeing her so sweet and serviceable,
Geraint had longing in him evermore
To stoop and kiss the tender little thumb
That crossed the trencher. Tennyson, Geraint.

2†. Connected with service; proffering service.
There is an inward reasonable, and there is a solemn
outward serviceable worship belonging unto God.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 4.

And all about the courtly stable
Bright-harness'd Angels sit, in order serviceable.
Milton, Nativity, l. 214.

3. Capable of rendering useful service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful; beneficial; advantageous.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in public affairs, the more serviceable.

His gold-headed cane, too—a serviceable staff, of dark polished wood—had similar traits.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

4. Durable; admitting of hard or long use or wear: as, a serviceable fabric.

serviceableness (sér'vi-sá-bl-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being serviceable; usefulness in promoting good of any kind; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its serviceableness or disserviceableness to some end. Norris.

2. Helpfulness; readiness to do service.

He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble serviceableness and joy to content her than ever before. Sir P. Sidney.

serviceably (sér'vi-sá-bli), *adv.* In a serviceable manner; so as to be serviceable.

serviceage (sér'vi-sáj), *n.* [*service* + *-age*.] A state of servitude.

His threats he feareth, and obeys the ratne
Of thralldome base, and serviceage, though loth.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, viii. 83.

service-berry (sér'vis-ber'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *service-berrie*, *sarrice-berrie*; < *service* + *berry*.] 1. A berry of the service-tree.—2. The fruit of the whitebeam, *Pyrus Aria*. [Scotch.]—3. A North American shrub or small tree, *Amelanchier Canadensis*, or its berry—



Service-berry, *Amelanchier Canadensis*.
1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with fruit, a, flower, b, fruit.

like subacid fruit; the shad-bush or Junceberry. The name extends to the other species of the genus, especially the western *A. alnifolia*.

service-book (sér'vis-búk), *n.* A book containing the forms for public worship appointed for any given church; an office-book. The service-book of the Anglican Church is the Book of Common Prayer. Among the service-books of the Roman Catholic Church are the Missal, Breviary, Ritual, Pontifical, etc. Among those of the Greek Church are the Euchologion, Horologion, Typicon, Menaion, Triodion, Pentecostarion, Paracletice, Octoechos, and Menologion. A much greater number of service-books was formerly in use in the Western Church than now, such as the Gradual, Epistolary, Evangelary, etc.

Although to forbid the service-book there be much more reason, as being of itself superstitious.

service-box (sér'vis-boks), *n.* A form of expansion-joint used in street-mains of steam-heating systems, serving at once to provide for expansion and contraction in the main pipes, and to supply a convenient connection for the service-pipes of distribution to houses.

service-cleaner (sér'vis-clé'nér), *n.* A portable air-compressing pump and receiver used to free gas service-pipes from obstructions. The holder is filled with compressed air, and connected with the obstructed pipe by a short piece of hose. On

turning a cock, the compressed air suddenly escapes into the pipe, and blows the obstruction before it.

service-line (sér'vis-lín), *n.* In *lawn-tennis*, one of the two lines drawn across the court twenty-one feet from the net. See *lawn-tennis*.

service-magazine (sér'vis-mag-á-zén'), *n.* *Milit.*, a magazine for the storage of ammunition intended for immediate use. It may be constructed either wholly or partly under ground or entirely above ground. Its size is regulated by the number of rounds to be held in readiness.

service-pipe (sér'vis-píp), *n.* A pipe, usually of lead or iron, for the supply of water, gas, or the like from the main to a building.

service-tree (sér'vis-tré), *n.* [*service* + *tree*.] 1. A tree, *Pyrus (Sorbus) domestica*, native in continental Europe. It grows from 20 to 60 feet high, has leaves like those of the mountain-ash, and yields a small pear-shaped or apple-shaped fruit which, like the medlar, is pleasant only in an overripe condition. Its wood is hard and close-grained, and is sought after for mill-work and other purposes—being preferred to all other woods for making the screws of wine-presses. Old or local names are *corne* and *checker-tree*.

2†. In some old books, apparently, the common pear.—Wild service-tree, *Pyrus torminalis*, native southward in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. It bears a fruit, which in England is locally produced for market, of similar character to that of the service-tree. See *sudlow-pear*, under *pear*.

serviculous, *a.* [*ME. servyculous*, < *ML. servitiosus*, *serviciosus*, serving, < *L. servitium*, service: see *service*.] Doing service.

Serviculous or *servicable* (var. *servycious* or *servicynous*, *servycious*), obsequious, servicious, servilis. Prompt. Parv., p. 453.

servient (sér'vi-ent), *a.* [*L. servien(t)-s*, ppr. of *servire*: see *serve*.] Cf. *servant*, *sergeant*, from the same source.] Subordinate.

My soul is from me fled away,
Nor has of late inform'd my body here,
But in another's breast doth lie,
That neither is nor will be I,
As a form *servient* and assisting there. Couley, The Soul.

Servient tenement, in law, a tenement which is subject to an easement in favor of another than its owner, the dominant tenement being that to which or to the owner of which the service is due.

serviette (ser-vi-et'), *n.* [*F. serviette*, OF. *serviette* = Sp. *servilleta* = It. *servietta*, a napkin: origin uncertain, the forms being discordant and appar. in part perverted. (a) In one view, orig. It., *salvieta*, 'that which preserves one's garments from soiling,' < *salvare*, preserve, save (see *save*), being in F. conformed to *servir*, serve. (b) In another view (Diez), orig. F., *serviette*, for **servitette*, with dim. *-ette*, < OF. *servit* (= Pr. *servit* = It. *servito*), ppr. of *servir*, serve: see *serve*.] (c) Orig. F., *serviette*, directly < *servir*, serve (cf. *serviable*, serviceable), + *-ette*. None of these explanations is free from difficulties.] A napkin.

servile (sér'vil), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. servile*, < OF. (and F.) *servile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *servil* = It. *servile*, < L. *servilis*, of a slave, servile, < *servus*, a slave: see *serf* and *serve*.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to slaves or servants.

Let not the Chairman with assuming Stride
Press near the Wall, and rudely thrust thy Side:
The Laws have set him Bounds; his *servile* Feet
Should ne'er encroach where Posts defend the Street. Gay, Trivia, iii. 153.

The *servile* wars of Sicily, and the still more formidable revolt of Spartacus, had shaken Italy to its centre, and the shock was felt in every household. Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 320.

2. Consisting or made up of slaves; belonging to the class of slaves; held in subjection; dependent.

Every *servile* groom jests at my wrongs.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, iv. 11.

The unfree or *servile* class is divided by Tacitus into two, one answering to the coloni of Roman civilisation, and the other to slaves. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 14.

The employment of *servile* cultivators implies an inequality in the shares of the arable which they cultivate for their respective masters. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 14.

3. Pertaining or appropriate to a slave or dependent; fit or proper for a slave.

Lene *servile* works & nyce aray;
This is the thidde commandment.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

Yet there is nothing of rigour used by the Master to his Slave, except it be the very meanest, such as do all sorts of *servile* work. Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 141.

4. Resembling a slave or dependent; characteristic or worthy of a slave; slavish; hence, mean-spirited; cringing; base; lacking independence.

Scarce their Words of Insolency were out of their Mouths when they fell to Words of most *servile* Submission. Baker, Chronicles, p. 139.

Such as our motive is our aim must be;
If this be *servile*, that can ne'er be free.
Couper, Charity, l. 563.

A *servile* adoption of received opinions.
Story, Oration at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 31, 1826.

Political talent and ambition, having no sphere for action, steadily decay, and *servile*, enervating, and vicious habits proportionately increase. Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 276.

5. Obedient; subject.

A breath thou art
Servile to all the skyey influences.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 9.

He is a merchant, a mere wandering merchant,
Servile to gain. Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

6. In gram., of secondary or subordinate character; not independent, but answering an orthographic purpose.

One of the three is . . . a weak or *servile* letter, hardly more than a hiatus. Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 302.

Case relations are denoted by added syllables, some of which retain their form and sense as independent words, and others have been degraded into *servile* particles. John Avery, Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI, App., p. xvii.

II. n. 1. A slave; a monial.

From his foot, in sign of degradation, sprang the Sudra, or *serviles*, doomed to menial duties. L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 19.

2. In gram., a *servile* element, whether sound or character; a non-radical element.

servilely (sér'vil-li), *adv.* In a *servile* manner, in any sense of the word *servile*.

servileness (sér'vil-nes), *n.* Same as *servility*.

servilism (sér'vil-izm), *n.* [*servile* + *-ism*.] The existence of a *servile* class, regarded as an institution. [Recent.]

The remnants of domination and of *servilism* [in the southern United States] will soon take themselves hence. Congregationalist, Nov. 17, 1880.

servility (sér'vil-i-ti), *n.* [*F. servilité* = Sp. *servilidad* = Pg. *servilidade* = It. *servilità*; < L. as if **servilita(t)-s*, < *servilis*, *servile*: see *serve*.] The state or character of being *servile*. Especially—(a) The condition of a slave or bondman; slavery.

To be a queen in bondage is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility*. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 113.

Servility with freedom to contend.
Milton, P. L., vi. 109.

(b) Mean submission; baseness; slavishness; obsequiousness; slavish deference.

This unhappy *servility* to custom.
Government of the Tongue.

Loyalty died away into *servility*. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The *servility* and heart-burnings of repining poverty. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

A desire to conform to middle-class prejudices may produce quite as real a *servility* as the patronage of aristocracies or of courts. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

serving (sér'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *serve*, *v.*] 1. Same as *service*, 1.—2. *Naut.*, same as *service*, 17.

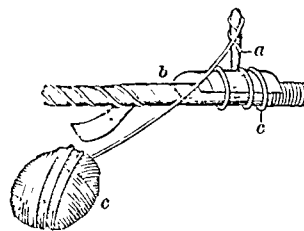
The core travels through another set of machines, which first wrap it with a thick *serving* of tarred jute. Scribner's Mag., VIII. 403.

serving-board (sér'ving-bôrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of hard wood fitted with a handle, used for serving spun-yarn on small ropes.

The second mate . . . has charge of the boatswain's locker, which includes *serving-boards*, marline-spikes, etc. R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 12.

serving-maid (sér'ving-mäd), *n.* A female servant.

serving-mallet (sér'ving-mäl'et), *n.* *Naut.*, a semicylindrical piece of wood, fitted with a handle, and having a groove on one side to fit



a, serving-mallet; b, "wormed" rope "parceled" with canvas; c, serving-yarn.

the convexity of a rope. It is used for convenience in serving ropes, or wrapping them round with spun-yarn, etc., to prevent chafing.

serving-man (sér'ving-man), *n.* 1. A male servant; a menial.

If ye will be a *Serving-man*,
With attendance doe begin.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Where's the cook? Is supper ready? . . . the *serving-men* in their new fustian? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 49.

2t. A professed lover. See *servant*, 4.

A *serving-man*, proud in heart and mind, that curled my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress' heart. *Shak.*, *Lear*, iii. 4. 87.

servioust, *a.* [*< ME. servyouse, < OF. servous, serving (used as a noun), < servir, serve: see servir.*] Obsequious. *Prompt. Par.*, p. 453.

servisable, *serviser*. Middle English forms of *servicable*, *service*.

Servite (*sér'vīt*), *n.* [*< ML. Servitæ (also called servi beatae Mariæ), < L. servus, servant: see servir, servit.*] One of a mendicant order of monks and nuns, entitled the Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in Italy in the thirteenth century, and following the Augustine rule. By Innocent VIII. it was granted privileges and prerogatives equal to those enjoyed by the other mendicant orders.

servitium (*sér'vish'ū-m*), *n.* [*L.: see service.*] *in law*, service; servitude.

servitor (*sér'vi-tor*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *servitour*; *< ME. servitour, servitour, < OF. servitour, servitour, < F. serviteur = Pr. Sp. Pg. servidor = It. servitore, servitore, < L. servitor, one who serves, < L. servire, serve: see servir.*] One who serves or attends; a subordinate; a follower; an adherent.

"No 'maister,' s'ire," quod he, "but *servitour*."

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 435.

Come, I have heard that fearful commenting
Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 3. 52.

His words (by what I can expresse) like so many nimble and airy *servitors* trip about him at command.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

Specifically—(a) A male domestic servant; a menial.

So that ye have *servitours* semely the dishes for to here.

Ibbes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

There sat the lifelong creature of the house,
Loyal, the dumb old *servitor*.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

(b) One who serves in the army; a soldier.

Of these souldiers thus trained the Isle it selfe is able to bring forth into the field 4000. And at the instant of all assaies appointed there be three thousand more of most expert and practised *servitours* out of Hampshire.

Holland, *tr.* of Camden, p. 275. (*Davies*.)

I have been a poor *servitor* by sea and land any time thus fourteen years, and followed the fortunes of the best commanders in Christendom.

E. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

(c) Formerly, at Oxford University, an undergraduate who was partly supported by the college funds, who was distinguished by peculiar dress, and whose duty it was to wait at table on the fellows and gentlemen commoners. This class of scholars no longer exists, and practically has not existed for a century. The statement of Thackeray below is incorrect, inasmuch as the Oxford *servitors* did not correspond to the Cambridge *sizar*s, but to the *subsizars*.

The term *subsizar* became forgotten, and the *sizar* was supposed to be the same as the *servitor*.

Gentleman's Magazine for 1787, p. 1147.

The unlucky boys who have no tassels to their caps are called *sizar*s—*servitors* at Oxford—(a very pretty and gentleman-like title). A distinction is made in their clothes because they are poor; for which reason they wear a badge of poverty, and are not allowed to take their meals with their fellow-students. *Thackeray*, *Book of Snobs*, viii.

(d) One who professes duty or service: formerly used in phrases of civility.

With a constant Perseverance of my hearty desires to serve your Lordship, I rest, my Lord, Your most humble *servitor*.

Howell, Letters, i. vi. 23.

servitorship (*sér'vi-tor-ship*), *n.* [*< servitor + -ship.*] The position of a *servitor*. See *servitor* (c).

Dr. Johnson, by his interest with Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was educated for some time, obtained a *servitorship* for young M'Aulay.

Bozwell, Tour to the Hebrides.

servitudo (*sér'vi-tūd*), *n.* [*< ME. servitute, < OF. servitute, servituit, servitute, F. servitude = Pr. servituit = OSP. servitudo = Pg. servidão = It. servitù, < L. servitudo (-din-), mixed in Rom. with servitù(-s), servitudo, < servus, a slave: see servir, servit.*] 1. The condition of a slave or servant; the state of subjection to a master; slavery; bondage.

Jeroboam and all Israel came and spake to Rehoboam, saying, . . . Ease thou somewhat the grievous *servitudo* of thy father, and his heavy yoke that he put upon us.

2 Chron. x. 4.

You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude*.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, ii. 2. 171.

To the victor, it was supposed, belonged the lives of his captives; and by consequence, he might bind them in perpetual *servitude*.

Sumner, Orations, l. 214.

The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of *servitude*.

Const. of U. S., 15th Amendment, § 1.

2. Menial service or condition.

Sheila . . . devoted all her time to waiting upon her two guests, until lavender could scarcely eat, through the embarrassment produced by her noble *servitude*.

W. Black, A Princess of Thule, v.

3. Compulsory service or labor, such as a criminal has to undergo as a punishment: as, penal *servitude*. See *penal*.

When you were a little familiar with colonial phraseology you at once understood that . . . Giles had "left his country for his country's good," not of his own free will, and was what was called a "free by *servitude* man"—i. e., a convict whose sentence of transportation had expired.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 765.

4. Service rendered in duty performed in the army or navy. Compare *service*, 6. [Specific Anglo-Indian use.]—5. A state of spiritual, moral, or mental bondage or subjection; compulsion; subordination.

In greet lordship, if I wel avyso,

Ther is greet *servitude* in sondry vyse:

I may nat don as every plowman may.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 742.

Though it is necessary that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy that they can be pleased at it.

South.

6t. Servants collectively. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 132.

—7. In law, the burden of an easement; the condition of a tenement which is subject to some right of enjoyment by another than the owner of the tenement, in virtue of his ownership of another tenement. (See *easement*.) In Roman law, a right to use or deal with, in a given and definite manner, a thing belonging to another. As to real estate, it is nearly equivalent or correlative to the easement of the common law, except that it also embraces rights to take the fruits of the servient estate, which in English law are not called *easements*, but *profits à prendre*.—*Affirmative servitude*. See *negative servitude*, below.—*Discontinuous servitude*, in law, an easement which consists in the right to perform a series of distinct acts, as a right of way or of common, or the servitude answering thereto, such as cannot be enjoyed but by the intervention of man; distinguished from a *continuous servitude*, which consists in a constant servitude or in the reservation of some characteristic of the servient tenement, as a right of view or a right to a watercourse.—*Negative servitude*, a servitude or easement which consists in the right merely to restrict the enjoyment of the owner of the servient tenement, as distinguished from one which entitles one to do an act which without the existence of the easement would be a positive wrong to the owner of that tenement. Thus, the right to receive light and air by windows over the land of another is a *negative servitude*, whereas the right to discharge water upon the land of another is an *affirmative servitude*.—*Personal servitude*, a right constituted over a subject in favor of a person, without reference to possession or property.—*Predial servitude*, a right constituted over one subject or tenement enjoyed by the owner of another subject or tenement. Predial servitudes are either *rural* or *urban*, according as they affect land or houses. The usual *rural servitudes* are passage or road, or the right which a person has to pass over another's land, pasture, or the right to send cattle to graze on another's land, fall and drot, or the right to cut turf and peats on another's land, aqueduct, or the right to have a stream of water conveyed through another's land, thrilage, or the right to have other people's corn sent to one's own mill to be ground. *Urban servitudes* consist chiefly in the right to use a party-wall, or a common drain, or to have the rain from one's roof drop on another's land or house, the right to prevent another from building so as to obstruct the windows of one's house, the right of the owner of a flat above to have his flat supported by the flat beneath, etc.—*Syn. 1.* Servitude, thralldom, vassalage, peonage.—*1 and 3.* *Servitude*, *Slavery*, *Bondage*. These words express involuntary subjection, and are in the order of strength. *Servitude* is the general word, its application to voluntary service being obsolete. *Slavery* emphasizes the completeness and the degradation of the state. *Bondage* literally the state of being bound, is used chiefly in elevated style or figurative senses: as, *bondage* to appetite; Egyptian *bondage*. *Servitude* is the only one of these words that applies to compulsory and unpaid service required as a legal penalty; the phrase *penal servitude* is very common. See *serv* and *captivity*.

Serviturer (*sér'vi-tūr*), *n.* [*< ML. servitūter, service, < L. servire, serve: see servir.*] 1. The condition of servant or slave; slavery. [Rare.]

A very *serviturer* of Egypt is to be in danger of these papistic bishops.

Hip. Dale, Select Works, p. 179.

2. Servants collectively; the whole body of servants in a family. [Rare.]

The chorus of shepherds prepare resistance in their master's defence, calling the rest of the *serviturer*.

Milton, Plan of a Tragedy called Sodom.

3. Same as *servitor* (c). [Erroneous use.]

Trim's a Critick; I remember him a *Serviturer* at Oxon.

Steele, *Grief A-la-Mode*, ii. 1.

servitus (*sér'vi-tus*), *n.* [*L.L.*, service, servitude; see *servitude*.] In *Rom. law*, the right of a person not the owner of the thing to use it or have it serve his interest in a particular manner not wholly exclusive, but by way of exception to the general power of exclusive use belonging to the owner.

servo-motor (*sér'vō-mō'tor*), *n.* In a Whitehead torpedo a small auxiliary motor designed to move the horizontal rudder under the control of the apparatus in the balance-chamber.

servt. An abbreviation of *servant*.

servulate (*sér'vū-lāt*), *v. i.* [*< L. servulus, a young servant (dim. of servus, a slave, servant), + -ate.*] To do obsequious service. [A euphuistic use.]

Bri. I embrace their loves.

Eyre. Which we'll repay with *servulating*.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother (ed. 1637), l. 2.

servycet, *n.* A Middle English form of *service*.

sest, *n.* A Middle English form of *cease*.

sesame (*ses'ā-mē*), *n.* [*ME. sysame; < OF. sesame, sisame, F. sésame = Sp. sésamo = Pg. sesamo = It. sesamo, sisamo = D. sesam(-kruid) = G. Sw. Dan. sesam, < L. sesamum, sisamum, sesama, neut., sesina, sesama, f. (= Turk. si-sam, susam), sesame, < Gr. σάσων, Laconian σάσων, neut., the seed or fruit of the sesame-plant, the plant itself, σάσων, f., the sesame-plant. Cf. Ar. simsim, > Pers. simsim = Hind. samsam, sesame. The E. word is pronounced as if directly from the Gr. σάσων.*] An annual herbaceous plant, *Sesamum Indicum* (*S. orientale*), widely cultivated and naturalized in tropical and subtropical countries. Its value lies chiefly in its seeds, from which is expressed the gingili, sesame, or til-oil. The seeds are also variously used as food. The oil in large doses is laxative, and the leaves when macerated yield a mucilaginous remedy, useful in cholera infantum, dysentery, etc. The plant is simple of culture, and thrives in sterile soil. It is somewhat grown in the southern United States. Also called *benne*.

Sysame in fatte soil and gravel is sowe,

Sex sester in oon acre lande is throwe.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

Open sesame, the charm by which the door of the robbers' dungeon in the tale of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" (in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments") flew open; hence, a specific for gaining entrance into any place, or means of exit from it.

It [a poet's philosophy] is rather something which is more energetic in a word than in a whole treatise, and our hearts unclothe themselves instinctively at its simple *Open sesame!* *Lovell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 237.

Sesameæ (*se-sā'mē-ē*), *n. pl.* [*NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1819), < Sesamum + -æ.*] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Pedaliaceæ*. It is characterized by a two-celled ovary divided into four cells by false partitions, each cell containing numerous ovules. It includes 4 genera, chiefly African and tropical, of which *Sesamum* is the type.

sesame-oil (*ses'ā-mē-oil*), *n.* Oil of sesameum.

See *sesame* and *oil*.

sesaminet (*ses'ā-min*), *a.* [*< F. sesamin, < L. sesaminus, < Gr. σάσαμινος, of sesame (ελαιον σάσαμινο, sesame-oil), < σάσαμον, σάσων, sesame: see sesame.*] Derived from sesame.

They [Brachmanes] were anointed with *Sesame* oyle, wherewith, and with hony, they tempered their bread.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

sesamoid (*ses'ā-moid*), *a. and n.* [*Cf. L. sesamoides, a plant resembling sesame; < Gr. σάσαμοειδής, like sesame or its seeds, < σάσων, σάσων, sesame, + ειδος, form.*] 1. *a.* Having the shape of a grain of sesame; especially applied in anatomy to small independent osseous or cartilaginous bodies occurring in tendinous structures.—*Sesamoid bones*, bony nodules developed in tendons where they pass over an angular projection. The patella, in the tendon of the quadriceps extensor, is the largest in the human body.—*Sesamoid cartilage of the larynx*, a small cartilaginous nodule occasionally developed at the side of each arytenoid, near the tip, in the perichondrium.—*Sesamoid cartilages*, cartilaginous nodules which develop in tendons under the same conditions as do the sesamoid bones.—*Sesamoid fibrocartilages*. Same as *sesamoid cartilages*.—*Sesamoid nasal cartilages*, small nodules of cartilage found on the upper margin of the alar cartilages. Also called *epical cartilages*.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, a bone developed in the tendon of a muscle at or near a joint; a scleroskeletal ossification, usually of a nodular shape. The largest sesamoid of the human body is the patella or kneecap. Smaller sesamoids in pairs, are normally developed in the metacarpophalangeal and metatarsophalangeal joints of the inner digits (thumb and great toe), and in the black races of men, and many other animals, at these joints of all the digits. Sesamoids may be developed at any joint, as the shoulder-joint of some birds. The so-called navicular bone of the horse's foot is a sesamoid. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *hand*, *hoof*, *knee-joint*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, *scapholunar*, and *solidungulate*.

sesamoidal (*ses'ā-moi'dāl*), *a.* [*< sesamoid + -al.*] Same as *sesamoid*.

sesamoiditis (*ses'ā-moi-di'tis*), *n.* [*NL., < sesamoid + -itis.*] Disease of the sesamoid bones and enveloping tissues situated behind the metacarpophalangeal or metatarsophalangeal articulation (fetlock) in the horse.

Sesamum (*ses'ā-mum*), *n.* [*NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. sesamum, < Gr. σάσων, sesame: see sesame.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the tribe *Sesameæ* in the order *Pedaliaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a corolla-tube curved down and dilated above a short oblique base, terminating in a somewhat two-lipped limb; with a regular ovary which becomes a usually four-angled oblong capsule, partially loculicidal, and at the apex unarmed, compressed,

and obtuse or shortly acuminate. There are 9 or 10 species, all natives of tropical or southern Africa, though one, *S. Indicum*, is thought by some to be of Asiatic origin. They are erect or prostrate herbs with a rough and gummy surface. They bear opposite leaves below, alternate above, and either entire or cleft. The pale or violet flowers are solitary in the axils. The one important species is *S. Indicum*, the sesame, widely naturalized and cultivated. See *sesame*, and cut under *benne*.—Oil of *sesamum*. See *sesame* and oil.

sesban (ses'ban), *n.* [*F. sesban*, < *Ar. seishān*, *saisabān*, < *Pers. sisabān*, the plant *Sesbania Egyptiaca*.] A plant, *Sesbania Egyptiaca*, native throughout the tropics of the Old World. It is an elegant but soft-wooded and short-lived shrub, from 6 to 10 feet high. Also called *jyntee*.

Sesbania (ses-bā'ni-jī), *n.* [*NL. (Persoon, 1807)*, < *sesban*, *q. v.*] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeae* and subtribe *Robinieae*. It is characterized by a beardless style with a small stigma, and a long linear and compressed roundish or four-winged pod which is within divided by cross-partitions between the seeds. There are about 30 species, widely dispersed through warm regions of both hemispheres. They are herbs or shrubs, or small short-lived trees, bearing abruptly pinnate leaves with numerous and entire leaflets, and loose axillary racemes of yellow, white, or purplish flowers on slender pedicels. They are known as *scamp pea-tree*. *S. macrocarpa*, a smooth annual of the southern United States, bears very slender pendulous and curving pods about a foot long, and yellow and red purple-dotted flowers; it is thought to be the source of the fiber known as *Colorado-racer hemp*. For *S. Egyptiaca*, see *sesban* and *jyntee*. For other species, see *pea tree*, 2, and *dumetec*.

sestancia (ses-kun'shi-jī), *n.* [*L.*, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *uncia*, an ounce: see *ounce*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a weight of an ounce and a half; in the sextantal system of coinage, a piece of one and a half ounces, or one eighth of an as.

sestuple (ses'kū-pl), *a.* In *anc. pros.*, same as *hemioctet*.

sestet, *v.* A Middle English spelling of *seize*.

sestet, *r.* A Middle English form of *cease*.

seseli (ses'e-li), *n.* [Formerly also *seselic*, *sesely*, *cicely* (see *cicely*); < *OF. seseli*, *seseli*, *P. si-seli* = *Sp. Pg. It. seseli*, < *Gr. αἰσῆλι*, *aisēli*, also *αἰσῆ*, name of a plant, *Tordylium officinale*, or, according to others, of several umbellifers of different genera, one of them *Seseli tortuosum*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Seseli*; *cicely*. See *cicely*.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737)*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Seselineae* and subtribe *Eussoleae*. It is characterized by flowers with broad petals notched and deeply indented at the apex, and smooth, woolly, or bristly beakless fruit with mostly solitary oil tubes, and obtuse and nearly equal primary ridges, but without corky thickening or secondary ridges. There are about 60 species, or only 10 which are clearly distinct, natives of north temperate regions of the Old World, with 2 in mountains of Australia. They are usually smooth perennials with erect branching stems, tall or slender or rigid, bearing ternately dissected leaves with narrow and often thread shaped segments. The white flowers are disposed in compound umbels, usually with numerous undivided bracts and bractlets, and often with prominent only 2-teeth, an unusual feature in the order. Some species are known as *meadow-saxifrage* and as *heartwort*. (Compare *cicely*.) *S. Hippomarathrum* is known as *horse poppy* and *horse-fennel*.

Seselineae (ses-e-lin'e-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Koeh, 1824)*, < *Seseli* + *-ineae*.] A large tribe of poly-petalous plants, of the order *Umbelliferae*. It is characterized by a fruit which is roundish in transverse section or compressed on the back, with a broad commissure, without conspicuous secondary ridges, and with its lateral ridges either distinct or united into a nerve-like or corky margin but not dilated. It includes about 40 genera, principally of the Old World, classed in 7 subtribes, of which *Seseli*, *Theocarpus*, *Cuchrys*, *Gnaphalium*, *Schultzia*, *Selinum*, and *Angelica* are the types. See also *Pernaculum*, *Prangos*, *Silene*, *Ligusticum*, and *Thaspium*.

Sesha (sā'shi), *n.* [*< Skt. śeṣha*.] In *Hind. myth.*, the king of the serpents, with a thousand heads, on which the world rests, and on which Vishnu reclines while asleep; it was also used as a rope in churning the ocean.

Sesia (sē'shi-jī), *n.* [*NL. (Fabricius, 1775)*, < *Gr. σῆς* (*gen. σῆς*, later *σῆς*), a moth.] A notable genus of clear-winged moths, typical of the family *Sesiidae*. It contains small or medium sized species, with antennae slightly thickened externally, or with a brush of hair at the tip. The fore wings have two or three clear spots, and the hind wings are hyaline. Most of the European and North American species of the family belong to this genus. *Zygia* is a synonym.

Sesiades (sē-si'ā-dēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sesia* + *-ades*.] A division of sphinxes, approximately equivalent to the modern family *Sesiidae*.

Sesame (*Sesamum Indicum*).

sesiid (ses'i-id), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Sesiidae*.

II. *n.* A moth of the family *Sesiidae*.

Sesiidae (sē-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Soyer, 1843)*, as *Sesidae*, < *Sesia* + *-idae*.] Same as *Elgeriidae*. *Sesiidae* is adopted by most late writers. Also *Sesia* (Hübner, 1810), *Sesiarie* (Boisduval, 1829), *Sesiatia* (Gravenhorst, 1843), *Sesiatides*, and *Sesiatæ*.

Sesleria (ses-lē'ri-jī), *n.* [*NL. (Scopoli, 1772)*, named after L. Sesler, a botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceae*, type of the subtribe *Seslericeae*. It is characterized by two- to six-flowered spikelets crowded into globose or cylindrical spike-like panicles, and by usually three- to five-nerved flowering glumes which are toothed or pointed or short-awned. There are about 10 species, natives of Europe and western Asia. They are perennial turf-forming grasses with flat or convolute leaves, and usually with short bluish or silvery-shining spikes. See *moor-grass*.

seson, *n. and v.* A Middle English form of *season*.

seson, *n.* A Middle English form of *scizin*.

sesount, *n.* A Middle English form of *season*.

sesourst, *n.* A Middle English form of *scissors*.

sesqui- (ses'kwi). [= *F. Sp. Pg. It. sesqui-*, < *L. sesqui-*, usually as a prefix, rarely as an independent word, also *sesque*, one half more, more by one half; perhaps contracted < **semisque*, < *semis*, a half (see *semi-*), + *-que* (= *Gr. kai*), and.] A Latin prefix, meaning 'one half more'—that is, an amount equal to one and a half times some unit, as in *sesquicent*; or an amount equal to a unit plus some part of itself, as in *sesquialtera*, *sesquicent*, etc. (a) In *chem.*, it is used to designate compounds in which there are one and a half times as many atoms or radicals of one member of the compound as of the other: thus, *sesquioxide* of iron is an oxide containing two atoms of iron to three of oxygen. (b) In *arith.*, it expresses a superparticular ratio—that is, a ratio in which the greater term contains the less once, and one aliquot part over: thus, the ratio of 3 to 2 is *sesquialtera*, that of 4 to 3 is *sesquialtera*, that of 5 to 4 is *sesquialtera*, etc. But these words are rare in an English form. Thus, T. Hills in 1600 writes: "If the quotient be 1½ then it is named *sesquialtera*. If 1½ then *sesquialtera*, if 1½ then *sesquialtera*, if 1½ then *sesquialtera*, and so forth infinitely, which names cannot be Englished otherwise but thus, once and a half, once and a third, once and a quarter, once and a fifth, etc."

sesquialter (ses-kwi-al'tēr), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. sesquialter*, one half more, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *alter*, another.] In *entom.*, a large spot inclosing a smaller one; a *sesquicellus*.

sesquialtera (ses-kwi-al'te-rā), *n.* [*L.*, fem. of *sesquialter*, one half more: see *sesquialter*.] In *music*: (a) An interval having the ratio 1:1½ or 2:3—that is, a perfect fifth. (b) A rhythm in which three minims are made equal to a preceding two. Compare *hemiola*. (c) In organ-building, a variety of mixture.

sesquialteral (ses-kwi-al'te-rāl), *a.* [*< L. sesquialter*, one half more (see *sesquialter*), + *-al*.] One and a half more; one half more. Specifically—(a) In *math.*, noting a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and a half as much more: thus, the ratio 9 to 6 is *sesquialtera*. (b) In *bot.*, noting that there is half as much more as the number of some other part to which a given part bears special relation, as where the stamens are one half as many more as the petals or sepals, or that a fertile flower is accompanied by an abortive one, as in some grasses, also, noting a large fertile floret accompanied by a small abortive one. (c) In *entom.*, noting any part or ornament which is accompanied by another half as large, or much smaller—as (1) an ocellated spot having a smaller one close to it, the two being generally inclosed by a common ring of color (also called *sesquialter* and *sesquicellus*); (2) a colored band crossing both of the outspread wings, and accompanied on either the primary or the secondary wing alone by another band; or (3) a cell or areolet of the wing to which a much smaller one is appended.

sesquialterate (ses-kwi-al'te-rāt), *a.* [*< L. sesquialter*, one half more, + *-it*.] Same as *sesquialteral*.

sesquialterous (ses-kwi-al'te-rus), *a.* [*< L. sesquialter*, one half more, + *-ous*.] Same as *sesquialteral*.

sesquibasic (ses-kwi-bā'sik), *a.* [*< L. sesqui-*, one half more, + *basis*, a base: see *basic*.] In *chem.*, noting a salt containing one and a half equivalents of the base for each equivalent of acid.

sesquiduple (ses-kwi-dū'pl), *a.* [*< L. sesqui-*, one half more, + *duple*, a modern irregular formation.] Of three and a half times.

sesquiduplicate (ses-kwi-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [*< L. sesqui-*, one half more, + *duplicate*.] Being in the ratio of 24 to 1, or 5 to 2.

sesquih. In *med.*, an abbreviation of *L. sesquihora*, an hour and a half.

sesquinona (ses-kwi-nō'nā), *n.* [*< L. sesqui-*, one half more, + *nonus*, ninth: see *non*.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1½ or 9:10—that is, a lesser major second.

sesquinoal (ses-kwi-nō'nāl), *a.* [*As sesquino-* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 10 to 9.

sesquicellus (ses'kwi-ō-sel'us), *n.*; *pl. sesquicelli* (-i). [*< L. sesqui-*, one half more, + *ocellus*, a little eye: see *ocellus*.] In *entom.*, a large ocellate spot which has a smaller one within it, as on the wings of certain butterflies; a *sesquialter*. See *sesquialter* (e) (1).

sesquioctava (ses'kwi-ok-tā'vā), *n.* [*< LL. sesquioctava*, fem. of *sesquioctavus*, < *L. sesqui-*, one half more, + *octavus*, eighth: see *octave*.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1½ or 8:9—that is, a greater major second.

sesquioctaval (ses-kwi-ok-tā-val), *a.* [*As sesquioctava* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 9 to 8.

sesquioxid, **sesquioxide** (ses-kwi-ok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [*< sesqui-* + *oxid*.] A compound of oxygen and another element in the proportion of three atoms of oxygen to two of the other: as, iron *sesquioxide*, Fe₂O₃.

sesquipedal (ses'kwi-ped-āl), *a. and n.* [*< L. sesquipedalis*, of a foot and a half, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*: see *pedal*.] I. *a.* Same as *sesquipedalian*.

Fustian, big *sesquipedal* words.

II. *n.* A person or thing a foot and a half high. [Rare.]

I am but a *sesquipedal* [compared with the giants of the club], having only six foot and a half of stature.

Addison, Spectator, No. 103.

sesquipedalian (ses'kwi-pē-dā'lian), *a.* [*< sesquipedal* + *-ian*.] 1. Containing or measuring a foot and a half: as, a *sesquipedalian* pygmy: often humorously said of long words, in translation of Horace's *sesquipedalia verba* (words a foot and a half long).

This "ornate style" introduced *sesquipedalian* Latinisms, words of immense dimensions, that could not hide their vacuity of thought.

I. D'Irraeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 103.

2. Addicted to the use of long words.

The words gathered size like snow-balls, and toward the end of her letter Miss Jenkins used to become quite *sesquipedalian*.

Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, v.

sesquipedalianism (ses'kwi-pē-dā'lian-izm), *n.* [*< sesquipedalian* + *-ism*.] The condition of being *sesquipedalian*; the practice of using, or fondness for using, long words; also, a long word, or a style abounding in long words.

Are not these masters of hyperpolysyllabic *sesquipedalianism* using proper language? F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 29.

sesquipedalism (ses-kwi-ped'al-izm), *n.* [*< sesquipedal* + *-ism*.] Same as *sesquipedalianism*.

The era of galvanized *sesquipedalism* and sonorous cadences, inaugurated by Johnson.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 148.

sesquipedality (ses'kwi-pē-dāl'i-ti), *n.* [*< sesquipedal* + *-ity*.] 1. The condition or property of being *sesquipedalian*; hence, the condition of being over-large.

Imagine to yourself a little squat, uncourtly figure of a Doctor Slop, of about four feet and a half perpendicular height, with a breadth of back, and a *sesquipedality* of belly, which might have done honour to a serjeant in the horse-guards.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. 9.

2. The practice of using long words.

sesquiplicate (ses-kwi-pli-kāt), *a.* [*< L. sesquiple* (-plic-), taken one and a half times, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *plieare*, pp. *plieatus*, fold: see *plieate*.] Noting the ratio of a cube to a square: as, the *sesquiplicate* proportion of the periodical times of the planets.

sesquiquadrate (ses-kwi-kwōd'rāt), *n.* [*< L. sesqui-*, one half more, + *quadratus*, square: see *quadrate*.] In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other 135°, or a quadrant and a half.

sesquiquarta (ses-kwi-kwār'tā), *n.* [*< L. sesqui-*, one half more, + *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1½ or 4:5—that is, a major third.

sesquiquartal (ses-kwi-kwār'tāl), *a.* [*As sesquiquarta* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 5 to 4.

sesquiquinta (ses-kwi-kwin'tā), *n.* [*< L. sesqui-*, one half more, + *quintus*, fifth.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1½ or 5:6—that is, a minor third.

sesquiquintal (ses-kwi-kwin'tāl), *a.* [*As sesquiquinta* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 6 to 5.

sesquiquintile (ses-kwi-kwin'til), *a.* At a distance in the zodiac of about 108°. [Rare.]

sesquiseptimal (ses-kwi-sep'ti-māl), *a.* [*< L. sesqui-*, one half more, + *septimus*, seventh, + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 8 to 7.

sesquiseptal (ses-kwi-seks'tāl), *a.* [*< L. sesqui-*, one half more, + *sextus*, sixth, + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 7 to 6.

sesquisulphid, **sesquisulphide** (ses-kwi-sul'-fid, -fid or -fid), *n.* [*< sesqui- + sulphid.*] A basic compound of sulphur with some other element in the proportion of three atoms of sulphur to two of the other element.

sesquitertia (ses-kwi-tér'shiǝ), *n.* [*< L. sesquitertia*, fem. of *sesquiertius*, containing one and a third, bearing the ratio of four to three, *< sesqui-*, one half more, + *tertius*, third, *< tres*, three.] In music, an interval having the ratio 1:11 or 3:4—that is, a perfect fourth.

sesquiterthial (ses-kwi-tér'shǝl), *a.* [*As sesquiterthian + -al.*] Same as *sesquiterthian*.

sesquiterthian (ses-kwi-tér'shan), *a.* [*As sesquiterthia + -an.*] Being in the ratio of 4 to 3.

sesquiterthianal (ses-kwi-tér'shan-ǝl), *a.* [*< sesquiterthian + -al.*] Same as *sesquiterthian*.

sesquitone (ses-kwi-tón), *n.* [*< L. sesqui-*, one half more, + *tonus*, tone.] In music, a minor third—that is, an interval equal to a tone and a half.

sess¹ (ses), *v. t.* [*Also misspelled sess; by aphesis from assess: see assess and cess².*] To assess; tax.

The Grecians were contented a tax should be levied, and that every city should be reasonably *essed* according to their wealth and ability.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 283.

sess² (ses), *n.* [*Also misspelled cess; < sess¹, cess², v.: see cess², assess.*] A tax.

sess³ (ses), *n.* [*Perhaps a variant form and particular use of sess, sess, as in cesspool: see sess, cesspool.*] In soap-making, one of a number of rectangular frames which are fitted one on another, and secured together with screw-rods so as to form a kind of well, in which the soap is left to cool and solidify.

sessat (ses'it), *interj.* [*A variant of sa sa, < D. sa! sa! "come on, cheer up, quickly: an interjection much used to stir up fighting dogs" (Sewel); a repetition of the sibilant syllable sa, come on! used to excite or encourage dogs, etc.*] A word used by Shakespeare with uncertain and disputed meaning.

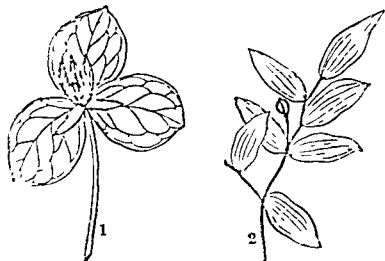
Let the world slide: sessa!

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 6.

Still through the hawthorn blows the cold wind. . . . Dolphin, my boy, my boy, sessa! let him trot by.

Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 104.

sessile (ses'il), *a.* [= *F. sessile* = *Sp. sessil* = *Pg. sessil* = *It. sessile*; *< L. sessilis*, pertaining to sitting, *< sedere*, pp. *sessus*, sit: see *sedent*, *session*.] 1. In bot., attached without any sensible projecting support; sitting directly on the body to which it belongs without a support; attached by the base: as, a *sessile*



1. Sessile Flower of *Trillium sessile*. 2. Sessile Leaves of *Urtica dioica*.

leaf, one issuing directly from the main stem or branch without a petiole or footstalk; a *sessile* flower, one having no peduncle; a *sessile* stigma, one without a style, as in the poppy.—2. In zool. and anat.: (a) Seated flat or low: fixed by a broad base; not stalked or pedunculated.

Such outgrowths . . . are at first *sessile*, but become elongated.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 12.

(b) Fixed; not free; sedentary. [*Rare.*]

It is now important to observe that great numbers of centrifugal animals are sedentary or *sessile*, while the longitudinal are vagrant, moving from place to place.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 103.

(c) Specifically, in *Crustacea*: (1) Having no peduncle, as a cirriped; belonging to the *Sessilia*. (2) Having no stalk or ophthalmite, as an eye. (d) In *conch.*, having no stalk or ornamental part, as an eye. (e) In *entom.*, not petiolate, as an abdomen. (f) In *Hydroidea*, not detachable or separable, as a gonophore.

sessile-eyed (ses'il-id), *a.* Having sessile eyes. (a) Idiophthalmous, as a crustacean: opposed to stalk-eyed. See *Arthrotrachea*. (b) Basommatophorous; not stommatophorous, as a gastropod.

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Sessilia (se-sil'i-ǝ), *n. pl.* [*< NL., neut. pl. of L. sessilis*, pertaining to sitting: see *sessile*.] 1. A group of fixed rotifers; the *Flosculariidae* and *Meliceridae*: opposed to *Natantia*. See *Pedata*.—2. In Lamarck's classification (1801–1812), one of two orders of *Cirripedia*, distinguished from *Pedunculata*, and containing the sessile as distinguished from the pedunculate cirripeds; the sessile barnacles, as acorn-shells.

Sessiliventre (ses'i-li-ven'trēz), *n. pl.* [*< L. sessilis*, pertaining to sitting, + *venter* (ventr-), the belly.] In entom., same as *Securifera*.

session (ses'h'on), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) session* = *Sp. sesion* = *Pg. sessão* = *It. sessione*, *< L. sessio* (n-), a sitting, session, *< sedere*, pp. *sessus*, sit = *E. sit*: see *sit*, *sedent*.] 1. The act of sitting, or the state of being seated: now rare except in the specific theological sense of Christ's sitting or enthronement at the right hand of God the Father. Also *assession*.

Christ . . . hath as Man, not as God only, supreme dominion over quick and dead, for so much his ascension into heaven and his session at the right hand of God do import.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 55.

The French and Italian translations, expressing neither position of session or reclusion, do only say that he placed himself at the table.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

But Vivien . . .

Leapt from her session on his lap, and stood.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. The sitting together of a body of individuals for the transaction of business; the sitting of a court, academic body, council, legislature, etc., or the actual assembly of the members of these or any similar body for the transaction of business: as, the court is now in session (that is, the members are assembled for business).

This session to our great grief we pronounce,

Even pushes 'gainst our heart: the party tried

The daughter of a king.

Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 1.

The Stygian council thus dissolved, . . .

Then of their session ended they did cry

With trumpets regal sound the great result.

Milton, P. L., ii. 514.

3. The time, space, or term during which a court, council, legislature, or the like meets daily for business, or transacts business regularly without breaking up. Thus, a *session* of the legislature commonly means the period from its assembling to its adjournment for the year or season, in contradistinction to its *daily sessions* during that period. So a *session* of Parliament comprises the time from its meeting to its prorogation, of which there is in general but one in each year. Technically at common law it was held that a meeting of Parliament could not be called a *session* unless the sovereign passed an act. The *session* of a judicial court is called a *term*. Also applied in the United States to the daily or half-daily periods of work of a school.

During the twenty-five years of the York dynasty . . . the sessions of those parliaments which really met extended over a very few months.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

The sessions of the Reichstag must be public; it is not within its choice to make them private. A private session is regarded as, legally only a private conference of the members of the Reichstag, and can have no public authority whatever.

W. Wilson, State, § 417.

4. *pl.* In law, a sitting of justices in court, originally, as in England, upon commission: as, the sessions of oyer and terminer. See *oyer*.

God is the Judge, who keeps continual Sessions

In every place to punish all Transgressions.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

5. *Eccles.*, the lowest court of the Presbyterian Church, composed of the pastor and ruling or lay elders of the local church. It has the power to admit and discipline members, regulate the times of service, and administer all the spiritual affairs of the local church, and is answerable for its acts to the presbytery. In the Established Church of Scotland it is specifically called the *kirk session* (which see, under *kirk*).

Wi' pinch I put a Sunday's face on,

An' snooved awa' before the Session.

Burns, To a Tailor.

Clerk of the Session. See *clerk*.—**County sessions.** See *county*.—**Court of Session**, the supreme civil court of Scotland having jurisdiction in all civil questions, and an appellate jurisdiction over the principal inferior courts. It was instituted in 1532, and consists of a lord president, a lord justice-clerk, and eleven ordinary lords. They sit in two divisions, the lord president and three ordinary lords forming the first division, and the lord justice-clerk and other three ordinary lords the second division. The first and second divisions form what is called the *inner house*. There are five permanent lords ordinary, each of whom holds a court, the courts of the lords ordinary forming what is called the *outer house*. The junior lord ordinary officiates in the bill-chamber during session. See *bill-chamber*.—**Court of Sessions**, Court of General Sessions, Court of Special Sessions, in the United States, local criminal courts whose jurisdiction does not generally extend to offenses of the highest grades.—**General session of the peace**, in Great Britain, a meeting of the justices held for the pur-

pose of acting judicially for the whole district comprised within their commission. The sessions that are held once every quarter of the year are called the *general quarter-sessions of the peace*.—**Lords of Council and Session.** See *council*.—**Ordinary of assize and sessions.** See *ordinary*, 1 (b).—**Petty sessions**, the meeting of two or more justices for trying offenses in a summary way under various acts of Parliament empowering them to do so.—**Quarter sessions.** See *quarter-sessions*.—**Session of Christ**, in *theol.*, the perpetual presence of the human nature of Christ at the right hand of God.—**Sessions of the peace**, in Great Britain, the name given to sessions held by justices of the peace, whether petty, special, quarter, or general. Similar judicial arrangements prevailed in most of the American colonies, also in some of the States subsequently to the Revolution.—**Special sessions**, sessions held by justices acting for a division of a county or riding, or for a borough, for the transaction of special business, such as granting licenses, etc.

sessional (ses'h'on-ǝl), *a.* [*< session + -al.*] Relating or belonging to a session or sessions.

Each [English] county is divided by its Quarter Sessions into petty sessional districts, and every neighborhood is given thus its own court of Petty Sessions—from which in almost all cases an appeal lies to Quarter Sessions.

W. Wilson, State, § 744.

Sessional orders, in Parliament, certain orders agreed to by both Houses of Parliament at the commencement of each session, which are renewed from year to year, and not intended to endure beyond the existing session. *Sir E. May*.

session-clerk (ses'h'on-klérk), *n.* In Scotland, an officer who officially records the transactions and keeps the books and documents of a kirk session.

sesslet (ses'l), *v. i.* [*Origin obscure.*] To change seats very often. *Hallivell*.

sesspool, *n.* See *cesspool*.

sester, *n.* A variant of *sester*.

sesterce (ses'ters), *n.* [*< F. sesterce* = *Sp. Pg. sesterco* = *It. sesterzio*, *< L. sestertius*: see *sestertius*.] A Roman coin: same as *sestertius*.

Put twenty into his hand, twenty *sesterces* I mean, and let nobody see.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

A donative of ten *sesterces*,

I'll undertake, shall make 'em ring your praises

More than they sang your pleasures.

Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

sesternet, *n.* A Middle English form of *cistern*. **sestertium** (ses-tér'shi-um), *n.*; *pl. sestertia* (-ǝ). [*< see sestertius*.] A money of account used by the ancient Romans in reckoning large sums: it was equal to a thousand sestertii.

sestertius (ses-tér'shi-us), *n.*; *pl. sestertia* (-ǝ). [*< L., a silver coin (see def.), prop. adj. (see nummus, coin), two and a half, for "semistertius, < semis, half (see semi-), + tertius, third, < tres, three.*] 1. A silver coin of the Roman republic, first issued in 269 B. C. It was the quarter of the denarius. See *denarius*. In the quotation there is a confusion of *sestertius* and *sestertium*.



The *sestertius* was a small silver coin marked H. S. or rather L. S., val'd 2 pound and half of silver, viz. 250 denarii, about 25 golden ducats.

Evelyn, Diary, May 6, 1645.

2. The largest coin of copper alloy of the Roman empire. It was coined in orichalc, or brass, a finer alloy than the bronze of the as and of the usual coinage of antiquity. It was issued by Augustus and by some of his immediate successors, and was equivalent to four asses.

sestet (ses'tet), *n.* [*< It. sestetto*, dim. of *sesto*, sixth, *< L. sextus*, sixth, *< sex*, six: see *sixth*, *six*.]

1. In music, same as *sextet*.—2. The two concluding stanzas of a sonnet, consisting of three lines each; the last six lines of a sonnet.

Milton . . . frequently disregards the law which makes separate sections of octave and *sestet*, and welds the two.

Athenæum, No. 3253, p. 273.

sestetto (ses-tet'tō), *n.* [*It.: see sestet*.] Same as *sextet*.

sestina (ses-tē'nǝ), *n.* [*It.: see sestine*.] A poem in fixed form, borrowed from the French, and said to have been invented by the Provençal troubadour Arnaut Daniel (thirteenth century). It consisted originally of six stanzas of six unrhimed lines, with a final triplet or half-stanza, also unrhimed—all the lines being of the same length. The terminal words of stanzas 2 to 6 were the same as those of stanza 1, but arranged differently; and they were repeated in the triplet or envoy, partly at the end and partly in the middle of the lines. The modern sestina is written on two or three rimes, and the formula for a two-rimed sestina is thus given in the "Vers Français et leur Prosodie" of the best French authority, M. de Gramont: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 6, 1, 5, 2, 4, 3; 3, 6, 4, 1, 2, 5; 5, 3, 2, 6, 1, 4; 4, 5, 1, 3, 6, 2; 2, 4, 6, 5, 3, 1; triplet 2, 4, 6 at the end, and 1, 3, 5 at the beginning of the lines. In stanza 1, lines 1, 2, and 4 rime, and 2, 5, and 6 rime. Sestinas were written in Italy by Dante and Petrarca, in Spain and Portugal by Cervantes and Camões, and in England by Drummond of Hawthornden (1585–1610). Mr. Swinburne (in "Poems and Ballads," 2d ser.) has achieved a double sestina.

A *sestina* is a poem written neither in rhyme nor blank verse, but in so-called six-line stanzas, each one of which has to take the last word of the stanza preceding it, and twist it about into some new and fantastic meaning.

Athenaeon, No. 3141, p. 14.

sestine (ses'tin), *n.* [*< It. sestina, a kind of poem, = Sp. sextina, sextilla = Pg. sextina, sextilha = F. sextine, < L. sextus, sixth, ordinal of sex, six: see six, sixth. Doublet of sextain.*] In *pros.*, same as *sestina*.

The day was so wasted that only his riming *Sestine*, delivered by one of great account among them, could obtain favor to be heard.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

sestole (ses'tōl), *n.* [*< It. sestole, sixth, + -ole.*] In *music*, same as *sextuplet*, 2.

sestole (ses'tō-let), *n.* [*< sestole + -et.*] Same as *sextuplet*, 2.

sesun¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *season*.

sesun², *n.* A Middle English form of *setzin*.

Sesuvium (sē-sū'vi-um), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1762).*] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Ficoideae* and tribe *Alzoidae*. It is characterized by flowers with a five-lobed calyx, five or more stamens, and a three- to five-celled ovary with axillary placentae, numerous ovules, and a circumscissile capsule. There are 4 species, natives of tropical shores throughout the world. They are erect or prostrate branching and succulent herbs, sometimes slightly shrubby. They bear opposite, fleshy, linear or oblong leaves without distinct stipules, and with axillary, solitary or clustered, usually reddish or purplish flowers. They are known as *sea-purslane*. *S. Portulacastrum* is a widely diffused species, useful with others in binding sea-sand, and in western Asia eaten as a salad. See *purslane*.

set¹ (set), *v.*; pret. and pp. *set*, ppr. *setting*. [Early mod. E. also *sett, sette*; *< ME. setten* (pret. *sette, sette*, also *setlde*; pl. *setliden*, pp. *set, sette, i-set, y-set, i-sett, i-sette*), *< AS. settan* (pret. *setta*, pp. *geset*), *set*, = OS. *settan* = OFries. *setta* = MD. *setten*, D. *zetten* = MLG. LG. *setten* = OHG. *sazzan, sezzan, setzan*, MHG. G. *setzen* = Icel. *setja* = Sw. *sätta* = Dan. *sætte* = Goth. *satjan*, *set*, put, place, etc. (in a wide variety of applications), lit. cause to sit, causal of AS. *sittan* (pret. *seti*, etc., sit: see *sit*). Cf. *beset, seizer*. The verb *set*, orig. transitive, by reason of its reflexive use, and ult., by omission of the object, its intransitive use, and by reason of its phonetic similarity or identity in some forms with the primitive verb *sit* (also dnl. *set*, obs. or dial. pret. and pp. *set*), has become more or less confused and involved in its later uses. In the sense 'sink,' as the sun or stars, it is partly of Scand. origin, *< Icel. reif, stak*, *set*, as the sun, etc. Many uses are highly idiomatic, the verb like *put*, its nearest equivalent, and *do, make, get*, etc., having become of almost universal application, and taking its distinctive color from the context.] I. *trans.* 1. To make or cause to rest as on a seat; cause to be put, placed, or seated; place in a sitting, standing, or any natural or normal posture; put; as, to *set* a box on its end or a table on its feet: often with *up* or *down*: as, to *set up* a statue or a flag-staff; to *set down* a burden.

Thel castynge her clothis on the colt, *zetten* ihesu on hym.

Wycht, Luke xix 35.

He took, he took him up,
All by the lilly-white hand,
And set him on his feet.

By Land-dale Hey Ho (Child's Ballads, V 432)

The dishes have feet like standing bolles, and are so *set* one upon another that you may eat of each without removing of any.

Sandys, Travels, p. 61.

No man when he hath lighted a candle, covereth it, . . . but *set* it on a candlestick.

Luke viii 16

Lo! as a careful housewife runs to catch
One of her feather'd creatures broke away,
Sets down her babe and makes all swift dispatch
To set the thing that's fled.

Shak, Sonnets, cxliii

2. To put in a certain place, position, direction, or relation; put; place; fix; establish.

With mete & drynke before the *rette*,
Hold the playd, & make no better.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 24

Robert set his horse to his spowthe,
And blow a blast that was full good.

Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V 29)

I do set my bow in the cloud

Gen. ix 13.

He set his horse head to the water,
Just thro' it for to ride.

Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III 299)

Come, boy, set two chairs, and . . . we will, if you please, talk of some other subject.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II 249.

A design to beguile thee of thy salvation, by turning thee from the way in which I had set thee.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 97.

More specifically—(a) To arrange, dispose, adjust, place; station; post.

They went and made the sepulchre sure, sealing the stone, and setting a watch.

Mat. xxvii 66.

Set we our squadrons on yond side o' the hill,
In eye of Caesar's battle.

Shak, A. and C, III. 9. 1.

If his Princely wisdom and powerful hand, renowned through the world for admirable government, please but to set these new Estates into order, their composure will be singular.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 58.

Then she cast off her lad's attire;
A maiden's weeds upon her backe she seemely set.

The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV 335).

I . . . could not effecte yt which I aimed at, neither can yet *set* things as I wished.

Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 36.

(b) To place or plant firmly; as, he set his foot upon his opponent's neck.

To lend he him sette,
And lot on strop sette.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 757.

Set him breast-deep in earth, and famish him.

Shak, Tit. And., v. 3. 179.

In mosses mixt with violet
Her cream-white mule his pastern set.

Tennyson, Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere.

(c) To establish, as in a certain post, office, or relation; appoint; ordain; as, to *set* a person over others; to *set* a man at the head of affairs.

Those six ben i-set to saue the castel;
To kepe this wommon this waye men ben charged.

Piers Plowman (A), x. 22.

Behold, this child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel.

Luke II 34.

We'll set thee to school to an aut.

Shak, Lear, II. 4. 68.

I look upon myself as one set to watch the manners and behaviour of my countrymen and contemporaries.

Addison, Spectator, No. 435.

(d) To place before the mind; often with a direct and an indirect object.

Herein she sets me good example of a patience and contentment hard for me to imitate.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xx.

(e) To adjust, as an instrument; as, to *set* a clock, a telescope, an alarm, or a metronome; to *set* the feed of a sewing-machine; to *set* the focus of a microscope.

Hath some frolic heart set back the hand
Of fate's perpetual clock?

Quarles, Emblems, v. 7.

The Over-set of the Poor
Is setting the Workhouse Clock.

Hood, The Workhouse Clock.

3. Specifically—(a) To put (a domestic fowl when broody) in position for incubation; place (a broody hen or other fowl) on a nest containing eggs, for the purpose of hatching them.

What woman cannot *set* an hen on broode
And bring her bridds forth?

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

(b) To place (eggs) under a broody hen or other bird in a nest, or in an incubator, for the purpose of hatching them.—4. To cause or procure to be or do; dispose; put from one state into another; followed by an object with a predicate to it; as, to *set* at ease; to *set* in order; to *set* matters right. See also phrases below.

I am come to set a man at variance against his father.

Mat. x. 15

Law addressed herself to set wrong right.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 152.

5. To make or cause to do, act, or be; start; bestir; employ; busy; followed by an object with a further predicate determining the object's action; as, to *set* a faucet running; to *set* a man to work; to *set* one's self to improve matters.

A wyx woman wol sette (var. *biu*) hire eyre in oon
To get hire love ther as she hath noon.

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 209.

Where be . . . thy flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a roar?

Shak, Hamlet, v. 1. 210.

We were set to wipe the feet of the kings horses, and to become ordinary slaves in the royal court.

Webb, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 18.

Come, what's here to do? you are putting the townspeople's ears in her head, and setting her a-bawling.

Wycherley, Country Wife, III. 1.

How utterly they are at a stand until they are set-a-going by some paragraph in a newspaper.

Stowe, Spectator, No. 4.

Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying

Tennyson, Princess, III. (song).

When now

The good things of the hall were set aglow
By the great tapers.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 151.

The twilight that sends the huns to roost sets the fox to prow.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 42.

6. To fix. (a) To make rigid or immovable; as, rust had set the weathercock.

Peace, set your countenance then, for here he comes.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

Set are her eyes and motionless her limbs.

Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

(b) To make stiff, firm, or solid; as, to set milk with rennet.

They [liquors] are then evaporated to crystallizing point, . . . When set, . . . the masses of crystals are drained.

Spence, Encyc. Manuf., I. 33.

The coated plate is then left on the stand until it [the gelatin] is quite set.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 270.

(c) To make fast or permanent, as a color; as, to set a blue with alum. (d) To fix for preservation; prepare for examination, as a specimen of natural history; technically said, especially in entomology, of transferring an insect on a pin, and adjusting its wings, legs, and feelers so that these shall dry in a desired position; also, of placing insects thus set in rows in proper boxes; also, in taxidermy, of mounting or posing a stuffed specimen, as a bird on its perch. In some of these processes a simple instrument called a *setting-needle* is much used.

7. To fix or settle authoritatively or by arrangement. (a) To appoint or determine, as a time or place for a specific purpose.

The king said unto me, . . . For how long shall thy journey be? and when wilt thou return? So . . . I set him a time.

Neh. ii. 6.

I am to bruise his heel;
His seed, when is not set, shall bruise my head.

Milton, P. L., x. 499.

Lord Dingwall courted this lady gay,
And so he set their wedding-day.

Lord Dingwall (Child's Ballads, I. 259).

(b) To assign or prescribe, as a copy or a task.

Set him such a task, to be done in such a time, as may allow him no opportunity to be idle.

Locke, Education, § 127.

8. To fix, determine, or regulate beforehand, as a price, value, or amount; as, to set a price on a house or a horse.

And as for these whose ransom we have set,
It is our pleasure one of them depart.

Shak, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 129.

Do you not see what feligned prices are set upon little stones or rarities?

Bacon, Riches (ed. 1657).

9. To put in order or trim for use; make ready; as, to set a razor (that is, to give it a fine edge); to set a saw (to incline the teeth laterally to the right and left in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade); to set a trap; to set the table for dinner; to set a scene on the stage.

She gan the hous to dyghte,
And tables for to sette and beddes make.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 829.

Yeomen of Chambre, III, to make beddes, to bere 17 hold torches, to sette boards.

Quoted in *Babes Book*, p. 313, note.

Sir, the scene is set, and everything is ready to begin, if you please.

Sheridan, The Critic, II. 1.

An elaborate scene is set when it is arranged upon the stage, and "struck" when it is removed.

New York Daily Tribune, July 14, 1899.

10. To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable; distinguished from *sow*: often with *out*; as, to set out strawberry-plants.

To serue hym for euer,
Bothe to sowe and to sette, the while I swynke myghte.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 545.

I'll not put
The dibble in earth to set one slip of them.

Shak, W. T., iv. 4. 160.

An honest and laborious servant, whose skill and perfection was to set or sow all wholesome herbs.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

11. To frame or mount, as a precious stone in gold, silver, or other metal; as, to set a diamond.

Onyx stones, and stones to be set, glistering stones, and of diuers colours.

1 Chron. xxix. 2.

He had fine emrands set in golde, which were worth thre hundred or sxe hundred crownes.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 249.

Never so rich a gem
Was set in worse than gold.

Shak, M. of V., II. 7. 15.

12. To adorn with or as with one or more precious stones, or with ornaments of any kind; stud; as, to set a miniature with diamonds; to set a snuff-box with pearls or gold beads; a lawn set with statues and vases.

Oon or two

With gemme's fele aboute on hem ysette.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

High on their heads, with Jewels richly set,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 167.

A cup o' the good red gold,
Weel set w' Jewels sacre to see.

Alison Gross (Child's Ballads), I. 169.

He had a most rich George in a sardonyx set with diamonds.

Lechly, Diary, Feb. 9, 1705.

The old Knight . . . bid me observe how thick the City was set with Churches.

Addison, Spectator, No. 555.

A rosebud set with little willful thorns.

Tennyson, Princess, Prologue.

13. To reduce from a state of dislocation or fracture, and fix, if necessary, in a position suitable for recovery; as, to set a bone or a leg.

In order to get firm osseous union in a case of fracture, the great points to attend to are accurate apposition of the fragments and complete rest of the broken bone. Accurate apposition is termed "setting the fracture"; this is best done by the extension of the limb and coaptation of the broken surfaces.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 622.

14. To fix with settled or earnest purpose; direct or fix intently, as the hopes or affections; bend: as, she had *set* her heart on going.

In you have I *settle* all my hope.

Martin (E. L. T. S.), iii. 650.

I have *set* my affection to the house of my God.

1 Chron. xxix. 3.

K. John having now gotten a Vacation, and a Time of *set*, which agreed much better with his Nature than Wars, *set* his Mind wholly upon Pleasures.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 69.

Minds altogether *set* on trade and profit. *Addison*.

15. To stake at play; wager; risk; also, to bet with.

I have *set* my life upon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the die.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 4. 9.

Give you him all you play for; never *set* him; For he will have it.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

16. To embarrass; perplex; pose; bring to a mental standstill.

Learning was pos'd; Philosophie was *set*; Sophisters taken in a fisher's net.

G. Herbert, The Church Militant.

To shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, there are several who for want of other materials are forced to represent the bill . . . as a kind of grievance.

Addison, Frecholder, No. 20.

I was hard *set* what to do. It was rudeness to refuse, but I could not stand it, and sent it away.

The Century, XXXVIII. 662.

17. In music: (a) To fit, as words to music or music to words; adapt; arrange for musical performance; also, to arrange or transcribe for a particular voice or instrument.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden*.

He had been very successful in *setting* such old songs as "Orpheus with his lute."

Tennyson, The Window, Prefatory Note.

In the same year Purcell *set* Sir Charles Sedley's Ode for the queen's birthday, "Love's Goddess sure was blind"

Grove, Dict. Music, III. 49.

Music, *set* to madrigals, Loitered all day through groves and halls.

D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

(b) To pitch.

I had one day *set* the hundredth psalm, and was singing the first line, in order to put the congregation into tune.

Spectator.

18. To hold; keep (see *keep*, v. t. and i. 1); heed; regard: followed by an object noun or pronoun expressing value (*store*, *much*, etc.), especially small value, *mite*, *groat*, *haw*, *straw*, *tare*, *crus* (*lirs*), etc., *lite*, *little*, *naught*, *short*, etc.), with the thing in question, preceded by *by* (sometimes *of*), in the sense of 'about, concerning.' The object pronouns *much*, *lite*, *little*, *naught* were taken later as adverbs, and the transitive verb, by reason of this construction and by reason also of the mere omission of the object, became intransitive (in the then idiomatic phrase *to set by*)—*set by* in the transitive use being equivalent to a unitary verb, 'value, esteem,' and taking as such a passive construction.

I *settle* not an *hav* of his proverbes.

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 659.

He that good manners seems to lack,

No wyse man doth *set* by;

Wythout condicions vertuous,

Thou art not worth a lye.

Babees Book (E. L. T. S.), p. 72.

Set nought by golde ne grotes,

Their names if I durst tell.

Skelton, Colyn Cloute, l. 169.

I do not *set* my life at a pin's fee.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 67.

Sir Thomas Clifford, who appears a very fine gentleman, and much *set* by at Court for his activity in going to sea, and stoutness every where, and stirring up and down.

Pepys, Diary, II. 450.

God knows how hard it is to help *setting* a good deal by one's children.

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 1.

19†. To assume; suppose; posit.

I *set* the werste, lest that ye dreden this;

Men wolde wondren sen hym come or gon.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 367.

20. To contrive; plan.

Most freely I confess, myself and Toby

Set this device against Malvollo here.

Shak., T. N., v. 1. 368.

21. To put in opposition; oppose; offset.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's?

Shak., T. and C., II. 1. 94.

22. To let to a tenant; lease. [Now prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

For to save hym in his ryght

My goodes both *settle* and solde.

Robin Hood, I. 11. (*Hallivell*.)

They care not . . . at how unreasonable rates they *set* their grounds.

By. Hall, Cases of Conscience, i. 1.

About this time [1750] the custom of *setting* or leasing a mine on tribute came into use.

R. Hunt, British Mining, p. 107.

23. To write; note; enter, as in a book. Compare to *set down* (b), below.

All his faults observed,
Set in a note-book, learn'd, and connd by rote.

Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 98.

24†. To flute or crimp; adjust the plaits of: as, to *set* a ruff with a poking-stick.

His linen collar labyrinthian *set*,
Whose thousand double turnings never met.

By. Hall, Satires, III. vii. 39.

25†. To point out or mark, as game-birds, by crouching, or standing stiffly, with the muzzle directed toward the scent; point: as, a dog *sets* a covey of partridges. See *setter* 1. Hence—26. To mark or designate for prey, in allusion to a dog which sets birds; hunt, as game, with a setter; formerly, also, to take, as birds, with a net.

He with his squadron overtakes a coach which they had *set* overnight, having intelligence of a booty of four hundred pounds in it.

Memoirs of Du Vall, 1670 (Harl. Misc., III. 311). (*Davies*.)

A combination of shapings, it seems, had long *set* him as a man of fortune.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 204. (*Davies*.)

27. See the quotation.

A bell of about 52 cwt. at Hereford, which he and some other boys used to raise and *set* (i. e. ring till it stands mouth upwards).

Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 370.

28. To push; propel by pushing with a pole against the bank or bottom of the stream: said of boats. See *setting-pole*. [Local, Eng., and U. S.]

With rowing, drawing, and *setting* [our boats], we went this day 7 miles more.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 366.

29. To direct or accompany part or all of the way: as, to *set* one home; to *set* one on one's way.

He directed me to the Wicket-Gate, which else I should never have found, and so *set* me into the way that hath led me directly to this house.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 118.

He went out with Will; he said he were going to *set* him a part of the way. . . . So the two lads set off together.

Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, xxii.

30. To form, after fertilization, for development, as fruit or seed.

Flowers legitimately fertilised *set* seeds under conditions which cause the almost complete failure of illegitimately fertilised flowers.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 28.

31. In printing: (a) To place in the proper order for reading, as types representing letters, spaces, punctuation-marks, etc.; compose. (b) To put into type: as, to *set* a manuscript: sometimes with *up*. (c) To put (newly printed sheets) aside until the ink is perfectly dry, and sets in the paper.—32. *Naut.*: (a) To loosen and extend; spread to the wind: as, to *set* the sails. (b) To observe the bearings of, as a distant object by the compass: as, to *set* the land.—33. In leather-manuf., to treat (leather) by wetting it, spreading it on a stone or table, and beating it with the slicker until it adheres to the table by atmospheric pressure.—34. To become; suit.

Tak down, tak down the mast o' goud;

Set up the mast o' tree;

III *sets* it a forsaken lady

To sail sue gallantlie.

Fair Annie of Lockroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 103).

Lath floated and set fair, lath laid and set. See *lath*.—Set close, a printing-house order to compose types in a compact style.—Set her, him, or you up, a phrase of contempt applied to a person who makes undue show or pretension: as, she must have her new carriage; *set her up!* *set you up* with your fine company! (Prov. Eng. and Scotch.)—Set out, in printing: (a) [set, pp.] Said of a case or a font of type that has been exhausted. (b) [set, impv.] An order to compose types so as to occupy much space.—Setting-out rod. See *rod*.—Setting the wort. Same as *pitching*, 4.—Setting-up screw. See *screw*.—Set wide, a printing-house order to space words widely in composing.—To be dead set against. See *dead*.—To set abroad. See *abroad*.—To set a case, to assume; suppose; take for granted. Compare *put the case, under put*.

Yet *sette* I *cease* ye have bothe myght and licence for to venge yow.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

To set against. (a) To set in comparison; oppose; also, to set in wiger.

If [Edward III.] would *set* his Kingdom of England, though in such manner, against his of France, he would then accept the Challenge, and meet him in the Field in single Combat.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 119.

Setting the probabilities of the story against the credit of the witnesses.

Brougham.

(b) To prejudice against; incline to an unfriendly opinion of: as, to *set* one friend against another.

To set an example, to do that which may or should serve as a pattern or model, as in conduct, manners, or morals.

Their Master Christ gave them this precept, and *set* them this example.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

And say, to which shall our applause belong, . . . Or he who bids thee face with steady view

Proud fortune, and look shallow greatness through,

And, while he bids thee, *sets* th' example too?

Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. l. 109.

To set a paper, in university use, to prepare or formulate an examination-paper.

We are informed that at the Universities there is a difficulty in finding persons capable of *setting papers* in Spanish.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 43.

To set apart. See *apart*, 1 (b).—To set a pole, in fishing, to fasten a pole (with a line and baited hook attached) to some support, to be left (generally over night) for fish to take the bait.—To set aside. (a) To omit for the present; leave out of the question.

Setting aside all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that.

Tillotson.

It must not be forgotten that, *setting aside* the coast cities, the land in which Trieste stands has for ages been a Slavonic land.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 75.

(b) To reject.

I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest.

Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

(c) To discard; annul: as, to *set aside* a verdict.—To set at defiance. See *defiance*.—To set at ease, to quiet; content: as, to *set* the mind at ease.—To set at liberty, to release from confinement or imprisonment; free.

At the same time that I was Released there were *set* at liberty about xx English men.

Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 29.

To set at naught. See *naught*.—To set before. (a) To present to the view of; exhibit or display to.

Behold, I have *set before* thee an open door. *Rev.* iii. 8.

(b) To serve up to, as food or drink.

Whatsoever is *set before* you, eat. *1 Cor.* x. 27.

The bishop shewed me the convent with great civility, and *set before* us an elegant collation of dried sweetmeats, prunellas, and pistachio nuts.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 96.

To set by. (a) To put aside or away.

It is a custom with the Arabs never to *set by* anything that comes to the table, so that, when they kill a sheep, they dress it all, call in their neighbours and the poor to finish every thing.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 57.

(b) See def. 18.—To set by the ears. See *ear* 1.—To set down. (a) To place upon the floor or ground; deposit: as, to *set down* one's burden; to *set down* a passenger at the station.

The Dorchester man being *set down* at Connecticut, near the Plymouth trading house, the governor, Mr. Bradford, wrote to them, complaining of it as an injury.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 198.

(b) To enter in writing; make a note of; note.

My tables—meet it is I *set* it down

That one may smile, and smile, and be a villain.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 107.

Even the great Islands, E. Indies many of them, are without Names, or at least so variously *set down* that I find the same Islands named by divers Names.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 308.

(c) To ordain; fix; establish.

This law . . . which God before all others hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by.

Hooker.

(d) To ascribe; attribute: as, you may *set* his silence down to diffidence. (e) To count; consider; regard.

Set it down that a habit of secrecy is both politic and moral.

Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1897).

You may *set it down* as mere bewilderment.

Fitch, Lects. on Teaching, p. 189.

(f) To lower.

O, you are well tuned now!

But I'll *set down* the pegs that make this music.

Shak., Othello, II. 1. 203.

(g) To take to task; rebuke; snub. [Colloq.]—To set eyes on. See *eye* 1.

No single soul

Can we *set eye* on.

Shak., Cymbeline, IV. 2. 131.

To set fire on, set fire to, to apply fire to; set on fire.

Thenne.

Though fire be *set* on it, it shal not brenne.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. L. T. S.), p. 141.

To set forth. (a) To present to view or consideration; represent by words; make known fully; declare.

When we assemble and meet together . . . to *set forth* his most worthy praise, to hear his most holy Word.

Book of Common Prayer, Exhortation to Confession.

I ought diligently to hear and to learn the gospel, and to *set it forth* both in word or talking and also in example of living.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 258.

We wish to *set forth* that we in our island, you on your continent, we in Middle England, you in New, are brethren in one common heritage.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 54.

(b) To publish; issue.

All the fforesaid publique Readers of arte and the common lawes shall once within every six yeaeres *set forth* some new booke in printe.

Booke of Precedence (E. L. T. S., extra ser.), i. 9.

Mr. Rogers hath *set forth* a little book of faith.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 415.

(c) To prepare and send out; equip; furnish; fit out.

They are very curious and ambitious in *setting forth* their Funerals.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 532.

We hope to *set forth* a ship our selves with in this month.

Quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 120.

(d) To adorn; decorate.

Every other day hitherto she hath a newe deveyce of heade dressing without any coste and yett *setth* forthe a woman gaylie well.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 23.

(e) To arrange; draw up; display.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth*
In best appointment all our regiments.
Shak., K. John, II, 1. 295.

(f) To praise; recommend.

Beauty itself doth of itself persuade
The eyes of men without an orator;
What needeth then apologies be made
To *set forth* that which is so singular?
Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 32.

To *set forward*, to further the interest of; aid in advancing; help onward.

Amongst them there are not those helps which others have to *set them forward* in the way of life. *Hooker*.

To *set hand to fist*. See *hand*.—To *set in*, to put in the way to do something; give a start to.

If you please to assist and *set me in*. *Jeremy Collier*.

To *set in order*, to adjust or arrange; attend to.

The rest will I *set in order* when I come. 1 Cor. xi. 34.

To *set off*. (a) To adorn; beautify; enhance the appearance of; as, a garment *sets off* the wearer.

Does . . . [she] want any jewels, in your eyes, to *set off* her beauty?
Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, III.

What strange Dress is this? It is all over *set off* with Shells scolloped, full of Images of Lead and Tin, and Chains of Straw-Work.

N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, II, 2.

(b) To act as foil to, display to advantage by contrast; as, a dark beauty *sets off* a fair one.

My reformation, glittering on my fault,
Shall show more goodly and attract more eyes
Than that which hath no foil to *set it off*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV, I, 2. 239.

(c) To put forward or plead as an equivalent; reckon against.

It was also felt that though, in the ordinary course of criminal law, a defendant is not allowed to *set off* his good actions against his crimes, a great political cause should be tried on different principles.

Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

It [the English sparrow] must be regarded as an instance of reciprocity, and he *set off* against the American weed [choke-powdew], *Anacharis Canadensis* which chokes our rivers.

Athenaeum, No. 2908, p. 204.

(d) To mark off, separate, as by a mark or line; as, this clause is *set off* by a colon, one field was *set off* from another.

In modern wit all printed trash is
Set off with numerous breaks and dashes.
Smyth, *On Poetry*.

(e) To explode, discharge; as, to *set off* fireworks. To *set on*, to incite; instigate; put up.

Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this.

Shak., W. T., II, 3. 131.

To *set one's cap*, to set one's cap at or for. See *cap*.—To *set one's face*, to turn, direct, or address one's self; hence, to resolve, determine resolutely.

He rose up, and passed over the river, and *set his face* toward the mount Gilboa.

Gen. xxxi. 21.

For the Lord God will help me . . . therefore have I *set my face* like a flint.

Isa. I. 7.

When a minority of two hundred, or even of eighty members, *set their faces* to stop all legislation unless they get their will, no rules of procedure, which the wit of man can devise will prevent waste of time.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 205.

To *set one's face against*, to discontinue, disapprove of, oppose.

I will even *set my face against* that soul, and will cut him off from among his people.

Lev. xx. 16.

To *set one's hand to*, to sign, affix one's signature to.

Lady Walsford. You will grant me time to consider.

Fanny. Yes, while the instrument is drawing to which you must *set your hand*.

Congress, *Way of the World*, v. 6.

To *set one's heart at rest*, to set one's heart on. See *heart*.—To *set one's seal to*. See *seal*.—To *set one's shoulder to the wheel*. See *shoulder*.—To *set one's teeth*, to press them together forcibly or passionately; hence, to take resolute or desperate measures.—To *set one to the door*. See *door*.—To *set on fire*. See *fire*.—To *set on foot*. See *foot*.—To *set on ground*. Same as *to bring to ground* (which see, under *ground*).—To *set out*. (a) To assign, allot; as, to *set out* the portion of each heir of an estate. (b) To publish, as a proclamation.

That excellent proclamation *set out* by the king. *Bacon*.

The other ministers also *set out* an answer to his sermon, confuting the same by many strong arguments.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 264.

(c) To mark by boundaries; define.

Determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out* or supposed to be distinguished from all the rest by known boundaries.

Locke.

(d) To adorn, decorate, embellish.

A goldsmith's shop *sets out* a city maid.

Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, I. 1.

In this Church are two Altars *set out* with extraordinary splendour, being deck'd with rich Mithers, Embroider'd Copes.

Maunderell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 99.

This day Mrs. Russell did give my wife a very fine St. George in alabaster, which will *set out* my wife's closet mightily.

Peggy, *Diary*, II. 71.

(e) To equip and send out.

They *set out* a ship the last year with passengers and goods for Providence.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 15.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, thirty men-of-war.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 359).

(f) To show; display; demonstrate; indicate.

What doe they else but, in the abounding of mans sinne, *set out* the superabounding grace of God?

Purcell, *Pilgrimage*, p. 108.

Thus have I attempted to describe this duty [of praise], to *set out* the great reasonableness, and to stir you up to the practice of it.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. 1.

(g) To recite; state at large; as, to *set out* one's complaint. (h) In engineering, to locate. (i) To place, as a stone in masonry, so that it projects beyond the stone next adjoining, especially the stone or course next beneath; cause to jut out; corbel out.

The early Byzantine architects—in Sta. Sophia for instance—did fit pendentives to circular arches, but it was with extreme difficulty, and required very great skill both in *setting out* and in execution.

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 450.

To *set over*. (a) To appoint or constitute as director or ruler over.

I have *set thee over* all the land of Egypt. *Gen.* xli. 41.

(b) To assign; transfer; convey.—To *set right*, to rectify; correct; put right.—To *set sail* (*naul.*). See *sail*.

—To *set seed*, to form seed within the ovary; said of ovaries which develop and become seeds—that is, do not abort. See *II*, 3, below.—To *set short*. See *short*.

—To *set the hand to*. See *hand*.—To *set the headband*, in bookbinding, to adjust the leather of the cover so as to lap over the head-band.—To *set the heather on fire*, to *set the land*, to *set the palette*. See *heather*, *land*, *palette*.—To *set the river on fire*. See *fire*.—To *set the teeth on edge*. See *edge*.—To *set the temperament*, in tuning a pianoforte, organ, or other instrument in which tempered intonation is used, to tune a single octave in accordance with the temperament desired, so that the remaining octaves may be tuned at once octaves therewith.—To *set to rights*. See *right*.—To *set to salet*. See *salet*.—To *set up*. (a) To erect; place up; right; put together in an upright or natural form, especially by means of articulating, stitching the skin, or similar processes; mount; as, the skeleton of a mammoth has been *set up* for the museum.

Nebuchadnezzar the king made an image of gold; . . . he *set it up* in the plain of Dura. *Dan.* iii. 1.

(b) In the army, to fit (a man) by drill for military movements and parade. *Wittels*. (c) To begin, as a new enterprise, institution, or arrangement; put in operation; establish; found; institute; as, to *set up* a factory; to *set up* a school.

There was another printer in town, lately *set up*.

Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 45.

Is Perry going to *set up* his carriage, Frank? I am glad he can afford it.

Jane Austen, *Emma*, xli.

The large number of ice-making machines which have recently been *set up*. See *Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 16.

(d) To provide adequately; supply; furnish; fit out; stock; as, I have enough capital to *set me up* in trade; she is *set up* in winter gowns.

Two Desks and a quire of Paper *set him up*, where he now sits in state for all comers.

Bp. Earle, *Microcosmographie*, An Attorney.

Some ends of verse his bitters might afford,
And gave the harmless fellow a good word,
Set up with these, he ventur'd on the town,
And with a borrow'd play outdid poor Cowley.

Pope, *Macer*.

(e) To raise, promote, exalt.

Whom he would he *set up*, and whom he would he put down.

Dan. v. 19.

(f) To place in view, display; as, to *set up* a notice or a signal.

Set this [paper] up with wax.

Upon old Brutus' statue. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 3. 115.

On all her olive-hills

Shall men *set up* the battle sign of fire.

Mrs. Hemans, *Siege of Valencia*.

It appears unlikely that Asoka would have been allowed to *set up* two copies of his edicts in the domolous of such powerful kings as Aira and his father seem to have been.

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 139.

(g) To utter loudly; raise, as a noise, or as the voice.

I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear.

Dryden, *Amazons*, I. 88.

Wherever in a lonely grove

He *set up* his forlorn pipes.

The gouty oak began to move,

And flounder into hornpipes.

Tennyson, *Amphion*.

(h) To advance, propose for reception or consideration; as, to *set up* a new doctrine. (i) To raise from misfortune or dejection, encourage, restore; as, this good fortune quite *set him up*. (j) To exultate, as, he was a little *set up*. [Colloq.] (k) *Naut.*, to haul tant, or take in the slack of, as the standing rigging. (l) In printing: (1) To put in type; as, to *set up* a page of copy.

He had only written the opening pages, and had them *set up*.

H. James, Jr., *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 107.

(2) To arrange in the proper order of words, lines, etc.; compose; as, to *set up* type. (m) To offer to bid at auction; as, the next three lots were *set up* together. (n) To bring about; produce; establish; as, a permanent curvature of the spine was *set up*.

Sometimes it [eczema] is *set up* as the result of local or general irritation of the skin in certain occupations.

Lancet, *Brit.*, XXII. 122.

(o) To place (an instrument) on its support; as, to *set up* a theodolite.—To *set up* a side, to become partners at cards.—To *set up* one's bistro. See *bistro*.—To *set up* one's rest, (a) To make up one's mind; resolve; determine; stake one's chances. [The origin of this phrase is obscure, but is generally referred to the old game of primero, in which, it is alleged, a player who stood upon the cards in his hand in the hope that they might prove

stronger than those held by his opponent was said to *stand upon his rest*. Compare *rest*, n., 14.]

On which resolution the soldier *sets up his rest*, and commonly hazards the winning or losing of as great a thing as life may be worth.

Churchyard's Challenge, p. 62. (*Nares*, under *rest*.)

I have *set up my rest* to run away.

Shak., *III. of V.*, ii. 2. 116.

Could I *set up my rest*
That he were lost, or taken prisoner,
I could hold truce with sorrow.

Middleton, *Spanish Gypsy*, iv. 2.

(b) To pause for rest; make a halt; sojourn.

'Tis also cheap living which causes travellers to *set up* their rest here more than in Florence.

Ecclm, *Diary*, May 21, 1645.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Place*, *Lay*, etc. See *put*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sink downward; settle down; especially, to decline toward and pass below the horizon, as the sun, moon, or stars.

Now, when the sun was *setting*, all they that had any sick . . . brought them unto him.

Luke iv. 40.

His smother'd light

May *set* at noon and make perpetual night.

Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 784.

This day the ship heaved and *set* more than before, yet we had but few sick.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 11.

He kept her sac late and lang,
Till the evening *set*, and birds they sang.

Lord Dingwall (Child's Ballads, I. 288).

2. To become fixed or firmly joined.

Make the teeth to *set* hard one against another.

Bacon.

(a) To become motionless or immovable.

The device [a car-brake] has a brake with a shoe connected to a main body, combined with an interposed spring or springs, to prevent the *setting* and sliding of the wheels.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 74.

(b) To become firm, stiff, or solid; as, the jelly would not *set*.

The frequent application of heat to gelatine destroys its *setting* powers.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 278.

3. In *bot.* and *hort.*, to develop the ovaries after fertilization; begin the growth of fruit; as, the blossoms were abundant, but failed to *set*; the peaches *set* well, but were blasted; in *fish-culture*, to begin to germinate; said of eggs.

It appears that the *setting* of the flowers—that is, the production of capsules, whether good or bad—is not so much influenced by legitimate and illegitimate fertilization as is the number of seeds which the capsules contain.

Darwin, *Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 47.

4. To engage in gambling; gamble. (a) To stake money in gambling; wager; bet.

From six to eleven. At *basest*. Mem. Never *set* again upon the ace of diamonds. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 323.

(b) To take part in a game of hazard; play with others for stakes.

Throw boldly, for he *sets* to all that write;

With such he ventures on an even lay,
For they bring ready money into play.

Dryden, *Secret Love*, *Prolog.*, II. (1667).

Sir John Bland and Olley made interest to play at Twelfth-night, and succeeded—not at play, for they lost 100*l.*, and *lost*. As it is not usual for people of no higher rank to play, the King thought they would be bashful about it, and took particular care to do the honours of his house to them, *set* only to them, and spoke to them at his levee next morning.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 419.

5. To begin a journey, march, or voyage; start; commonly with *on* or *out* (see phrases below).

The king is *set* from London.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, II, *Prolog.*, I. 24.

She gles the herd a piddle nits . . .

To watch, while for the barn she *sets*,

In hopes to see Tam Kipples.

Burns, *Hallowe'en*.

6. To have motion in a certain direction; flow; tend; as, the tide *sets* to the north; the current *sets* westward.

The old bookseller with some grumbling opened his shop, and by the twinkling taper (for he was *setting* bed wards) lighted out the relic from his dusty treasures.

Lamb, *Old China*.

And his soul *set* to grief, as the vast tide

Of the bright rocking Ocean *sets* to shore

At the full moon.

M. Arnold, *Sohrab and Rustum*.

Trust me, cousin, all the current of my being *sets* to thee.

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

7. To point game by crouching, in the original manner, now obsolete, of a setter dog; more rarely, to hunt game with the aid of a setter; also, formerly, to catch birds with a large net.

When I go a-hawking or *setting*, I think myself beholden to him that assures me that in such a field there is a covey of partridges.

Boyle, (*Johnson*.)

8. To make a beginning; apply one's self; as, to *set* to work.

If he *sets* industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ.

Hammond.

The gale *set* to its work, and the sea arose in earnest.

R. D. Blackmore, *Maid of Sker*, x.

9. To face one's partner in dancing.

They very often made use of a . . . Step called *Setting*, which I know not how to describe to you but by telling you that it is the very reverse of Back to Back.

Dudgell, Spectator, No. 67.

She . . . sometimes makes one in a country-dance, with only one of the chairs for a partner, . . . and sets to a corner cupboard. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxviii.*

A propensity on the part of that unlucky old lady . . . to amble about, and set to inanimate objects, accompanying herself with a chattering noise, as in a witch dance. *Dickens, Bleak House, xxxiii.*

10. To acquire a set or bend; get out of shape; become bent; warp: said of an angler's rod.—

11. To sit, as a broody hen: a wrong use, by confusion with *sit*.—To set about, to take the first steps in; begin: as, to set about a business or enterprise.

Why, as to reforming, Sir Peter, I'll make no promises, and that I take to be a proof that I intend to set about it. *Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.*

No nation in any age or in any part of the globe has failed to invent for itself a true and appropriate style of architecture whenever it chose to set about it in the right way. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 45.*

To set aland, to steer landward.

He made his ship aland for to sette. *Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2166.*

To set around a pod. See *pod*.—To set forth or forward, to begin to march; advance.

The sons of Gershon and the sons of Merari set forward. *Numb. x. 17.*

I must away this night toward Padua.

And it is meet I presently set forth. *Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 404.*

I take this as an unexpected favour, that thou shouldst set forth out of doors with me, to accompany me a little in my way. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 237.*

To set in. (a) To begin: as, winter in England usually sets in about December.

Yet neither doe the wet or dry Seasons set in or go out exactly at one time in all Years; neither are all places subject to wet or dry Weather alike. *Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 77.*

(b) To become settled in such or such a state.

When the weather was set in to be very bad. *Addison.*

(c) To flow toward the shore: as, the tide sets in: often used figuratively.

A tide of fashion set in in favour of French in the England of the thirteenth century. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 150.*

(d) To reappear after temporary absence or disappearance, as a school of fish. (e) To go in; make an onset or assault.

Nevertheless thei sette in a-monge hem, for thei were meche peple and stronge, and the cristin hem recceyved full fiercely. *Merlin (L. E. T. S.), III. 558.*

They had already devoured Ucares & his in their hope; and surly they had done it in deed, if the English had not timely sett in for his aide. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 471.*

To set off. (a) To start, as on a journey.

Is it true . . . that you are setting off without taking leave of your friends? *Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.*

(b) In printing, to deface or soil the next sheet: said of the ink on a newly printed sheet when another sheet comes in contact with it before it has had time to dry.

To prevent setting-off, the leaves after copying should be removed by blotting paper. *Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 331.*

(c) To make a show or appearance; appear.

I, now, but think how poor their spite sets off, Who, after all their waste of sulphurous terms, . . . Have nothing left but the unsavoury smoke. *B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.*

To set on. (a) [On, adv.] To begin; start; set out.

In the dawning of the day loke ye sette on alle to-geder ther as ye shuld here an horne blowe right high and lowde. *Merlin (L. E. T. S.), III. 303.*

Ha! what strange music? . . . How all the birds set on? the fields redouble Their odoriferous sweets! *Fletcher (and another), Prophetess, v. 3.*

(b) [On (or upon), prep.] (1) To begin, as an enterprise.

He that would seriously set upon the search of truth ought to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*

(2) To make an attack; assault: as, they all set upon him at once. See *assail*.

We met with v. Rovers or men of war, whom we set upon, and burnt their Admirall, and brought those ships into Narr. *Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 19.*

Gather we our forces out of hand, And set upon our boasting enemy. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 2. 103.*

It seems to me the time to ask Mr. Lyon to take a little rest, instead of setting on him like so many wasps. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlv.*

To set out. (a) To begin a journey, proceeding, or career: as, to set out for London; to set out in business or in the world.

Some there be that set out for this crown, and, after they have gone far for it, another comes in and takes it from them. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 152.*

Thus arm'd, he set out on a ramble—black! He set out, poor dear Soul!—but he never came back! *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 330.*

After residing at Cambridge two years, he (Temple) departed without taking a degree, and set out upon his travels. *Macaulay, Sir William Temple.*

(b) To flow out; ebb: as, the tide sets out at 4 p. m.—To set to, to apply one's self; go at a piece of work.

I wish you were a dog; I'd set to this minute, and . . . cut every strip of flesh from your bones with this whip. *Charlotte Brontë, Professor, v.*

To set up. (a) To begin business or a scheme of living: as, to set up in trade; to set up for one's self.

They say (she has gone) to keepe a Taverne in Foy, and that M. Spencer hath given her a stocke to set up for her selfe. *Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, II. 275).*

If not the tradesman who set up to-day, Much less the 'prentice who to morrow may. *Pope, Epil. to Satires, II. 36.*

At Bologna he had got into debt, and set up as tutor to the young archdeacons. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 140.*

(b) To make pretensions; claim to be recognized, admired, or esteemed: as, he sets up for a man of wit.

There is nothing more absurd than for a Man to set up for a Critick without a good Insight into all the Parts of Learning. *Addison, Spectator, No. 291.*

Besides, it is found by experience that those men who set up for morality without regard to religion are generally virtuous but in part. *Swift, Testimony of Conscience.*

To set upon. See to set on (b).—Syn. Attack, Set upon, etc. See *assail*.

Set¹ (set), *p. a.* 1. Placed; located; stationary; fixed: as, a set range; set tubs; a set smirk.

Why do you frown? good gods, what a set anger Have you forc'd into your face? come I must temper you. *Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.*

His love-fit 's upon him; I know it by that set smile and those congees. How courteous he 's to nothing! *Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour, i. 1.*

2. Fixed; immovable.

O he's drunk sir Toby, an hour ago, his eyes were set at eight 't the morning. *Shak., T. N., v. 1. 205.*

On coming up to him, he saw that Marner's eyes were set like a dead man's. *George Eliot, Silas Marner, I.*

3. Regular: in due form; formal; deliberate: as, a set discourse; of a battle, pitched.

Rail'd on Lady Fortune in good terms, In good set terms, and yet a motley fool. *Shak., As you Like it, II. 7. 17.*

I do not love set speeches nor long praises. *Shak., Love in a Maze, II. 1.*

She had been . . . to bright hay-making romps in the open air, but never to a set stately party at a friend's house. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxx.*

4. Fixed in opinion; determined; self-willed; obstinate: as, a man set in his opinions or way.

I set thou art *set* my solace to rue (take away). *Allegorical Poems (ed. Morris), III. 487.*

No woman 's yet so fiercely set But she'll forgive, though not forget. *Lady Anne Bathurst's Lament (Child's Ballads, IV. 127).*

He was an amazing set kind of man, the cap'n was, and would have his own way on sea or shore. *S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 153.*

5. Established; prescribed; appointed: as, set forms of prayer.

On a season both assembled they both. *Macaulay, History of Macdonald (L. E. T. S.), I. 339.*

An old College Butler is none of the worst Students in the house, for he keeps the set hours at his books more duly than any.

Up. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Old College Butler.

We might now have expected that his own following Prater should add much credit to set Forms; but on the contrary we find the same imperfections in it, as in most before, which he lays hear upon Extremal. *Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvi.*

And all sorts of set Mourning, both Black and Gray, and all other Furniture suitable to it, fit for any person of Quality. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 60.*

The town of Berne is plentifully furnished with water, there being a great multitude of handsome fountains planted at set distances from one end of the streets to the other. *Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 510).*

6. Formed; built; made: noting the person: as, well set; thick-set. See *set up*, below.

He (Butler) is of a middle stature, strong set, high coloured, a head of sorrell hair, a severe and sound judgement, a good fellow. *Aubrey, Lives, S. Butler.*

7. Astounded; stunned. *Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]—A set match. See match¹.—Of set purpose, with deliberate intention, designedly.*

For how should the brightness of wisdom shine where the windows of the soul are of very set purpose closed? *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.*

She would fall out with, and anger him of set purpose. *Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 485.*

Set duster. See *duster*.—Set piece (theat.), a piece of scenery only moderately high, and permitting more distant pieces to be seen over it.—Set scenes. See *scene*.—Set speech, a speech carefully prepared beforehand; elaborated discourse.

I affect not set speeches in a Historic. *Milton, Hist. Eng., II.*

He (Pitt) was no speaker of set speeches. His few prepared discourses were complete failures. *Macaulay, William Pitt.*

Set up. (a) Built; formed: noting the person: as, a tall man, and well set up.

Very pretty damsels, and well set up.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxvii.

(b) In the army, noting a man fitted by drill for military movements and parade.

The scouts . . . are lithe, and naturally well set up, as the soldiers phrase it. *The Century, XXXVIII. 541.*

(c) Unduly uplifted or elated, as by success or prosperity. [Colloq.]

Our nineteenth century is wonderfully set up in its own esteem. *The Century, XXVIII. 116.*

Sharp-set, keen, as a saw: hence, figuratively, eager; keen in the pursuit of any end; keenly resentful; also, very hungry; ravenous.

The News of this Massacre, adding a new Edge of Revenge to the old Edge of Ambition, made the Danes sharper set against the English than ever they had been before. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 13.*

The perplexity of mannerliness will not let him feed, and he is sharper set at an argument when he should cut his meat.

Up. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Down-right Scholler.

By this light she looks as sharp-set as a sparrow-hawk! *Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 4.*

It is a well-known sporting-house, and the breakfasts are famous. Two or three men in pink, on their way to the meet, drop in, and are very jovial and sharp-set, as indeed we all are. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 4.*

set¹ (set), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sett* (still used archaically), *sette*; < *setl*, *v.* According to Skeat, *set*, in the sense of 'a number of things or persons belonging together,' etc., is a corruption of *sept* and ult. of *sect*.] 1. A young plant fit for setting out; a slip; shoot: as, sets of white-thorn or other shrub; onion sets.

Syon, a yong sette. Palsgrave.

2. A rudimentary fruit: used especially of apples, pears, peaches, etc.: as, the peaches set well, but the sets all dropped off. Compare *setl*, *v. i.*, 3.—3. The setting of the sun or other luminary; hence, the close, as of a day.

The weary sun hath made a golden set. *Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 19.*

If the sun shine pale, and fall into blacke clouds in his set, it signifieth the winde is shifting into the North quarter. *Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 183.*

Thou that faintly smellest still, As a Naiad in a well, Looking at the set of day. *Tennyson, Adeline.*

4. A venture; a wager; a stake; hence, a game of chance; a match.

When we have match'd our rackets to these balls, We will, in France, by God's grace, play a set Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shak., Hen. V., I. 2. 262.*

I would buy your pardon, Though at the highest set; even with my life. *Beau. and FL., Maid's Tragedy, IV. 1.*

I give o'er the set, throw down the cards. *Middleton, Chaste Maid, II. 1.*

5. General movement; direction; drift; tendency: used both literally and figuratively.

Individuals, alive to the particular evils of the age, and watching the very set of the current. *De Quincey, Style, I.*

The set of opinion in England at present.

Darwin, Nature and the Bible, App. C, p. 244.

When the storm winds prevail, the set is strong from the east. *Scribner's Mag., VIII. 101.*

6. Build; conformation; form; hence, bearing; carriage: said of the person.

A goodly gentleman, Of a more manly set I never look'd on. *Beau. and FL., Custom of the Country, v. 5.*

Should any young lady incline to imitate Gwendolen, let her consider the set of her head and neck. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, VII.*

He was a young man, and not over middle height; but there was something effective and picturesque in the set of his strongly built frame. *Harper's Mag., LXXXVI. 291.*

7. A permanent change of shape caused by pressure or by being retained long in one position; a bend, warp, or kink; hence, figuratively, a mental or moral warp or bias of character.

The behaviour of men to domestic animals must have been, on the whole, more kind than the reverse. Had it been otherwise, the set of the brute's brains, according to modern theory, would have been that of shyness and dread of us. *F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 137.*

8. A settled state.

Ye heate with a long set of faire and warme weather had even ignited the aire and prepar'd the materials to conceive the fire. *Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 3, 1666.*

9. The lateral deflection of a saw-tooth, the effect produced in a saw by bending alternate teeth slightly in opposite directions. See *cuts under saw-set*.

The less set a saw has, the less wood it wastes. *Ure, Dict., IV. 961.*

10. One of the plaits or flutings of a ruff; also, such plaited or fluted work.

The set of my ruff looked like so many organ pipes. *Randolph, Hey for Honesty.*

11. In *plastering*, the last coat of plaster on walls prepared for papering.—12. Young oysters, planted or fit for planting; occasionally used improperly for *spat* or *spawn*; also, a bed or plant of young oysters. Compare *strike*, *seed*.

At only a few places does a breed of oysters, or a *set*, as it is termed, occur with any regularity, or of any consequence. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 515.

13. In *mining*: (a) A mine or number of mines (including the area necessary for their working) taken on lease: used with this meaning in Cornwall and Devon chiefly, but also to some extent in other coal-mining districts of England. Not used in the United States. (b) One of the frames of timber which support the roof and sides of a level: same as *durns*, *durnz*, or *durnze* (see *durn*); also, one of the horizontal members of the timbering by which a shaft is supported.

A gallery requires what are called frames (*sets* or *durnzes*) for its proper support. A complete frame consists of a sole-piece (foot-piece, sill, or sleeper), two side props (legs or arms), and a crown (cap or collar). *Callon, Lectures on Mining* (trans.), i. 257.

(c) In some coal-mining districts of England, nearly the same as *lift*², 6 (b). (d) A measure of length along the face of a stall by which bolers and drivers are paid: it is usually from 6 to 10 feet. *Gresley*. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.] In all these senses commonly spelled *sett*.—14. The pattern or combination of colors of a tartan. [Scotch.]

A tartan plaid, spun of good hawthorn wool, scarlet and green the *sets*, the borders blew. *Hamay, Gentle Shepherd* (ed. 1852), l. 1.

The petticoat was formed of tartan silk, in the *set* or pattern of which the colour of blue greatly predominated. *Scott, Legend of Montrose*, ix.

15. In theaters, a set scene. See *set*¹, p. a., and *scene*.—16. In *type-founding*, the type-founder's adjustment of space between types of the same font. Types with too much blank on one or both sides are wide-set; with too little space, close-set.—17. In *whaling*: (a) A stroke; a thrust: as, a *set* of the lance. (b) A chance or opportunity to strike with the lance: as, he got a good *set*, and missed.—18. In *mach.*: (a) A tool used to close the plates around a rivet before upsetting the point of the latter to form the second head. (b) An iron bar bent into two right angles on the same side, used in dressing forged iron. *E. H. Knight*. (c) A hook-wrench having three sides equal and the fourth long, to serve as a lever. It is a form of key, spanner, or screw-wrench for turning bolts, etc.—19. In *saddlery*, the filling beneath the ground-seat of a saddle, which serves to bring the top seat to its shape. *E. H. Knight*.—20. A number of things which belong together and are intended to be used together. (a) Such a collection when the articles are all alike in appearance and use: as, a *set* of chairs; a *set* of table-knives; a *set* of buttons; a *set* of dominoes; a *set* of teeth.

I'll give my jewels for a *set* of beads.

Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 117.

A *set* or pack of cards, but not equally ancient with those above mentioned, were in the possession of Dr. Stukeley. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 432.

(b) Such a collection when of varied character and purpose, but intended to be used together and generally of similar or harmonizing design, as, a *set* of parlor furniture; a dinner-*set*; a toilet-*set*. *Set* was formerly used specifically of horses, to mean six, as distinguished from a pair or four-h-hand.

He found the windows and streets exceedingly thronged, . . . and in many places *sets* of loud music. *England's Joy* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 30).

Shortly after, Bouchier, returning into England, he bought a most rich Coach and Curious *Set* of Six Horses to it. *T. Lucas, in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. iii.

Here to-day about five o'clock arrived Lady Sarah Sadler and Lady Betty Lawrence, each in her chariot and six. Downagers love equipage, and these cannot travel ten miles without a *sett*. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe*, VI. 226.

21. A number of things having some other relation to each other, as resemblance or natural affinity.

There are a *set* of heads that can credit the relations of manners, yet question the testimonies of St. Paul. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, l. 21.

I say a *set* rather than a "series," because the articles were written on various occasions, and have therefore little formal connection, or necessary logical sequence. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 60.

22. A number of persons customarily or officially associated: as, a *set* of bankers; a *set* of officers; or a number of persons drawn together by some affinity, as of taste, character, position, or pursuits; hence, a clique or coterie: as, he belonged to the fast *set*.

There's nothing we Deaus take more Pride in than a *Set* of Genteel Footmen. *Tunbridge Walks*, quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 76.

We should be as weary of one *Set* of Acquaintance, tho' never so good, as we are of one Suit tho' never so fine. *Congreve, Way of the World*, iii. 10.

This *set* of ladies, indeed, as they daily do duty at court, are much more expert in the use of their airs and graces than their female antagonists, who are most of them bred in the country. *Addison, Meeting of the Association*.

Choose well your *set*; our feeble nature seeks The aid of clubs, the countenance of cliques. *O. W. Holmes, Urania*.

23. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole: as, a *set* of features.—24. In *music and dancing*: (a) The five figures or movements of a quadrille or a country-dance. (b) The music adapted to a quadrille.

Then the discreet automaton [at the piano] . . . played a blossomless, tuneless *set*. *Dickens, Our Mutual Friend*, i. 11.

(c) The number of couples required to execute a square dance.

Emma was . . . delighted to see the respectable length of the *set* as it was forming, and to feel that she had so many hours of unusual festivity before her. *Jane Austen, Emma*, xxxviii.

Quadrilles were being systematically got through by two or three *sets* of dancers. *Dickens, Pickwick*, ii.

25. One of a number of games or matches which together make up a series: as, A won the first *set*, B the second and third *sets*.—26. In *ornith.*, specifically, the number of eggs found in one nest at any time; especially, the full number of eggs laid by any bird before incubation; a clutch.—A dead *set*. (a) The act of a setter dog when it finds the game, and stands stiffly pointing; a point (originally, the crouching attitude of the setter when making a point, now wholly obsolete).

(b) A state or condition which precludes further progress. (c) A concerted scheme to defraud a player in gaming. *Gross*. (d) A determined stand in argument or in proceeding; a determined attack. [Colloq.]

There should be a little flattery about a woman—something of the coquette. . . . The more of a dead *set* she makes at you the better. *George Eliot, Middlemarch*, x.

Clock-*set*, a set of three or more decorative pieces of which the centerpiece is a clock, usually of bronze or porcelain wholly or in part.—Egg-*set*, a set of egg-cups and spoons with a stand for holding boiled eggs, or, in some cases, an egg-boller with stand-glass and often separate salt-cellars, the whole forming a more or less decorative set.—First *set*, in *whaling*. See *first*.—Harlequin *set*. See *harlequin*.—Renter and *set*; render, float, and *set*. See *render*.—Set or sett of a burgh, in *Scots law*, the constitution of a burgh. The sets are either established by immemorial usage, or were at some time or other modeled by the convention of burghs.—Set of exchange, the different parts of a bill of exchange (the bill and its duplicates), which are said to constitute a set. Each part is complete by itself, but the parts are numbered successively, and when one part is paid the others become useless.—Set of the reed. Same as *number of the reed* (which see, under *number*).—Sets and eyes of potatoes, slices of the tubers of the potato for planting, each slice having at least one eye or bud.

set² (set), r. i. A dialectal variant of *sit*, common in rustic use.

set² (set). A form of the preterit and past participle of *sit*, now usually regarded, in the preterit, as an erroneous form of *sat*, or, in the past participle, as identical with *set*, past participle of *set*¹. See *sit*.

When he was *set*, his disciples came unto him. *Mat. v. 1*.

set² (set), n. [A var. of *sit*.] Fit; way of conforming to the lines of the figure.

"The Marchioness of Granby," with her graceful figure in profile, her hands at her waist, and her head turned towards you as though she were looking at the *set* of her dress in a glass. *The Academy*, May 25, 1883, p. 260.

set³. A Middle English contracted form of *setteth*, third person singular present indicative of *set*¹.

seta (sē'tā), n.; pl. setae (-tē). [NL., < L. *seta*, *seta*, a thick stiff hair, a bristle; etym. doubtful.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*, a bristle; a chaeta; a stiff, stout hair; a fine, slender spine or prickle; any setaceous appendage. (a) One of the bristles of swine and other mammals. See *setifera*. (b) One of the rough hairy appendages of the legs or other parts of crustaceans. See cut under *Podophthalmus*. (c) One of the mouth-parts characteristic of hemipterous insects; a bristle. These lie within the rostrum; the upper pair, or superior setae, are the mandibles, and the lower pair, or inferior setae, are the maxillae. See cut under *mosquito*. (d) A vibrissa; a rigid bristle, as of a bird, or one of the whiskers of a cat. Such setae show well in the cut under *Platyrhynchus*. See also *setirostral*, and cuts under *Antrostomus*, *pantler*, and *seval*. (e) A chaeta; one of the setaceous appendages of the parapodia of a chaetopod worm. These are supposed to be tactile setae in some cases. See cuts under *Polynor* and *pygidium*. (f) In *In-fusoria*, a hair-like flexible but non-vibratile cilium. *W. S. Kent*.

2. In *bot.*, a bristle of any sort; a stiff hair; a slender, straight prickle; also, the stalk that

supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of mosses.

setaceous (sē-tā'shius), a. [*NL. setaceus*, < L. *seta*, *seta*, a hair, bristle: see *seta*. Cf. *scarce*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Bristly; setiform; having the character of a seta, chaeta, or bristle. (b) Bristling; setiferous or setigerous; setose; provided with bristles or stiff, stout hairs.—2. In *bot.*, bristle-shaped; having the character of setae: as, a *setaceous* leaf or leaflet.—Setaceous antennae or palpi, in *entom.*, antennae or palpi in which the joints are cylindrical, and closely fitted together, and the outer ones are somewhat more slender than the others. They are a variety of the filiform type.

setaceously (sē-tā'shius-li), adv. In *bot.*, in a setaceous manner; so as to form or possess setae.

setal (sē'tal), a. [*seta* + -al.] Of or pertaining to setae: as, the *setal* bands of a brachipod, which may run along the pallial margin and denote the site of the setae. *T. Davidson*.

Setaria (sē-tā'ri-i), n. [NL. (Beauvois, 1807), so called from the awned flower-spikes: see *setarius*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Panicaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with four glumes, all crowded into a dense cylindrical spike or a narrow thyrsus, the joints of which are set with rigid bristles much longer than the ovate spikelets. There are about 10 species, very variable and difficult of distinction, widely scattered through both tropical and temperate regions, and some of them now cosmopolitan weeds of cultivated land. They are annuals with flat leaves and bristly spikes which are sometimes long and tail-like, whence their popular names *foxtail* and *pushtail*. (For *S. Italica*, see *Italian millet* (under *millet*) and *Bengal grass* (under *grass*). For *S. glauca*, also known as *bottle-grass*, see *pigeon-grass*.) *S. viridis*, the green foxtail-grass, which accompanies the last, also furnishes an inferior hay, and its seeds are a favorite food of poultry.

setarius (sē-tā'ri-us), a. [*NL. setarius*, < L. *seta*, a bristle: see *seta*.] In *entom.*, ending in or bearing a bristle; aristate; specifically noting aristate antennae in which the arista is naked: opposed to *plumate*.

set-back (set'bak), n. 1. Same as *backset*, 1. [U. S.]

Every point gained by the political conservative is a *set-back* and a hindrance to the attainment of the liberal's greatest ends. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 165.

2. Same as *backset*, 2. [U. S.]—3. A pool or overflow setting back over the land, as from a freshet. [U. S.]—4. In *arch.*, a flat plain set-off in a wall.

set-bolt (set'bōlt), n. In *ship-building*, an iron bolt for faying planks close to each other, or for forcing another bolt out of its hole.

set-down (set'daun), n. A depressing or humiliating rebuke or reprehension; a rebuff: an unexpected and overwhelming answer or reply.

setel, a Middle English spelling of *seat* and *sat*. *Chaucer*.

sete², a. [ME., also *sety*, < Icel. *sett*, enduring, suitable, < *setja*, sit: see *sit*.] Suitable; fit.

Take if, of the flysshomongers, to be indifferently chosen and sworn, to set alle suche vrytelle be able and sete for mannys body. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 397.

And his Alekonner with hym, to taste and vnderstand that the ale be gode, able, and sety. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

setel, n. A Middle English form of *city*.

setee, n. See *setter*².

setel, n. A Middle English form of *settle*¹.

setent, a Middle English form of the past participle of *sit*.

Seterday, n. An obsolete form of *Saturday*.

setewale, n. An obsolete form of *setrall*.

set-fair (set'fär), n. 1. The coat of plaster used after roughing in, and floated, or pricked up and floated.—2. A word sometimes inscribed on barometers at a point where the instrument is supposed to indicate settled fair weather. Also *set fair*.

set-foil (set'fōil), n. Same as *septafoil*. [Rare.]

set-gun (set'gun), n. A spring-gun.

seth¹, adv. Same as *sith*¹ for *since*.

seth², n. Same as *sath*².

set-hammer (set'ham'ēr), n. A hammer of which the handle is not wedged, but merely inserted or set in. It is the form used for being struck on the work with a sledge-hammer.

sethe¹, v. A Middle English form of *sethe*.

sethe², n. An obsolete form of *sath*².

sethent, adv. Same as *sithen* for *since*.

Sethian (seth'i-an), n. Same as *Sethite*.

Sethite (seth'it), n. [*LL. *Sethite*, *Sethoita*, < *Seth* (see *def.*).] One of a branch of the Gnostic sect of Ophites. They received their name from the fact that they regarded Seth, the son of Adam, as the

first pneumatic (spiritual) man, and believed that he reappeared as Christ. Also *Sethian*.

Setifera (sē-tif'g-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *setifer*; see *setiferous*.] A superfamily of artiodactyl ungulates, whose body is covered with stiff hairs or bristles; the swine. They are ungulate and cloven-footed, with false hoofs not functional. The snout is more or less discoidal, and the nostrils open forward in it. The mammae are from four to ten, ventral as well as inguinal. The *Setifera* comprise the families *Phacocharidae*, or wart-hogs; *Suidae*, or swine proper; *Dicotylidae*, or peccaries; and probably the *Anthracotheriidae*. Also *Setigera*. See cuts under *Setigera*, boar, peccary, *Phacocharus*, and *Potamocharius*.

setiferous (sē-tif'g-rus), *a.* [*< NL. setifer, < L. seta, bristle, + ferre = E. bear.*] Bristling; having bristles or bristly hairs; setaceous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Setifera*, as swine. Also *setigerous*.

setiform (sē-ti-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. seta, seta, a bristle, + forma, form.*] Having the form of a seta; shaped like or resembling a bristle; setaceous. — **Setiform antennae**, in entom.: (a) Antennae having a short and thick basal joint, the rest of the organ being reduced to a bristle-like appendage, as in the dragonflies. (b) Same as *setaceous antennae* (which see, under *setaceous*). — **Setiform palpi**, palpi that are minute and bristle-shaped, as in the bedbug.

setiger (sē-ti-jēr), *n.* [*< L. setiger, setiger; see setigerous.*] A setigerous or chaetopodous worm; a member of the *Setigera*.

Setigera (sē-tij'g-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *setiger, setiger, bristle-bearing; see setigerous.*] 1. In *Vermes*, same as *Chaetopoda*. — 2. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Mollusculata*; the swine or *Setifera*.

setigerous (sē-tij'g-rus), *a.* [*< L. setiger, setiger, bristle-bearing, having coarse hair, < seta, seta, a bristle, + gerere, bear.*] Same as *setiferous*.

The head is bare of frontal horns, but carries a pair of setigerous antennae. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 598.

set-in (set'in), *n.* A beginning; a setting in.

The early and almost immediate set-in of the drift. Virginia Cor. N. Y. Tribune. (Bartlett.)

setiparous (sē-tip'g-rus), *a.* [*< L. seta, seta, a bristle, + parere, bear, bring forth.*] Giving rise to setae; producing bristles: applied to certain organs of annelids.

The setiparous glands of the inner row of setae. Roddison, *Forms of Anim. Life*, p. 125.

setireme (sē-ti-rēm), *n.* [*< L. seta, seta, a bristle, + remus, an oar.*] The fringed or setose leg of an aquatic insect, serving as an oar.

setirostral (sē-ti-rōs'tral), *a.* [*< L. seta, seta, a bristle, + rostrum, bill.*] Having the bill furnished with conspicuous bristles along the gape; having long rictal vibrissae: opposed to *glabrirostral*. P. L. Selater.

Setirostres (sē-ti-rōs'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *setirostral*.] In ornith., a division of *Caprimulginae*, including those which are setirostral, as the true goatsuckers or night-jars: distinguished from *Glabrirostris*. See cuts under *setirostral* and *night-jar*. P. L. Selater.

setling (set'ling), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *set-ling*; *< set* + *-ling*.] A sapling; a young set or shoot.

For such as he yet infirm and weak, and newly planted in the religion of Christ, and have taken no sure root in the faith, are easily moved as young setlings, and carried away. Bacon, *Early Works* (Parker Soc.), p. 15.

For *setlings* — they are to be preferred that grow nearest the stock. Evelyn.

setness¹ (set'nes), *n.* [*< ME. setnesse, < AS. geseþnes, constitution, statute, appointed order* (cf. *G. gesetz*, a law, statute; cf. also *ME. ascetnesse*, *< AS. ascetnis, institute*), *< settan, set*: see *set*.] A law; statute.

setness² (set'nes), *n.* [*< set, pp. of set*¹, + *-ness*.] The state or character of being set, in any sense. **set-net** (set'net), *n.* A net stretched on a conical frame, which closes the outlet of a fishway, and into which fish may fall.

set-off (set'of), *n.*; *pl. sets-off* (setz'of). 1. That which is set off against another thing; an offset.

An example or two of peace broken by the public voice is a poor set-off against the constant outrages upon humanity and habitual inroads upon the happiness of the country subject to an absolute monarch. Brougham.

He pleaded his desertion of Pompey as a set-off against his faults. Froude, *Cæsar*, p. 151.

2. That which is used to improve the appearance of anything; a decoration; an ornament.

This coarse creature, That has no more set-off but his jugglings, His travel'd tricks.

Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, III. 1.

3. In arch., a connecting member interposed between a lighter and a more massive structure projecting beyond the former, as between a lower section of a wall or a buttress and a section of less thickness above; also, that part of a wall, or the like, which is exposed horizontally when the part above it is reduced in thickness. Also called *offset*.

The very massive lower buttress, c, is adjusted to the flying buttress, b, by a simple set-off, d.

C. H. Moore, *Gothic Architecture*, p. 78.

4. A counter-claim or demand; a cross-debt; a counterbalancing claim.

If the check is paid into a different bank, it will not be presented for payment, but liquidated by set-off against other checks. J. S. Mill, *Polit. Econ.*, III. xii. § 6.

5. In law: (a) The balancing or countervailing of one debt by another. (b) The claim of a debtor to have his debt extinguished in whole or in part by the application of a debt due from his creditor, or from one with whom his creditor is in privity. *Set-off* is that right which exists between two persons each of whom, under an independent contract, owes an ascertained amount to the other, to set off their respective debts, by way of mutual deduction, so that the person to whom the larger debt is due shall recover the residue only after such deduction. (Kerr.) *Set-off, counter-claim, and recoupment* are terms often used indiscriminately. *Counter-claim* is more appropriate of any cross-demand on which the claimant might if he chose maintain an independent action, and on which, should he establish it as a cause of action, either in such independent action or by way of counter-claim when sued, he would be entitled to an affirmative judgment in his own favor for payment of the claim except so far as his adversary's claim might reduce or extinguish it. This use of the word distinguishes it from such claims as may be set off in favor of a person, which yet would not sustain an action by him, nor any affirmative judgment in his favor. *Recoupment* is appropriate only to designate a cross-demand considered as dependent on the concession of plaintiff's demand, subject to a right to cut down the amount recoverable by virtue of it. In these, which are the strict senses of the words, a *recoupment* only reduces plaintiff's demand, and leaves him to take judgment for what remains after the deduction; a *set-off* extinguishes the smaller of two independent demands and an equal amount of the larger, but may leave the residue of the latter unenforced. A *counter-claim* is one that may be established irrespective of the adversary's success or failure in establishing his claim, and, although subject to be reduced or extinguished by the adversary's success, may otherwise be enforced in the same action.

6. In printing, same as *offset*, 9. Also *setting off*. — *Set-off sheet*, in printing, paper laid between newly printed sheets to prevent the transfer or set-off of moist ink, the sheet of tissue-paper put before prints in books.

seton (sē'ton), *n.* [*< OF. seton, seton, F. seton* (cf. Sp. *setón*, a seton) = It. *setone*, *< LL. *seto(n)-, < L. seta, seta, a bristle, thick stiff hair, also (LL.) silk; see set*¹, *setum*.] In surg.: (a) A skein of silk or cotton, or similar material, passed under the true skin and the cellular tissue beneath, in order to maintain an artificial issue.

Seton (in surgery) is when the skin of the Neck, or other Part, is taken up and run thro' with a kind of Pack Needle, and the Wound afterwards kept open with Bristles, or a Skein of Thread, Silk, or Cotton, which is moved to and fro, to discharge the ill Humours by Degrees. E. Phillips, 1706.

(b) The issue itself.

seton-needle (sē'ton-nē'dl), *n.* In surg., a needle by which a seton is introduced beneath the skin.

Setophaga (sē-tof'g-gā), *n.* [NL. *< Gr. setos, later setos, a moth, + phagē, eat.*] The leading genus of *Setophaginae*. The bill is broad and flat, with long rictal bristles (as in the Old World *Muscicapidae*); the wings are pointed, not shorter than the rounded tail; the slender tarsus is scutellate in front; and the coloration is various, usually bright or strikingly contrasted. *S. ruticilla* is the common redstart. *S. picta* and *S. miniata* are two painted fly-catching warblers, black, white, and carmine-red. Numerous others inhabit antitropical and tropical America. They are all small birds, about 5 inches long, insectivorous, and with the habits and manners of flycatchers. See second cut under *redstart*.

Setophaginae (sē-tof'g-jī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Setophaga + -inae*.] American fly-catching warblers, a subfamily of *Sylviacoliidae* or *Mniotiltidae*, chiefly inhabiting the warmer parts of America, represented by several genera besides *Setophaga*, as *Myadestes*, *Cardellina*, *Basileuterus*, and about 40 species.

setophagine (sē-tof'g-jī-nē), *a.* Pertaining to the *Setophaginae*, or having their characters.

setose (sē'tōs), *a.* [*< L. setosus, setosus, abounding in bristles, < seta, seta, a bristle, a coarse stiff hair; see seta.*] 1. In bot., bristly; having the surface set with bristles: as, a *setose* leaf or receptacle. — 2. In zool. and anat., bristling or bristly; setaceous; covered with setae, or stiff hairs; setous. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

setous (sē'tus), *a.* [*< L. setosus, setosus; see setose.*] Same as *setose*. [Rare.]

set-out (set'out), *n.* 1. Preparations, as for beginning a journey.

A committee of ten, to make all the arrangements and manage the whole set-out. Dickens, *Sketches*, Tales, vii.

2. Company; set; clique. [Rare.]

She must just hate and detest the whole set-out of us. Dickens, *Hard Times*, i. 8.

3. A display, as of plate, or china, or elaborate dishes and wines at table; dress and accessories; equipage; turn-out.

"When you are tired of eating strawberries in the garden, there shall be cold meat in the house." "Well, as you please; only don't have a great set-out."

Jane Austen, *Emma*, xlii.

His "drag" is whisked along rapidly by a brisk chestnut pony, well-harnessed; the whole set-out, I was informed, pony included, cost \$50 when new.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 40.

4. In leather-manuf., the act or process of smoothing out or setting a moistened hide with a slicker on a stone or table. See *set*¹, v. t., 33. [Colloq. in all senses.]

set-pin (set'pin), *n.* A dowel.

set-pot (set'pot), *n.* In varnish-making, a copper pan heated by a pipe or flue wound spirally about it: used to boil oil, gold-size, japans, etc. E. H. Knight.

set-ring (set'ring), *n.* A guide above the main frame of a spoke-setting machine, on which the spokes are rested to be set and driven into the hub.

set-screw (set'skrō), *n.* (a) A screw, as in a clamp, screwed through one part tightly upon another, to bring pieces of wood, metal, etc., into close contact. (b) A screw used to fix a pulley, collar, or other detachable part to a shaft, or to some other part of a machine, by screwing through the detachable part and bearing against the part to which it is to be fastened. Such screws have usually pointed or cup-shaped ends, which bite into the metal.

set-stitched (set'sticht), *a.* Stitched according to a set pattern. Sterne.

sett, *n.* See *set*¹, *set*².

settable (set'a-bl), *a.* [*< set*¹ + *-able*.] That may be set, in any sense of the verb.

They should only lay out *settable* or tillable land, at least such of it as should butt on y^e water side.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 216.

settel, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *set*¹.

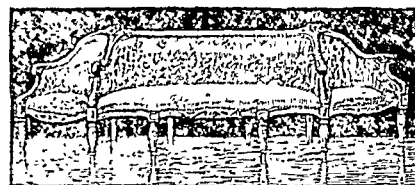
settee¹ (se-tē'), *n.* [A fanciful variation, perhaps orig. in trade use, of *settle*¹, *n.* (with substitution of suffix *-ee*): see *settle*¹.] A seat or bench of a particular form. (a) A sofa; especially, a sofa of peculiar pattern, as a short one for two persons only (compare *litte-a-lit*), or one having two or three chair-backs instead of a continuous back.

Ingenious Fancy . . . devised The soft *settee*, one elbow at each end, And in the midst an elbow it received, United yet divided, twain at once.

Cowper, *Task*, l. 75.

There was a green *settee*, with three rockers beneath and an arm at each end. E. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, I.

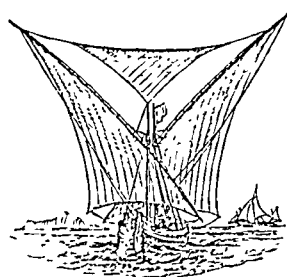
(b) A small part taken off from a long and large sofa by a



Sofa with two Settees, 18th century.

kind of arm: thus, a long sofa may have a settee at each end partly cut off from the body of the piece.

settee² (se-tē'), *n.* [Also *setee*, *< F. scétie, scétie*, also *scétie, scétie*, prob. *< It. scettia*, a light vessel: see *satty*.] A vessel with one deck and a very long sharp prow, carrying two or three



Settee.

masts with lateen sails, used on the Mediterranean.

setter¹ (set'ér), *n.* [= D. *zetter* = G. *setzer* = Sw. *sättare* = Dan. *setter*; as *sett* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which sets: as, a *setter* of precious stones; a *setter* of type (a compositor); a *setter* of music to words (a musical composer); chiefly in composition. Specifically—(a) In hort., a plant which sets or develops fruit.

Some of the cultivated varieties are, as gardeners say, "bad setters"—i. e., do not ripen their fruit, owing to imperfect fertilization. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 237.

(b) In the game of hazard. See *hazard*, 1.

2. An implement or any object used in or for setting. Specifically—(a) In gun, a round stick for driving fuses, or any composition, into cases made of paper. (b) In diamond-cutting, a wooden handle into the end of which is cemented the diamond to be cut. It is held in the left hand of the workman, while the cutter is held in the right. (c) In seal-engraving, a steel tool provided with square wrench-like incisions, used in setting the tools in the quill of the lathe-head. (d) In *ceram*, a variety of saggur used for porcelain, and made to hold one piece only, which it nearly fits, whereas the saggur often holds several pieces.

The *setters* for china plates and dishes answer the same purpose as the saggurs, and are made of the same clay. They take in one dish or plate each, and are "reared" in the oven in "bung's" one on the other.

Ure, Dict., III, 611.

3. A kind of hunting-dog, named from its original habit of setting or crouching when it scented game. These dogs are now, however, trained to stand rigidly when they have found game. The setter is of about the same size and form as the pointer, from which it differs chiefly in the length of the coat. The ears are well fringed with long hair, and the tail and hind legs are fringed or feathered with hair still longer than that on the ears. There are three distinct varieties of setters—the *Irish*, which are of a solid dark mahogany-red color; the *Gordon*, black with red or tan marks on each side of the muzzle from set on of neck to nose, on the hind legs below the hocks, and on the fore legs below the knees; and the *English*, which are divided into two classes, *Liverpools* and *Laveracks*, the former being black, white, and tan in color, the latter black and white.

Ponto, his old brown setter, . . . stretched out at full length on the rug with his nose between his fore paws, would wrinkle his brows and lift up his eyelids every now and then, to exchange a glance of mutual understanding with his master. *George Eliot, Mr. Gibb's Love-Story*, I.

Hence—4. A man who is considered as performing the office of a setting-dog—that is, who seeks out and indicates to his confederates persons to be plundered.

Gads. Stand.

Fal. So I do, against my will.

Poins. O, tis our *set*. I know his voice.

Shak. 1 Hen. IV., II, 2, 53.

Another set of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net. *South.*

We have *setters* watching in corners, and by dead walls, to give us notice when a gentleman goes by. *Sieff.* Last speech of Ebenezer Elitston.

Clock-setter (*nauf*), one who tampers with the clock to shorten his watch, hence, a busybody or mischief-maker about ship, a sea-lawyer.—**Rough-setter**, a mason who merely builds rough walling. In contradistinction to one who is competent to hew as well. **Setter forth**, one who sets forth or brings into public notice, a proclaimer, for merly, a promoter.

He seemeth to be a *setter forth* of strange gods.

Acts xvii. 18.

One Sebastian Cabota hath bin the chiefest *setter forth* of this journey or voyage. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I, 268.

Setter off, one who or that which sets off, decorates, adorns, or recommends.

They come as refiners of thy dress; or gilders, *setters off*, of thy graces. *Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 50. (*Latham.*)

Setter on, one who sets on, an instigator; an inciter.

I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter on* to do it. *Archam.*

Setter out, one who sets out, publishes, or makes known, as a proclaimer or an author.

Duke John Frederick, . . . defender of Luther, a noble *setter out*, and as true a follower of Christ and his gospel. *Archam, Affairs of Germany*.

Setter up, one who sets up, in any sense of the phrase.

Thou *setter up* and plucker down of kings.

Shak. 3 Hen. VI., II, 3, 37.

Old occupations have
Too many *setters up* to prosper, some
Uncommon trade would thrive no more
Beau. and *Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, II, 1.

I am but a young *setter up*; the uttermost I dare venture upon 't is three-score pound.

Middleton, Michalmas Term, II, 3.

setter² (set'ér), *v. t.* [Appar. < **setter*², *n.* (as in *setter-grass*, *setterwort*).] A corruption (simulating *setter*¹) of *seton* (1). To cut the dewlap of (an ox or a cow), helleboraster, or *setterwort*, being put into the cut, and an issue thereby made for ill-humors to vent themselves. Compare *setterwort*. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

Husbandmen are used to make a hole, and put a piece of the root (*setterwort*) into the dewlap . . . as a seton in cases of diseased lungs, and this is called *pegging* or *setting*. *Gerarde, Herbal*, p. 979.

setter-grass (set'ér-gräs), *n.* [Late ME. *settyr-grysse*; appar. < **setter*², *n.* (see *setter*², *v.*), + *grass*.] Same as *setterwort*.

Settyr grysse, eleborus niger, herba est.

Cath. Ang., p. 331.

setterwort (set'ér-wért), *n.* [< **setter*², *n.* (see *setter*², *v.*), + *wort*.] The bear's-foot or fetid hellebore, *Helleborus foetidus*. Its root was formerly used as a "setter" (seton) in the process called *setting* (see *setter*²). The green hellebore, *H. viridis*, for a similar reason was called *peg-roots*. (*Dale, Pharmacologia* (Prior).) The former has also the names *setter-grass*, *helleboraster*, and *oxheal*.

settima, settimo (set'ti-mä, -mō), *n.* [It., fem. and masc. respectively of *settimo*, < L. *septimus*, seventh, < *septem*, seven; see *seven*.] In music, the interval of a seventh.

settimento (set-ti-met'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *settimo*, *q. v.*] A septet.

setting (set'ing), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *settinge*; verbal *n.* of *set*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which sets, in any sense.

She has contrived to show her principles by the *setting* of her commode; so that it will be impossible for any woman that is disaffected to be in the fashion.

Addison, The Ladies' Association.

Specifically—2. The adjusting of a telescope to look at an object by means of a setting-circle or otherwise; also, the placing of a micrometer-wire so as to bisect an object.—3. In music, the net, process, or result of fitting or adapting to music, or providing a musical form for: as, a *setting* of the Psalms.

Arne gave to the world those beautiful *settings* of the songs "Under the greenwood tree," "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," . . . which seem to have become indissolubly allied to the poetry. *Grove, Dict. Music*, I, 84.

4. *Theat.*, the mounting of a play or an opera for the stage; the equipment and arrangement of scenery, costumes, and properties; the mise en scène.—5. The adjusting of the teeth of a saw for cutting.

The teeth [of a saw] are not in line with the saw-blade, but . . . their points are bent alternately to the right and left, so that their cut will exceed the thickness of the blade to an extent depending upon the amount of this bending, or set, as it is called. Without the clearance due to this *setting*, saws could not be used in hard wood. *C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances*, p. 55.

6. The hardening of plaster or cement; also, same as *setting-coat*.

Setting may be either a second coat upon laying or rendering, or a third coat upon floating.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 121.

7. The hardening process of eggs: a term used by fish-culturists.—8. The sinking of the sun or moon or of a star below the horizon.

I have touched the highest point of all my greatness, and from that full meridian of my glory I haste now to my *setting*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., III, 2, 225.

The *setting* of a great hope is like the *setting* of the sun. *Longfellow, Hyperion*, I, 1.

9. The sport of hunting with a setter-dog. See the quotation under *set*, *v. t.*, 7.—10. Something set in or inserted.

And thou shalt set in it *settings* of stones, even four rows of stones. *Ex. xxviii. 17.*

11. That in which something, as a jewel, is set; as, a diamond in a gold *setting*; by extension, the ornamental surrounding of a jewel, seal, or the like; as, an antique *setting*; hence, figuratively, that which surrounds anything; environment.

Nature is a *setting* that fits equally well a comely or a mourning piece. *Emerson, Nature*, I.

Hellacal setting. See *hellacal*—**Setting off**. (a) Adornment; becoming decoration; relief.

Might not this beauty, tell me (it's a sweet one), Without more *setting-off*, as now it is, Thanking no greater mistress than mere nature, Stagger a constant heart?

Pletcher, Double Marriage, III, 3.

(b) In printing, same as *offset*, *q. v.*—**Setting out**. (a) An outfit; an equipment. [Now provincial.]

Perseus's *setting out* is extremely well adapted to his undertaking. *Bacon, Table of Perseus*.

(b) Same as *location*, *3*.

II. *a.* Of the sunset; western; occidental. [Rare.]

Conect'd so great a pride,
In Severn on her East, Wyre on the *setting* side. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, vii, 266.

setting-back (set'ing-bak'), *n.* In glue-making, the vessel into which glue is poured from the caldron, and in which it remains until the impurities settle.

setting-board (set'ing-bōrd), *n.* A contrivance used by entomologists for setting insects with

the wings spread. It is generally a frame made of wood or cork, with a deep groove in which the bodies of the insects lie while the wings are spread out on flat surfaces at the sides, and kept in position with pins and cardboard braces or pieces of glass until they are dry.

setting-box (set'ing-boks), *n.* A box containing the setting-boards used by entomologists. Several such boards may be fitted in the box like shelves, and the box itself may resemble a dummy book to stand on a shelf.

setting-circle (set'ing-sér'kl), *n.* A graduated circle attached to a telescope used in finding a star. For a motion in altitude, the most convenient form of setting-circle is one carrying a spirit-level.

setting-coat (set'ing-kōt), *n.* The best sort of plastering on walls or ceilings; a coat of fine stuff laid over the floating, which is of coarse stuff.

setting-dog (set'ing-dog), *n.* A setter.

Will is a particular favourite of all the young heirs, whom he frequently obliges . . . with a *setting-dog* he has made himself. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 10.

setting-fid (set'ing-fid), *n.* See *fid*.

setting-gage (set'ing-gāj), *n.* In carriage-building, a machine for obtaining the proper pitch or angle of an axle to cause it to suit the wheels; an axle-setter. *E. H. Knight.*

setting-machine (set'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for setting the wire teeth in cards for the card-clothing of carding-machines.

setting-needle (set'ing-nē'dl), *n.* A needle, fixed in a light wooden handle, used in setting the wings of insects in any desired position.

setting-pole (set'ing-pōl), *n.* See *pole*¹, and *set*, *v. t.*, 28.

Setting-poles cannot be new, for I find "some set [the boats] with long poles" in Hakluyt.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

setting-punch (set'ing-punch), *n.* In saddlery, a punch with a tube around it, by means of which a washer is placed over the shank of a rivet, and so shaped as to facilitate riveting down the shank upon the washer. *E. H. Knight.*

setting-rule (set'ing-röl), *n.* In printing, same as *composing-rule*.

A *setting-rule*, a thin brass or steel plate which, being removed as successive lines are completed, keeps the type in place. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 769.

setting-stick (set'ing-stik), *n.* 1. A stick used for adjusting the sets or plaits of ruffs.

Bacon (Pacull's Prognostication, p. 11) says that Doomsday will be near when "maides will use no *setting sticks*." *Darwin.*

2. In printing, a composing-stick.

setting-sun (set'ing-sun'), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Tellinidae*, *Psammobia respertina*. It has a shell of an oblong oval shape, and of a whitish color shading to a reddish-yellow at the beaks, and diversified by rays of carmine and purplish or pinkish hue. The upper rim is olivaceous brown. It inhabits the sandy coast, and where it is abundant in some parts of Europe. It is used as manure, while in other places it is extensively eaten.

settle¹ (set'l), *n.* [< ME. *settle*, *setel*, *setil*, *setel*, < AS. *setel* = OS. *sedal* = MD. *setil*, D. *setel* = MLG. *setel* = OHG. *sedal*, *sezal*, *sezal*, MHG. *sedel*, *sezal*, G. *sessel* = Goth. *stils*, a seat, throne, = L. *scilla* (for **scilla*) < E. *scilla*), a seat, chair, throne, saddle (see *setl*²), = Gr. *idpa*, a seat, base; from the root of *sit*: see *sit*. Cf. *saddl*.] 1. A seat; a bench; a ledge. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Upon the *setil* of his mageste.

Hampole, Prick of Conscience, I, 6122.

Then gross thick Darkness over all he dight. . .

If hunger drive the Pagans from their Dens,

One's [sic] gainst a *settle* breaketh both his shins.

Sprester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Lawe.

From the high *settle* of king or cadderman in the midst to the mead-benches ranged around its walls.

J. R. Green, Hist. Eng. People, I.

2. Specifically, a seat longer than a chair; a bench with a high back and arms, made to accommodate two or more persons. Old *settles* were usually of oak, and were often made with a chest or coffer under the seat. Compare *box-settle* and *long settle*, below.

On oaken *settle* Marmion sate,

And view'd around the blazing hearth.

Scott, Marmion, III, 5.

By the fireside, the big arm-chair . . . fondly crouched with two venerable *settles* within the chimney corner.

J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 4.

3. A seat fixed or placed at the foot of a bedstead.

Itm. an olde standing bedstead with a *settle* unto it.

Archæologia, XI, 327.

4. A part of a platform lower than another part.—5. One of the successive platforms or stages leading up from the floor to the great altar of the Jewish Temple.

From the bottom [of the altar] upon the ground even to the lower settle shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit; and from the lesser settle even to the greater settle shall be four cubits. *Ezek. xliii. 14.*

The altar (independently of the bottom) was composed of two stages called *settes*, the base of the upper settle being less than that of the lower.

Bible Commentary, on *Ezek. xliii. 14.*

Box-settle, a settle the seat of which is formed by the top of a chest or coffer.—**Long settle**, a bench, longer than the ordinary modern settle, with a high solid back which often reached to the floor. As a protection against drafts, these settles were ranged along the walls of an-ent halls, and drawn toward the fire in cold weather.

settle¹ (set'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *settled*, ppr. *settling*. [*ME. setlen, sellen, also settelen, satlen, sellen*, tr. cause to rest, intr. sink to rest, subside. < *AS. settlan*, fix, = *D. setelen*, < *setel*, a seat (*setl-gang*, the setting of the sun), = *Ice. setla*, settle, subside; see *settle*², *n.* This verb has been confused with another verb, which has partly conformed to it: see *settle*².] **I. trans.** 1. To place in a fixed or permanent position or condition; confirm; establish. as for residence or business.

Til that youre [restored] sighte ysall be a while,
Ther may ful many a sighte yow biggle.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1161

But I will settle him in mine house, and in my kingdom
for ever. *1 Chron. xvii. 14*

The God of all grace . . . stablish, strengthen, settle
you. *1 Pet. v. 10*

The land Salique is in Germany, . . .
Where Charles the Great, having subdued the Saxons
There left behind and settled certain French.
Shak., Hen. V., l. 2 47.

Settled in his face I see
Sad resolution. *Milton, P. L., vi. 540*

That the glory of the City may not be laid upon the tears
of the Orphans and Widows; but that its foundations may
be settled upon Justice and Piety.

Stillington, Sermons, l. i.

2. To establish or fix, as in any way of life, or
in any business, office, or charge: as, to settle
a young man in a trade or profession; to settle
a daughter by marriage; to settle a clergyman
in a parish.

The father thought the time drew on
Of settling in the world his only son *Druiden.*

I therefore have resolved to settle thee and chosen a
young lady, witty, prudent, rich, and fair
Steele, Lying Lover, l. 1

3. To set or fix, as in purpose or intention.

Settle it therefore in your hearts, not to meditate before
what ye shall answer. *Luke xxi. 11.*

Hoping, through the blessing of God it would be a
means, in that unsettled state, to settle their affections
towards us. *Good News from New-England, in Appendix*
[to New England's Memorial], p. 267.

4. To adjust; put in position; cause to sit
properly or firmly: as, to settle one's cloak in
the wind; to settle one's feet in the stirrups.

Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet,
Ere he himself could settle.
Drayton, Symphidia.

5. To change from a disturbed or troubled
state to one of tranquillity, repose, or security;
quiet; still; hence, to calm the agitation of;
compose: as, to settle the mind when disturbed
or agitated.

How still he sits! I hope this song has settled him
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 1

The Duke's sonne! settle your looks
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, l. 1.

King Richard at his going out of England had so well
settled the Government of the Kingdom that it might well
have kept in good Order during all the Time of his Ab-
sence. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 61.*

Sir Paul! if you please, we'll retire to the Ladies, and
drink a Dish of Tea, to settle our heads.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, l. 1.

6. (a) To change from a turbid or muddy con-
dition to one of clearness; clear of dregs;
clarify.

So working seas settle and purge the wine.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

(b) To cause to sink to the bottom, as sedi-
ment.—7. To render compact, firm, or solid;
hence, to bring to a dry, passable condition;
as, the fine weather will settle the roads.

Thou waterest her furrows abundantly; thou settlest
(margin, *lowerest*) the ridges thereof.
Ps. lxx. (revised version).

Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may settle the turf be-
fore the spring.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

8. To plant with inhabitants; colonize; peo-
ple: as, the Puritans settled New England.

No colony in America was ever settled under such favor-
able auspices as that which has just commenced at the
Muskhogum.

Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 117.
Provinces first settled after the flood. *Mitford.*

9. To devolve, make over, or secure by formal
or legal process or act: as, to settle an annuity
on a person.—**Settled estate**, in law, an estate held
by some tenant for life, under conditions, more or less
strict, defined by the deed.—**Settled Estates Act**, any
one of a number of modern English statutes (1856, 1874,
1876, 1877), facilitating the leasing and sale, through the
Court of Chancery, etc., of estates held subject to limita-
tions or in trust. See *settlement*.—**Settled Land Act**,
either of the English statutes of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict.,
c. 35) and 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 18), which authorize the
sale, exchange, or leasing of land, including heirlooms,
limited or in trust by way of succession.—To settle the
land, to cause it to appear to sink by receding from it.—
To settle the topsail-halyards (*naut.*), to ease off the
halyards a little so as to lower the yard slightly.—**Syn. I.**
To fix, institute, ordain.

II. intrans. 1. To become set or fixed; as-
sume a continuing, abiding, or lasting position,
form, or condition; become stationary, from a
temporary or changing state; stagnate.

Out, alas! she's cold;
Her blood is settled, and her joints are stiff.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 20.

I was but just settling to work.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 128.

The Heat with which thy Lover glows
Will settle into cold Respect. *Prior, Ode, st. 5.*

The Opposition, like schoolboys, don't know how to
settle to their books again after the holidays.
Walpole, Letters, II. 498.

And ladies came, and by and by the town
How d m, and settling circled all the lists.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The narrow strip of land . . . on which the name of
Dalmatia has settled down has a history which is strikingly
analogous to its scenery. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 85.*

2. To establish a residence; take up perma-
nent habitation or abode.

Before the introduction of written documents and title-
deeds, the people spread over the country and settled
wherever they pleased.

D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 171.

Now tell me could you dwell content
In such a baseless tenement? . . .
Be cause, if you would settle in it,
'twere built for love in half a minute.

F. Locker, Castle in the Air.

3. To be established in a way of life; quit an
irregular and desultory for a methodical life;
be established in an employment or profession;
especially, to enter the married state or the
state of a householder, or to be ordained or in-
stalled over a church or congregation: as, to
settle in life; often with *down*. [*Largely colloq.*]

Having flown over many knavish professions, he settled
only in toguery.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 100.

Why don't you marry, and settle?
Swift, Polite Conversation, l.

My landlady had been a Lady's maid, or a nurse, in the
family of the Bishop of Bangor, and had but lately mar-
ried away and settled (as such people express it) for life.
De Quincey, Opium Eater (reprint of 1st ed.), p. 25.

4. To become clear; purify itself; become
clarified, as a liquid.

Morb hath been at ease from his youth and he hath
settled on his lees, and hath not been emptied from vessel
to vessel. . . . therefore his taste remaineth in him.
Jer. xlviii. 11.

5. To sink down more or less gradually; sub-
side; descend: often with *on* or *upon*.

Hunting hollies that day . . .
Till the scold sunne was settled to rest.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2452

Muche sorge theenne settled upon seage [the man] Iohns.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), lli. 409.

As doth the day light settle in the west,
So dim is David's glory and his gite.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

Specifically—(a) To fall to the bottom, as sediment.

By the settling of mud and limous matter brought down
by the river Nilus, that which was at first a continued sea
was raised at last into a firm and habitable country.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

This reservoir is meant to keep up a stock, and to allow
mud, etc., to settle out.

(b) To sink, as the foundations or floors of a building; be-
come lowered, as by the yielding of earth or timbers be-
neath, as, the house has settled. (c) To become compact
and hard by drying, as, the roads settle after rain or the
melting of snow. (d) To alight, as a bird on a bough or
on the ground.

And, yet more splendid, numerous flocks
Of pigeons, settling on the rocks
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Paradise and the Peri.

6. To become calm; cease to be agitated.

Then, till the fury of his highness settle,
Come not before him. *Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 482.*

7. To resolve; determine; decide; fix: as, they
have not yet settled on a house.

I am settled, and bend up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat.
Shak., Macbeth, l. 7. 70.

8. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that settles well. *Garth.*

settle² (set'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *settled*, ppr. *settling*. [*ME. sagtlen, sahtlen, saghetelen, saugtlen*, reconcile, make peace, also become calm, subside, < *AS. sahtlian*, reconcile, < *saht*, reconcilation, adjustment of a lawsuit: see *sought*. This verb has been confused in form and sense with *settle*¹, from which it cannot now be wholly separated.] **I. trans.** 1†. To reconcile.

For when a sawle is saghted & sakred to drygryn,
He holly haldes hit his & haue hit he wolde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1139.

2. To determine; decide, as something in
doubt or debate; bring to a conclusion; con-
clude; confirm; free from uncertainty or wa-
vering: as, to settle a dispute; to settle a vexa-
tious question; to settle one's mind.

I am something wavering in my faith:
Would you settle me, and swear 'tis so!
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, lli. 1.

The governor told them that, being come to settle peace,
etc., they might proceed in three distinct respects.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 81.

It will settle the wavering, and confirm the doubtful.
Swift.

When the pattern of the gown is settled with the mill-
ner, I fancy the terror on Mrs. Baynes's wizened face when
she ascertains the amount of the bill.
Thackeray, Philip, xxiii.

We are in these days settling for ourselves and our de-
scendants questions which, as they shall be determined
in one way or the other, will make the peace and prosper-
ity or the calamity of the next ages.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

3. To fix; appoint; set, as a date or day.

The next day we had two blessed meetings; one amongst
friends, being the first monthly meeting that was settled
for Vrieslandt. *Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.*

4. To set in order; regulate; dispose of.

Men should often be put in remembrance to take order
for the settling of their temporal estates whilst they are in
health. *Book of Common Prayer, Visitation of the Sick.*

I several months since made my will, settled my estate,
and took leave of my friends. *Steele, Tatler, No. 104.*

His wife is all over the house, up stairs and down, set-
tling things for her absence at church.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 60.

5. To reduce to order or good behavior; give
a quietus to: as, he was inclined to be insolent,
but I soon settled him. [*Colloq.*].—6. To liqui-
date; balance; pay: as, to settle an account,
claim, or score.—To settle one's hash. See *hash*.

II. intrans. 1†. To become reconciled; be at
peace.

I sette hym surely ensure that *saghetlylle* sette we never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

The se saghted ther-with, as some as he mozt.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), lli. 232.

2. To adjust differences, claims, or accounts;
come to an agreement: as, he has settled with
his creditors.

"Why, hang it all, man, you don't mean to say your
father has not settled with you?" Philip blushed a little.
He had been rather surprised that there had been no set-
tlement between him and his father.
Thackeray, Philip, xiv.

Hence—3. To pay one's bill; discharge a
claim or demand. [*Colloq.*]

settle-bed (set'l-bed), *n.* 1. A bed which forms
a settle or settee by day; a folding bed. Com-
pare *safa-bed*.

Our maids in the coachman's bed, the coachman with
the boy in his settle-bed, and Tom where he uses to lie.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 112.

But he kept firm his purpose, until his eyes involunta-
rily rested upon the little settle-bed and recalled the form
of the child of his old age, as she sat upon it, pale, ema-
ciated, and broken-hearted.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xix.

2. A small bed having a narrow canopy: prob-
ably so called from the resemblance of this
to the small canopy sometimes attached to a
settle.

settled¹ (set'ld), *p. a.* [*Pp. of settle*¹, *v.*] 1.
Fixed; established; steadfast; stable.

Thou art the Rocks, draw'st all things, all do'st guide,
Yet in deep settled rest do'st still abide.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 107.

All these being against her, whom hath she on her Side
but her own Subjects, Puplets yesterday and to-day Prot-
estants! who being scarce settled in their Religion, how
shall they be settled in their Loyalty?

Baker, Chronicles, p. 330.

His virtuous toil may terminate at last
In settled habit and decided taste.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 778.

A land of settled government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where Freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent.

Tennyson, You ask me why, tho' ill at ease.

2. Permanently or deeply fixed; firmly seated;
decided; resolved: as, a settled gloom; a set-
tled conviction.

This outward-sainted deputy,
Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth emmew.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 90.

Why do you eye me
With such a settled look?

Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 3.

I observed a settled melancholy in her countenance.
Addison, Omens.

3. Quiet; orderly; steady: as, he now leads a settled life.

Mercy on me! — he's greatly altered — and seems to have a settled married look! *Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 3.*

4. Sober; grave.

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears
Than settled age his sables and his weeds.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 81.

settled² (set'ld), *p. a.* [*Pp. of settle², v.*] Arranged or adjusted by agreement, payment, or otherwise: as, a settled account.

settledness (set'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being settled, in any sense of the word.

We cannot but imagine the great mixture of innocent disturbances and holy passions that, in the first address of the angel, did . . . discompose her settledness.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 27.
When . . . we have attained to a settledness of disposition . . . our life is labour.

Bp. Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 67.

settlement¹ (set'l-ment), *n.* [*< settle¹ + -ment.* Cf. *settlement².*] 1. The act of settling, or the state of being settled.

I went to Deptford, where I made preparation for my settlement, no more intending to go out of England, but endeavour a settl'd life. *Evelyn, Diary, March 9, 1652.*

(a) Establishment in life; especially, establishment in a business or profession or in the married state.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or settlement in the world. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(b) The act of colonizing or peopling; colonization: as, the settlement of a new country.

The settlement of Oriental colonies in Greece produced no sensible effect on the character either of the language or the nation. *W. Mure, Lit. of Greece, I. v. § 1.*

The laws and representative institutions of England were first introduced into the New World in the settlement of Virginia.

J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng. People, viii. § 4.

(c) The ordination or installation of a minister over a church or congregation. [*Collon.*] (d) Adjustment of affairs, as the public affairs of a nation, with special reference to questions of succession to the throne, relations of church and state, etc.; also, the state of affairs as thus adjusted. Compare the phrase *Act of Settlement*, below.

Owning . . . no religion but primitive, no rule but Scripture, no law but right reason. For the rest, always conformable to the present settlement, without any sort of singularity. *Evelyn, To Dr. Wotton, March 30, 1696.*

2. In law: (a) The conveyance of property or the creation of estates therein to make future provision for one or more beneficiaries, usually of the family of the creator of the settlement, in such manner as to secure to them different interests, or to secure their expectancies in a different manner, from what would be done by a mere conveyance or by the statutes of descent and distribution. (See *strict*.) Thus, a marriage settlement is usually a gift or conveyance to a wife or intended wife, or to trustees for her benefit or that of herself for life and her husband or children or both after her, in consideration of which she waives her right to claim dower or to succeed to his property on his death.

An agreement to make a marriage settlement shall be decreed in equity after the marriage, though it was to be made before the marriage.

Blackstone, Com., I. xv., note 29.

Mr. Casaubon's behaviour about settlements was highly satisfactory to Mr. Brooke, and the preliminaries of marriage rolled smoothly along.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, ix.

(b) A bestowing or granting under legal sanction; the act of conferring anything in a formal and permanent manner.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With settlement as good as law can make.
Dryden, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xxvii.

3. A settled place of abode; residence; a right arising out of residence; legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and pledges the parish or town to his support.

They'll pass you on to your settlement, Missis, with all speed. You're not in a state to be let come upon strange parishes 'ceptin' as a Casual.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 8.

4. A tract of country newly peopled or settled; a colony, especially a colony in its earlier stages: as, the British settlements in Australia; a back settlement.

Raleigh . . . now determined to send emigrants with wives and families, who should make their homes in the New World; and . . . he granted a charter of incorporation for the settlement.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 83.

5. In sparsely settled regions of the United States, especially in the South, a small village, as opposed to scattered houses.

There was a clearing of ten acres, a blacksmith's shop, four log huts facing indiscriminately in any direction, a small store of one story and one room, and a new frame court-house, whitewashed and inclosed by a plank fence. In the last session of the legislature, the *Settlement* had been made the county-seat of a new county; the additional honor of a name had been conferred upon it, but as yet it was known among the population of the mountains by its time-honored and accustomed title [*i. e.*, the *Settlement*]. *M. N. Murfree, In the Tennessee Mountains, p. 91.*

6†. That which settles or subsides; sediment; dregs; lees; settlings.

The waters [of the ancient baths] are very hot at the sources; they have no particular taste, but by a red settlement on the stones, and by a yellow scum on the top of the water, I concluded that there is in them both iron and sulphur. *Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 41.*

7. In building, etc., a subsidence or sinking, as of a wall or part of a wall, or the effect of such subsidence, often producing a cracked or unstable condition, binding or disadjustment of doors or shutters, etc.—8. A sum of money formerly allowed to a pastor in addition to his regular salary. [*U. S.*]

Before the war began, my people punctually paid my salary, and advanced one hundred pounds of my settlement a year before it was due by contract.

Rev. Nath. Emmons, Autobiography. (Bartlett.)

9. A pastor's homestead as furnished by a parish, by a gift either of land, with or without buildings, or of money to be applied for its purchase. [*U. S.*]

I had just purchased a settlement and involved myself in debt. *Rev. Nath. Emmons, Autobiography. (Bartlett.)*

Act of Settlement. Same as *Limitation of the Crown Act* (which see, under *limitation*).—Disposition and settlement. See *disposition*.—Family settlement, in *Eng. law*, the arrangement now used instead of entail, by which land is transferred in such manner as to secure its being kept in the family for a considerable period, usually by giving it to one child, commonly the eldest son, for his life, and then to his sons and their issue if he have any, and on failure of issue then to the second son of the settlor for his life, and then to his sons, and so on. Under such a settlement a son to whom the land is given for life, and his son on coming of age, can together convey an absolute title and thus part with the family estates.

settlement² (set'l-ment), *n.* [*< settle² + -ment.*]

The act or process of determining or deciding; the removal or reconciliation of differences or doubts; the liquidation of a claim or account; adjustment; arrangement: as, the settlement of a controversy; the settlement of a debt.

Taking the paper from before his kinsman, he [Rob Roy] threw it in the fire. Bailie Jarvie stared in his turn, but his kinsman continued "That's a Highland settlement of accounts." *Scott, Rob Roy, xxxiv.*

Ring settlement. See *ring*¹.

settler¹ (set'lér), *n.* [*< settle¹ + -er¹.*] 1. One who settles; particularly, one who fixes his residence in a new colony.

The vigor and courage displayed by the settlers on the Connecticut, in this first Indian war in New England, struck terror into the savages.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 316.

2. A separator; a tub, pan, vat, or tank in which a separation can be effected by settling. (a) In *metal.*, a tub for separating the quicksilver and amalgam from the pulp in the Washoe process (which see, under *pan*), 3). (b) In the manufacture of chlorine and bleaching-powders, a tank for the separation of calcium sulphate and iron oxide from the neutral solution of manganese chloride after treatment of acid manganese chloride with sodium carbonate, or one in which the manganese peroxide formed by the treatment of the neutral manganese chloride with milk of lime settles in the form of thin black mud. The former is technically called a *chloride of manganese settler*, and the latter the *mud settler*.—Settlers' clock. Same as *laughing jackass* (which see, under *jackass*).

settler² (set'lér), *n.* [*< settle² + -er¹.*] That which settles or decides anything definitely; that which gives a quietus: as, that argument was a settler; his last blow was a settler. [*Colloq.*]

settling¹ (set'ling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of settle¹, v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which settles, in any sense of that word.—2. *pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment.

Winter Yellow Cotton Seed Oil, to pass as prime, must be brilliant, free from water and settlings.

New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 292.

settling² (set'ling), *n.* [*< ME. sagtlyng; verbal n. of settle², v.*] Reconciliation.

Ho [the dove] brogt in hir beke a bronch of olyue, . . . That watz the synge of sauntyt that sende hem ourelorde, & the sagtlyng of hymself with the sely bestez.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 490.

settling-day (set'ling-dā), *n.* A day set apart for the settling of accounts; specifically, in the stock-exchange, the fortnightly account-day for shares and stocks.

settlor (set'lor), *n.* [*< settle² + -or¹.* Cf. *settler².*] In law, the person who makes a settlement.

set-to (set'tō'), *n.* A sharp contest; especially, a fight at fisticuffs; a pugilistic encounter; a boxing-match; also, any similar contest, as with foils. [*Slang.*]

They hurried to be present at the expected scene, with the alacrity of gentlemen of the fancy hastening to a set to. *Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xix.*

As prime a set-to

And regular turn-up as ever you knew.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 317.

set-trap (set'trap), *n.* A trap which works with a spring or other device to be released and set in operation by means of a trigger, the animal being caught when the trap is sprung. Most traps are of this description.

setula (set'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. setulæ* (-lā). [*NL, dim. of L. seta, seta, a bristle: see seta.*] A small seta; a little bristle; a setule.

setule (set'ūl), *n.* [*< NL. setula: see setula.*] A setula.

setuliform (set'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. setula, a setule, + L. forma, form.*] In bot., having the form of a setule, or little bristle; filamentous: thready.

setulose (set'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< setule + -osc.*] Finely setose; covered with setules.

set-up (set'up), *n.* 1. Build; bearing; carriage. [*Colloq.*]

They [English soldiers] have a set-up not to be found in any of the soldiers of the Continental armies.

T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 147.

2. In *metal.*, the steam-ram of the squeezer, which operates on the ball of iron from the puddling-furnace. It serves to upset or condense the bloom longitudinally after it has been lengthened by the action of the squeezer.

3. In *baking*, one of the wooden scantlings placed like a frame around the loaves in the oven to hold them in position. *E. H. Knight.*

—4. A favorable arrangement of the balls in billiards, croquet, etc., especially when left so by one player for the next.—5. A treat. [*Slang, U. S.*]

setwall (set'wāl), *n.* [*Formerly also setycall; < ME. setwale, setewale, setuale, ceteuval, setrcally, also sedwale, scdwale, seduale, valerian, zedoary, < AF. ceteuval, OF. citoal, citoal, citoart, F. zédoaire (> E. zedoary), < ML. zedoaria (AS. sideuare), < Pers. zadwar, zidwar, also jadwar, zedoary: see zedoary, another E. form of the same name.*] A name early transferred from the Oriental drug zedoary to the valerian. The root was highly popular for its sanatory properties, mixed with many dishes to make them wholesome. The original species was *Valeriana Pyrenaica*, a plant cultivated in gardens, now naturalized in parts of Great Britain. Later the name has been understood of the common official valerian, *V. officinalis*.

set-work (set'wèrk), *n.* 1. In plastering, two-coat work on lath.—2. In boat-building, the construction of dories and larger boats in which the streaks do not lap, but join edge to edge, and are secured by battens upon the inside of the boat. See *lapstreak*.

seurement¹, *n.* See *surement*.

seurteit, seureteet, *n.* Obsolete variants of *surety*.

sevadilla, *n.* A variant of *cevadilla*.

seven (sev'n), *a.* and *n.* [*Early mod. E. also seven; < ME. seven, sevene, seoven, seofen, seve, score, seofe, < AS. seofon, seofone = OS. sibun, sirun = OFries. soven, saven, sarn, siugin, sign, sogan = MD. seven, D. zeven = MLG. LG. seven = OHG. sibun, MHG. siben, G. sieben = Icel. sjau, mod. sjö = Sw. sju = Dan. syv = Goth. sibun = L. septem (> It. sette = Sp. sete = Pg. sete, sette = Pr. set = OF. set, sept, F. sept) = Gr. ἑπτά = W. saith = Gael. seachd = Ir. seacht, seven, = OBulg. sebd- in *sebdmŭ, sedmŭ, seventh, sedmi, seven, = Bohem. sedm = Pol. siedm = ORuss. seme, sedmi, Russ. semŭ = Lith. septini = Lett. septini = Zend hapta = Skt. sapta, seven: ulterior origin unknown.] I. *a.* One more than six; the sum of three and four: a cardinal numeral. Seven is a rare number in metrology, perhaps its only occurrences being in the seven handbreadths of the Egyptian cubit (for the probable explanation of which, see *cubit*), and in the seven days of the week, certainly early connected, at least, with the astrological assignment of the hours in regular rotation to the seven planets. This astrological association explains the identification by Pythagoras of the number seven with the opportune time (*καρπός*), as well as the fact that light was called seven by the Pythagoreans. That they termed it "motherless" may be due to the "seven spirits" of the Chaldeans—that is, the planets—being called "fatherless and motherless." The astrological association further explains why the number seven has so frequently been suggested by the conception of divine or spiritual influence, and why it was*

made the number of intelligence by Philolaus. The common statement that seven implies perfection has no further foundation than that the cabalistic meanings of all odd numbers are modes of perfection. One is the first, and was with the Pythagoreans the number of essence (*ovio*). Two involves otherness and was the number of opinion, "because of its duality." Three involves meditation, and was the number of beginning, middle, and end. Four naturally suggests a square, and so equity, and was commonly considered the number of justice; but it further carries the suggestion of system, and often has that signification. Five connects itself with the five fingers, used in counting, and thus is an ordinary synecdoche for a small group ("Five of you shall chase an hundred" — I. v. xxv. 9); but the Pythagoreans, for some unknown reason, made it the number of marriage. Six played an important part in the magical system of the Chaldeans; but its Pythagorean meaning is doubtful. In the Apocalypse 666 is the number of the beast. Eight, being the first cube, would naturally suggest solidity; but according to Dr. Wordsworth it is the dominical or resurrection number. Nine, or three triads, was the number of the great gods of Egypt, and was considered efficient in all magical operations. Ten, for reasons connected with the history of the Pythagorean brotherhood, was considered by them as the great number of power. To eleven no particular significance is attached. Twelve was important in the Chaldean division of the circle, and was the number of the great gods. Thirteen, according to Dr. Mahan, is the number of schism. Seven was formerly used generally and vaguely to indicate a large number.

I can then thanks Sensual Apetyte;
That in the heat of dance without a pype
That I saw this scene were
Interlude of the Four Elements, n. d. (Halliwell.)
And thou shalt number seven sabbaths of years unto thee,
seven times seven years. Lev. xxv. 8.

Tears seven times salt
Burn out the sense and virtue of mine eye!
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 154.

Case of the seven bishops. See *bishop*.—Seven-branched candlestick. See *candlestick*.—Seven-day fever. See *fever*.—Seven great hymns. See *hymn*.—Seven Psalms. See *penitential psalms*, under *penitential*.—Seven-shilling piece. See *shilling*.—Seven wise men of Greece. Same as the *seven sages*.—Seven wonders of the world. See *wonder*.—The bodies seven. See *body*.—The seven artists. Same as the *seven liberal sciences*.

Any science under sonne, the *seuene arts* [var. *arts*] and alle.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 93.

The seven chief or principal virtues, faith, hope, charity, prudence, temperance, chastity, and fortitude. See *cardinal and theological*.—The seven churches of Asia, the churches to which special epistles are addressed in the second and third chapters of the Book of Revelation.—The seven deadly sins. See *sins*.—The seven dolours of Mary. See *dolours of the Virgin Mary*, under *dolor*.—The seven gifts of the Holy Ghost, wisdom, understanding, counsel, ghostly strength or fortitude, knowledge, godliness, and the fear of the Lord.—The seven liberal sciences. See *science*.—The seven risings. See *rising*.—The seven sages. See *sage*.—The seven sleepers (of Ephesus), seven Christian youths who are said to have concealed themselves in a cavern near Ephesus during the persecution under Decius (A. D. 249–251) and to have fallen asleep there, not awaking till two or three hundred years later, when Christianity had become the religion of the empire.—The seven stars. (a) The planets—that is, the sun, the moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

Ours sire [Lord] in his age about the *seuene sterres*
Save the many mysscheys that these men dede.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 352.

(b) The constellation Ursa Major.
We that take purses go by the moon and the seven stars.
Shak., I Hen. IV., l. 2. 14.

The Seven Stars, called Charles waine in the North.
Minesha, 1617.

(c) The Mideades.—To be frightened out of one's seven senses. See *sense*.

II. n. 1. The number greater by one than six; a group of things amounting to this number.

Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by sevens.
Gen. vii. 2.

Of every beast and bird, and insect small,
Came sevens and pairs.
Milton, P. L., xi. 735.

Of all numbers, there is no one which has exercised in this way a wider influence, no one which has commanded in a higher degree the esteem and reverence of mankind, than the number Seven.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 323.

2. The symbol representing this number, as 7, or VII, or vii.—3. *pl.* In *Eng. hymnology*, a species of trochaic meter having seven syllables to the line, and properly four lines to the stanza. *Seven double* (7s D.) has eight lines, and other varieties are marked by the number of lines, as 7s, 6l, or 7s, 3l. *Sevens and fives* is a trochaic meter having three lines of seven syllables with one of five. *Sevens and sixes* is a meter, usually of eight lines, in which trochaic lines of seven syllables alternate with iambic lines of six syllables. Other varieties occur. See *meter*, 2.

4. A playing-card with seven spots or pips on it.—At sixes and sevens. See *six*.—Cannon of seven. See *cannon*.—The Seven, the Mideades.—To set on seven. (a) To set in order.

Maria The fader of heven, God omnyopotent,
That sett alle on seven, his son has he sent.
Towneley Mysteries (Barstow Soc.), p. 118.

(b) To set in confusion.

Thus he setteth on seven with his sekys knyghtes; . . .
And thus at the joyneye the geantles are dysroiede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2181.

sevenayes (sev'n-iz), n. Same as *sevenholes*.
sevenfold (sev'n-fôld), a. [*< ME. seovenfold, sefenfold, seovevold, seovevold, sevefold, < AS. seofon-fôld = OFries. sawnfald = D. seven-voud, seven-voudig = MLG. seovenvalt, seovenvalt, seovenvaldich, seovenvaldich = OHG. sibenfaltig, MHG. sibon-vait, sibonvaltic, G. sibenfaltig = Icel. sjufaldar = Sw. sjufaldig = Dan. syv-fold; as seven + -fold.*] 1. Having seven plies, folds, or thicknesses.

He said, and, rising, high above the field
Whirl'd the long lance against the sevenfold shield.
Pope, Illiad, vii. 208.

2. Repeated seven times; multiplied seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount.

The light of the sun shall be sevenfold, as the light of seven days.
Isa. xxx. 26.

3. Consisting of seven; having seven parts.

A high and stately Tragedy, shutting up and intermingling her solemn Scenes and Acts with a sevenfold Chorus of hallelujah's and humping symphonies.
Milton, Church-Government, li, lnt.

From Heaven itself though sevenfold Nilus flows.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 359.

sevenfold (sev'n-fôld), adv. 1. Seven times as much or often; in the proportion of seven to one.

Whoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold.
Gen. iv. 15.

2. In seven coils or folds. [Rare.]

Till that great sea-snake under the sea . . .
Would slowly trail himself sevenfold
Round the hall where I sat.
Tennyson, The Merman.

seven-folded, a. Same as *sevenfold*.

The upper marge
Of his sevenfolded shield away it took.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 6.

seven-gilled (sev'n-gild), a. Having seven gill-slits on each side; specifically noting a cow-shark or sevengills.

sevengills (sev'n-gilz), n. A shark of the genus *Hepianchus* or *Notidanus*; a cow-shark. See *under Hexanchus*.

sevenholes (sev'n-hôlz), n. The river-lamprey; so called from the branchial apertures of each side. Also *sercnyces*. [Local, Eng.]

severnigh (sev'n-nit or -nit), n. [*< ME. *severn-nit, serenit, sercnit, < AS. seofon nit: soo seven and night. Cf. contr. so'night.*] The period of seven days and nights; a week, or the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. See *night*.

Thilke day that she was severnigh old.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 63.

Having given this public notice of my court, I must further add that I intend to open it on this day seven-nigh, being Monday the twentieth instant.
Addison, Tatler, No. 250.

seven-point (sev'n-point), a. Related to seven points; as, the *seven-point circle*. See *circle*.

seven-shooter (sev'n-shô'ter), n. A revolver, or other form of firearm, having seven chambers or barrels. [Colloq.]

seven-shooting (sev'n-shô'ting), a. Discharging from seven chambers or barrels; firing seven shots without reloading; as, a *seven-shooting rifle*. [Colloq.]

sevensome (sev'n-sum), a. [*< seven + some. See some.*] Consisting of seven things or parts; about seven. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Thair was bot sevensom of thame all.
Wuf of Auchtermuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

sevensomeness (sev'n-sum-nos), n. The quality of being sevensome; arrangement or gradation by sevens. North British Rev. [Rare.]

seven-spotted (sev'n-spot'ed), a. Having seven spots; as, the *seven-spotted ladybird*, *Coccinella septempunctata*.

seventeen (sev'n-tên'), a. and n. [*< ME. seoven-tene, seovintene, < AS. seofon-tene = OS. seovintin = OFries. siuguntine = D. ceventien = MLG. seventen = MHG. sibenzehen, G. siebzehn = Icel. sjauján, sæujan, sæujan = Sw. sjutton = Dan. sytten = L. septendecim = Gr. êpta(kat)deka = Skt. septadaca; as seven + ten: see ten and -teen.*] I. a. One more than sixteen or less than eighteen, being the sum of seven and ten; a cardinal numeral.—Seventeen-day fever. See *fever*.—Seventeen-year locust. See *locust*, 3, and *under Cicadida*.

II. n. 1. The number greater by one than sixteen; the sum of ten and seven.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 17, or XVII, or xvii.

seventeenth (sev'n-tênth'), a. and n. [With restored n in the last syllable, *< ME. *seventeth*,

seventithe, < AS. seofon-tēthia = OFries. siuguntinda = D. seven-tende = MHG. sibenzehende, G. siebzehnte = Icel. seytjándi, sæu-ýjándi, sjau-ýjándi = Sw. sjuttende = Dan. syttende; as seventeen + -th.] I. a. 1. One next in order after the sixteenth; one coming after sixteen of the same class; an ordinal numeral; as, the *seventeenth* day of the month.—2. Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts into which a thing may be divided.

II. n. 1. The next in order after the sixteenth; the seventh after the tenth.—2. The quotient of unity divided by seventeen; one of seventeen equal parts of a whole.—3. In music, the melodic or harmonic interval of two octaves and a third; or an organ-stop giving tones at such an interval from the normal pitch of the digitals; a tierce.

seventh (sev'nth), a. and n. [*< ME. seventh, sevend, sevend, with restored n, for earlier sevethe, seovethe, seofeth, sefthe, < AS. seoftha = OS. sibhonda = OFries. sibunda = D. sevende = MLG. sevend = OHG. sibunto, MHG. sibondo, G. siebente = Icel. sjauði = Sw. sjunde = Dan. syvende = Goth. *sibunda = Skt. septitha, seventh; as seven + -th.* The L. *septimus*, Gr. ἑβδομος, seventh, have a diff. suffix, the same as that in L. *primus* (AS. *forma*), first; see *prime*, former.] I. a. 1. Last in order of a series of seven; preceded by six of the same kind; next in order after that which is sixth; an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting or being one of seven equal parts into which a whole may be divided; as, the *seventh* part.—*Seventh-day*, the name used by the Society of Friends for Saturday, the seventh day of the week.—To be in the seventh heaven. See *heaven*, 8.

II. n. 1. One next in order after the sixth.—2. The quotient of unity divided by seven; one of seven equal parts into which a whole is divided.—3. In music: (a) A tone on the seventh degree above or below a given tone; the next tone to the octave. (b) The interval between any tone and a tone on the seventh degree above or below it. (c) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus defined. (d) In a scale, the seventh tone from the bottom; the leading-tone: solmized *si*, or, in the tonic sol-fa system, *fi*. The typical interval of the seventh is that between the first and the seventh tones of a major scale, which is accurately represented by the ratio 8:15. Such a seventh is called *major*. A seventh a half-step shorter is called *minor*; and one two half-steps shorter is called *diminished*. All kinds of sevenths are classed as dissonances, the minor seventh being the most beautiful and the most useful of dissonant intervals. The seventh produced by taking two octaves downward from the sixth harmonic of the given tone is sometimes called the *natural seventh*; it is sometimes used in vocal music, and on instruments, like the violin, whose intonation is not fixed.

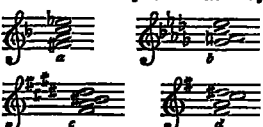
4. In early Eng. law, a seventh of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or loved by way of tax.—*Chord of the diminished seventh*, in music, a chord of four tones, consisting in its typical form of the seventh, second, fourth, and sixth tones of a minor scale, and made up, therefore, of three minor thirds superposed. It is usually regarded as a chord of the ninth with the root omitted. Several different resolutions of it are possible. Such a chord on a keyboard instrument like the pianoforte is capable of four enharmonic interpretations, so that it is possible to modulate immediately from it into any one of the keys of the keyboard. Thus, in the key of G minor, the typical chord of the diminished seventh is (a), which on the keyboard is identical with either (b) in the key of Bb minor, or (c) in that of G minor, or (d) in that of E minor.—*Chord of the seventh*, in music, a chord of four tones, comprising a root with its third, fifth, and seventh; a seventh-chord or sept-chord. The most important seventh-chord is that whose root is the dominant of the key; it is often called the *chord of the dominant seventh*. The resolution of seventh-chords is highly important in the close and satisfactory structure of a composition; usually the seventh itself progresses downward. See *chord*, 4.—*Essential seventh*. See *essential*.

seventh-chord (sev'nth-kôrd), n. In music, same as *chord of the seventh* (which see, under *seventh* and *chord*, 4). Also *sept-chord*.

Seventh-day (sev'nth-dä), a. Pertaining to, occurring upon, or observing in some special manner the seventh day of the week, the Sabbath of the Jews.—*Seventh-day Adventists*. See *Adventist*.—*Seventh-day Baptists*. See *Baptist*.

seven-thirty (sev'n-thér'ti), a. and n. I. a. Bearing interest at 7.30 per cent.; used of certain notes issued by the United States Government. See *II*.

II. n. pl. The popular name for certain notes issued by the government of the United



States in 1861, 1864, and 1865, redeemable in three years, and bearing interest at 7.30 per cent.—that is, 2 cents a day on \$100.

seventhly (sev'nth-li), *adv.* In the seventh place.

seventieth (sev'n-ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. seventieth, < AS. *hund-scofontigotha = D. zeventigste = G. siebenzigste, siebzigste = Icel. sjautugi = Sw. sjuttionde, seventieth; as seventy + -eth, -th2.*] *I. a.* 1. Next in order after the sixty-ninth; an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting or being one of seventy parts into which a whole may be divided.

II. n. 1. One next in order after the sixty-ninth; the tenth after the sixtieth.—2. The quotient of unity divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts.

seventy (sev'n-ti), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. scofontig, scoventi, seventi, < AS. hund-scofontig (the element hund- being later dropped: see hundred) = OS. sibuntig = OFries. sluguntich = D. zeventig = MLG. seventich = OHG. sibunzig, sibunzō, MHG. sibun-zic, G. siebenzig, siebzig = Icel. sjautugr = Sw. sjuttio = Norw. sytti = Goth. sibun-tehund, seventy; cf. L. septuaginta (> E. Septuagint), Gr. ἑβδομήκοντα, Skt. sapṭati, seventy; as seven + -ty1.*] *I. a.* Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine: a cardinal numeral.—The seventy disciples. See *disciple*.

II. n.; pl. seventies (-tiz). 1. The number which is made up of seven times ten.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 70, or LXX, or lxx.—The Seventy, a title given—(a) to the Jewish sanhedrim; (b) to the body of disciples mentioned in Luke x. as appointed by Christ to preach the gospel and heal the sick; (c) to the body of scholars who, according to tradition, were the authors of the Septuagint; so called from their number seventy-two (see *Septuagint*); (d) to certain officials in the Mormon Church whose duty it is, under the direction of the Twelve Apostles, "to travel into all the world and preach the Gospel and administer its ordinances" (*Mormon Catechism*).

seventy-four (sev'n-ti-för'), *n.* A ship of war rated as carrying 74 guns; a 74-gun ship.

seven-up (sov'n-up'), *n.* A game, the same as *all-fours*.

sever (sev'ér), *v.* [*< ME. scereren, < OF. (and F.) scerir, also later separer, F. séparer = Pr. separar = Sp. Pg. separar = It. scerare, serrare, also separare. < L. separare, separate: see separate, of which sever is a doublet, without the suffix.*] *I. trans.* 1. To separate; part; put or keep distinct or apart.

And vynes goode of IV or V have mynde,
And severed by himself sette everle kynde.
Palladius, Husbandrie (L. E. T. S.), p. 60

Here are sever'd hips
Parted with sugar breath.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 115.

We see the chaff may and ought to be severed from the corn in the ear. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 367.*

2. To part, sunder, or divide; separate into two or more parts: as, to *sever* the body or the arm at a single stroke.

Our state cannot be severed; we are one.
Milton, P. L., ix. 955.

The nat'ral bond
Of brotherhood is severed as the flax
That falls asunder at the touch of fire.
Courper, Task, ii. 10.

3. To separate from the rest: said of a part with reference to the whole or main body of anything: as, to *sever* the head from the body.

Than he severed a part of his peple, and seide to Pounce Antoyne and to strolle that thei shoulde haue mynde to do well, and breke her ennyes. *Merlin (L. E. T. S.), iii. 402.*

The angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked from among the just.
Mat. xiii. 49.

A second multitude
With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and summing the bullion dross.
Milton, P. L., i. 704.

His severed head was toss'd among the throng,
And, rolling, drew a bloody trail along.
Pope, Illiad, xi. 169.

4. To separate; disjoin: referring to things that are distinct but united by some tie.

No God forbid that I should wish them severed
Whom God hath join'd together; as, and 'twere pity
To sunder them that yoke so well together.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 21.

Death's proper hateful office 'tis to sever
The loving husband from his lawful wife
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 169.

5. To distinguish; discriminate; know apart.

Expedient it will be that we sever the law of nature observed by the one from that which the other is tied unto.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

Volp. Am I then like him?
Mos. O sir, you are he:
No man can sever you.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 3.

He is a poor Divine that cannot sever the good from the bad.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 31.

6. In *law*, to disunite; disconnect; part possession of.

We are, lastly, to inquire how an estate in joint-tenancy may be severed and destroyed. *Blackstone, Com., II. xii.*

II. intrans. 1. To separate; part; go asunder; move apart.

They severed and sondrid, for somere hem flaylid . . .
All the hoole herde that helde so to-gedir.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 14.

Ho sweze [stooped] down, & semly hym kyssed,
Sithen ho severed hym fro.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 1797.

What envious streaks
Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east!
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 8.

Ac fond kiss, and then we sever;
Ac farewell, alas! for ever!
Burns, Ac Fond Kiss.

2. To make a separation or distinction; distinguish.

The Lord shall sever between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt.
Ex. ix. 4.

3. To act separately or independently.

Preston, Ashton, and Elliot had been arraigned at the Old Bailey. They claimed the right of *severing* in their challenge. It was therefore necessary to try them separately.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvii.

severable (sev'ér-ə-bl), *a.* [*< sever + -able.*] Capable of being severed.

several (sev'ér-əl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. severalle, < OF. several, < ML. *separalis (also, after OF., severalis), adj., separate, as a noun in neut. separate, a thing separate, a thing that separates, a dividing line, equiv. to L. separabilis, separable (see separable), < separare, separate: see separate, sever.*] *I. a.* 1. Separated; apart; not together.

So be we now by baptism reckoned to be consigned unto Christ's church, several from Jews, paynims, &c.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 246.

If the King have power to give or deny any thing to his Parliament, he must doe it either as a Person several from them or as one greater.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

2. Individual; not common to two or more; separate; particular.

Let every line beare his severall length, euen as ye would haue your verse of measure.
Pultenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 74.

They haue neuertheless severall cloysters and severall lodgings, but they kepe all their dyuine seruice in one quere all together. *Sir J. Gynforde, Ylgyrimage, p. 79.*

Both Armes having their severall Reasons to decline the Battel, they parted without doing any thing.
Baker, Chronicle, p. 118.

So different a state of things requires a severall relation.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Let every one of us, in our severall places and stations, do our best to promote the Kingdom of Christ within us, by promoting the love and practice of evangelical purity and holiness.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iv.

3. Different; diverse; various: as, they went their severall ways; it has happened three severall times.

For on his back a heavy load he bare
Of nightly steths, and pillage several,
Which he had got abroad by purchas criminal.
Spenser, F. Q., i. iii. 16.

A long coate, wherein there were many severall peeces of cloth of divers colours.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 11.

I thank God I have this Truit of my foreign Travels, that I can pray to him every Day of the Week in a severall Language, and upon Sunday in seven.
Horrell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

Through London they passed along,
Each one did passe a severall streete.
Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 300).

4. Single; particular; distinct.

Each severall ship a victory did gain.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 191.

Each severall heart-beat, counted like the coin
A miser reckons, is a special gift
As from an unseen hand. *O. W. Holmes, Questioning.*

5. In *law*, separable and capable of being treated as separate from, though it may be not wholly independent of, another. Thus, a *several obligation* is one incurred by one person alone, as a bond by a single obligor, or concurrently with others, as in a subscription paper, in which latter case, though his promise is in a measure dependent on that of the other subscribers, the obligation of each may be *several*; while, on the other hand, in a contract by partners or an instrument expressed to be joint, the obligors are not at common law severally liable, but either has the right to have the others joined in an action to enforce payment. So a *several estate* is one which belongs to one person alone, and, although it may in a sense be dependent on others, it is not shared by others during its continuance. (See *estate*, 5.) A *joint and several obligation* is one which so far partakes of both qualities that the creditor may in general treat it in either way, by joining all or suing each one separately.

6. Consisting of or comprising an indefinite number greater than one; more than one or two, but not many; divers.

Adam and Eve in bugle-work; . . . upon canvas . . .
several alligance curiosities. *Steele, Tatler, No. 245.*

At Paris I drove to several hotels, and could not get admission.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

A joint and several note or bond, a note or bond executed by two or more persons, each of whom binds himself to pay the whole amount named in the document.—*Several fishery, inheritance, etc.* See the nouns.—*Several tenancy.* See *entire tenancy*, under *entire*.—*Syn. 2-4. Distinct, etc.* See *different*.

II. n. 1. That which is separate; a particular or peculiar thing; a private or personal possession.

All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes,
Severals and generals of grace exact, . . .
Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
As stuff for these two to make paradoxes.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 150.

Truth lies open to all; it is no man's several.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

2. A particular person; an individual.

Not noted, is't,
But of the finer natures? by some severals
Of head-piece extraordinary?
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 226.

3. An inclosed or separate place; specifically, a piece of inclosed ground adjoining a common field; an inclosed pasture or field, as opposed to an open field or common.

We have in this respect our churches divided by certain partitions, although not so many in number as theirs (the Jews'). They had their several for heathen nations, their several for the people of their own nation, their several for men, their several for women, their several for the priests, and for the high priest alone their several.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 14.

Of late he's broke into a several
Which doth belong to me, and there he spoils
Both corn and pasture.
Sir John Oldcastle, iii. 1. (Nares)

4. An outer garment for women, introduced about 1860 and named in France from the English word, in allusion to the different uses to which the garment could be put: its form could be changed by folding, buttoning, etc., so that it should make a shawl, a burnoose, or other garment at pleasure.—In *several*, in a state of separation or partition.

More profit is quieter found,
Where pastures in several be,
Of one seely acre of ground,
Than champion meadow of three.
Tusser, Husbandry (Champion Country and Severall).

severall (sev'ér-əl), *adv.* [*< several, a.*] Separately; individually; diversely; in different ways.

We'll dress us all so severall,
They shall not us perceive.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 2-3).

severalt (sev'ér-əl), *v. t.* To divide or break up into severals; make several instead of common.

Our severalling, distincting, and numbring createth no thing.
Dee, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

The people of this isle used not to severall their ground.
Harrison, Descrip. of England, v.

severality (sev'-e-rāl'i-ti), *n.* [*< several + -ity.*] The character of being several; also, any one of several particulars taken singly: a distinction.

All the severalties of the degrees prohibited run still upon the male.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, ix. 5.

severalize (sev'ér-əl-iz), *v. t.* [*< several + -ize.*] To separate; make several or individual; distinguish.

There is one and the same church of Christ, however far discriminate in places, however segregated and infinitely *severalized* in persons.
Bp. Hall, The Peace-Maker, i. 3.

severally (sev'ér-əl-i), *adv.* [*< several + -ly.*] Separately; distinctly; individually; apart from others.—*Conjunctly and severally*, in *several law*, collectively and individually.

severalty (sev'ér-əl-ti), *n.* [*< ME. severalt, < OF. *severalt, < several, several: see several. Cf. severality.*] A state of separation from the rest, or from all others: used chiefly of the tenure of property.

And thi land shal be, after thi discesse plain,
Parted in partes I beleue shal be,
Neuer to-geders hold in severaltie.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 1077.

Further, there were lands of inheritance held in *severalty* by customary titles, and derived originally, as it is presumed, out of common land.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, App., p. 100.

Estate in severalty, ownership by one without being joined with other owners connected with him in point of interest during his ownership: as distinguished from joint tenancy, coparcenary, and tenancy in common.—**Land in severalty**, the system of ownership by individuals, as distinguished from ownership or occupancy in common. The phrase is used in reference to recent legislation in the United States, under which Indian reservations in the occupancy of tribes of Indians without any individual proprietorship have been divided, and specific holdings allotted to the respective members of the tribe.

to be held in severalty, leaving the residue of the tribal possession to be sold by the government, in part or in whole, for the benefit of the tribe or members of it.

severance (sev'ér-ans), *n.* [*< sever + -ance*, (*f. discessance*)] The act of severing, or the state of being severed; separation; the act of dividing or disuniting; partition.

A God, a God their severance ruled!
And bade betwixt their shores to be
The unplumb'd, salt, estranging sea.

M. Arnold, Switzerland, v.

severance of a joint tenancy, in law, a severance made by destroying the unity of interest. Thus, when there are two joint tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a severance. — **Severance of an action**, the division of an action, as when two persons are joined in a writ and one is non-suited: in this case severance is permitted, and the other plaintiff may proceed in the suit.

severe (sē-vēr'), *a.* [*< OF. sevre, F. sévère =* *sp. Pg. It. severo, < L. severus, severe, serious, grave in demeanor; perhaps orig. 'honored,' 'reverenced,' being prob. < √ sev, honor, = Gr. σέβω, honor, reverence. Cf. serious, < L. scrius, prob. from the same root.*] 1. Serious or earnest in feeling, manner, or appearance; without levity; sedate; grave; austere; not light, lively, or cheerful.

Then the justice, . . .
With eyes severe and beard of formal eut.
Shak., As you Like it, II. 7. 155.

Happy who in his verse can gently steer
From grave to light, from pleasant to severe.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, I. 70.

2. Very strict in judgment, discipline, or action; not mild or indulgent; rigorous; harsh; rigid; merciless: as, *severe criticism; severe punishment.*

Come, you are too severe a moralist.
Shak., Othello, II. 3. 301.

The bear, that bloody beast,
Which knows no pity, but is still severe.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 1009.

In Madagascar . . . the people are governed on the *severe* maxims of feudal law, by absolute chieftains under an absolute monarch. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 460.*

I was sorry not to meet a well-known character in the mountains, who has killed twenty-one men. . . . He is called, in the language of the country, a *severe* man.

Harper's Mag., LXXIII. 270.

3. Strictly regulated by rule or principle; exactly conforming to a standard; rigidly methodical; hence, in *lit., art, etc.*, avoiding, or not exhibiting or permitting, unnecessary or florid ornament, amplification, or the like; restrained; not luxuriant; always keeping measure; pure in line and form; chaste in conception; subordinated to a high ideal: as, a *severe* style of writing; the *severest* style of Greek architecture; the *severe* school of German music.

The near scene,
In naked and severe simplicity,
Made contrast with the universe.

Shelley, Alastor.

The habits of the household were simple and severe.

Frøude, Cæsar, vi.

A small draped female figure, remarkable for the *severe* architectonic composition of the drapery.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 91.

4. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; extreme: as, *severe pain, anguish, or torture; severe cold; a severe winter.*

See how they have safely survived
The frowns of a sky so severe.

Cooper, The Winter Nosegay.

This action was one of the *severest* which occurred in these wars.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 14.

5. Difficult to be endured; trying; critical; rigorous: as, a *severe* test; a *severe* examination.

I find you have a Genius for the most solid and *severest* sort of Studies.

Hovell, Letters, II. 40.

Olympia and the other great agonistic festivals were, as it were, the universities where this elaborate training was tested by competitive examinations of the *severest* kind.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 323.

= *Syn. 1 and 2. Harsh, Strict, etc.* (see *austere*), unrelenting: — 3. Exact, accurate, unadorned, chaste: — 4. Cutting, keen, biting.

severely (sē-vēr'li), *adv.* In a severe manner, in any sense of the word *severe*.

severeness (sē-vēr'nes), *n.* Severity. *Sir W. Temple, United Provinces, I.*

severer (sev'er-ēr), *n.* One who or that which severs.

Severian (sē-vēr'i-an), *n.* [*< Severus, a name, + -ian.*] *Eccles.*: (a) A member of an Eneate sect of the second century. (b) A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century: often identified with (a). (c) A follower of Severus, Monophysite patriarch of Antioch A. D. 512-519, still honored by the Jacobites next after Dioscorus. See *Monophysite*.

severity (sē-vēr'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *severities* (-tiz). [*< OF. severite, F. sévérité = Sp. severidad =*

Pg. severidade = It. severità, < L. severita(t)-s, earnestness, severity, < severus, earnest, severe: see severe.] The character or state of being severe. Especially—(a) Gravity; austerity; seriousness: the opposite of levity.

It is too general a vice, and severity must cure it.
Shak., M. for M., III. 2. 106.

Strict Age, and sour Severity,
With their grave saws in slumber lie.
Milton, Comus, I. 109.

(b) Extreme rigor; strictness; rigidity; harshness.

Behold therefore the goodness and severity of God: on them which fell, severity; but toward thee, goodness.
Rom. XI. 22.

Severity, gradually hardening and darkening into misanthropy, characterizes the works of Swift.
Macaulay, Addison.

(c) Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment: as, *severity practised on prisoners of war.*

The Pharisaical Superstitions, and Vows, and Severities to themselves in fetching blood and knocking their heads against the walls.
Stillington, Sermons, II. i.

(d) In *lit., art, etc.*, the quality of strict conformity to an ideal rule or standard: studied moderation; freedom from all exuberance or florid ornament, purity of line and form; austerity of style.

I thought I could not breathe in that fine air,
That pure severity of perfect light —
I wanted warmth and colour, which I found
In Lancelot.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

(e) The quality or power of afflicting, distressing, or pain-
ing, extreme degree, extremity; keenness: as, the *severity* of pain or anguish; the *severity* of cold or heat; the *severity* of the winter.

Liberal in all things else, yet Nature here
With stern severity deals out the year;
Winter invades the spring.

Cooper, Table-Talk, I. 200.

We ourselves have seen a large party of stout men travelling on a morning of intense severity. *De Quincey, Plato.*

(f) Exactness; rigor; niceness: as, the *severity* of a test.

(g) Strictness; rigid accuracy.

I may say it with all the severity of truth, that every line of yours is precious. *Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.*

= *Syn. (a) and (b) Asperity, Harshness, etc. (see acrimony), unkindness, — (c), (d), and (e) Sharpness, keenness, force. See list under harshness.*

severyt, *n.* See *every*. Also spelled *severcy, severie, severce.*

Sevillan (se-vil'an), *a.* [*< Serille (Sp. Serilla) + -an.*] Pertaining to Seville, a city and province in southern Spain. — **Sevillan ware**, pottery made in Seville, specifically, an imitation of Italian majolica, differing from the original in being coarser and having a thinner glaze.

sevocation (sev-o-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. sevocare, pp. sevocatus, call apart or aside, < se-, dis-junct, prefix, + vocare, call*] A calling aside. *Bailey.*

Sèvres (sāv'r), *n.* [*< Sévres, a town of France, near Paris, noted for its porcelain manufactures.*] *Sèvres* porcelain. See *porcelain*. — **Jeweled Sèvres**, a variety of Sévres porcelain decorated with small bubbles or drops of colored enamel, translucent and brilliant like natural rubies, emeralds, etc., or opaque, like turquoises cut en cabouche. This decoration was introduced about 1750, and is confined to the richest pieces, the jewels being set in bands of gold slightly in relief, and serving to frame medallion pictures.

sebum (sē'vum), *n.* [*< NL. < L. serum, sebum, suet: see sebaceous, seut, suet.*] Suet; the internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep (*Ovis aries*), purified by melting and straining. It is used in the preparation of ointments, etc. *U. S. Pharmacopæia.*

sew (sō), *v.*; pret. *sewed*, pp. *sewed* or *sown*, ppr. *sewing*. [Early mod. E. also *sow* (in accordance with the pronunciation sō, the proper historical spelling being *sew*, pron. sū; cf. *shear*, now written *shorn*, pron. shō), *< ME. sewen, sowen, sounen* (pret. *sewede, sowede, sewede*, pp. *sewed, sowed*), *< AS. sēwian, sēwgan, sēwian* (pret. *sēwode*) = *OFries. sia* = *OHG. siuwan, siwan, MHG. siuwan, suwen, suen* = *Isl. sija* = *Sw. sy* = *Dan. sye* = *Goth. siujan* = *L. suere* (in comp. *con-suere*, *sew* together, in *ML. reduced to *cosure, cosere, cuscire*, *> It. cucire, cuscire* = *Sp. Pg. coser, cusir* = *Pr. coser, cuzir* = *F. coudre, sew*) = *OBulg. *sūt, shūt* = *Serv. Bohem. shiti* = *Pol. szyc* = *Russ. shiti* = *Lith. siuti* = *Lett. shūt* = *Skt. √ sū, sew*. From the Teut. root are ult. *seam*, *seamster, seamstress*, etc.; from the *L.* are ult. *suture, consute, consutile*, etc.; from the *Skt., sutra*. The historical form of the pp. is *sewed*; the collateral form *sown* is modern, due, as in *shown, worn*, and other cases, to conformation with participles historically strong, as *sown, blown*, etc.] *I. trans. 1.* To unite, join, or attach by means of a thread, twine, wire, or other flexible material, with or without the aid of a needle, awl, or other tool.

The wounds to *sew* fast he began to speed, . . .
And they yet say that the stitches broke.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

"Myself to medes [for my reward] wol the lettre *sewe*,"
And helde his hondes up, and fil on knowe;
"Now, gode nece, be it never so lile,
Gif me the labour it to *sewe* and plyte [fold]."
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1201.

Till over the buttons I fall asleep,
And *sew* them on in a dream!
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

2. To put together or construct, or to repair, as a garment, by means of a needle and thread.

And *seweth* and amendeth chirche clothes.
Ancren Rible, p. 420.

And ye, lovely ladies, with goure longe fyngres,
That ge han silke and sendal, to *sewe* [var. *sewen*], when
time is,
Chesibles for chapelleyne, cherches to honour.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 11.

I *sew'd* his sheet, making my name.
The Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A Shroud as well as a Shirt.
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

Sewed flexible, noting a book with unsawed sections, on the back of which the cross-bands are placed, projecting outward, giving more flexibility. — **Sewed on bands**, noting a book on the back of which bands of tape or strips of parchment are used instead of twine. — **Sewed on false bands**, noting a book sewed on bands that are drawn out after the sewing has been done. — **Sewed on sunk bands**, noting a book that has its bands of twine sunk in the grooves made by saw-cuts in the backs of the sections. — **Sewn all along**, noting a book sewed the whole length of the back. — **To be sewed, or sewed up**. (a) *Naut.*, to rest upon the ground, as a ship, when there is not sufficient depth of water to float her. A ship thus situated is said to be *sewed, or sewed up*, by as much as is the difference between the surface of the water and her floating-mark or -line. Also spelled *sue* in this sense. (b) To be brought to a standstill; be ruined or overwhelmed. [*Slang.*]

Here's Mr. Vinkle reg'larly *sewed up* with desperation.
Dickens, Pickwick, XI.

(c) To be intoxicated. [*Slang.*]

He . . . had twice had Sir Rumble Tumble (the noble driver of the Flash-o'-lightning-light-four-inside-post-coach) up to his place, and took care to tell you that some of the party were pretty considerably *sewed up* too.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, I.

To sew up. (a) To secure or fasten within some enveloping fabric or substance by means of stitches. (b) To close or unite by sewing: as, to *sew up* a rent.

I commanded the sleeves should be cut out and *sewed up* again.
Shak., T. of the S., IV. 3. 148.

To sew up one's stocking, to put one to silence; discomfit one; confute one. [*Prov. Eng.*]

At this home thrust Mrs. Wilson was staggered. . . .
"Oh! Miss Lucy," cried she, . . . "but ye've got a tongue in your head. Ye've *sewed up* my stocking."
C. Reade, Love me Little, xxvi.

II. intrans. 1. To practise sewing; join things by means of stitches.

A time to read, and a time to *sew*.
Eccles. III. 7.
Fair lady Isabel sits in her bower *sewing*,
Aye as the gowans grow gay.

Lady Isabel and the Elf-Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 105).

2. *Naut.*, to be sewed, or sewed up. See phrase above.

sew (sō), *n.* [(a) *< ME. sew, seew, sewe, sew, juice, broth, gravy, < AS. seāw = OHG. MHG. sou (sow-), juice, sap, = Skt. sava, juice, < √ su, press out (see soma).* The *ME.* word has also been referred to (b) *OF. sui, suc, F. suc = Pr. suc = Sp. suco = Pg. sumo, succo = It. succo, < L. succus, succus, juice, sap (see sew²), or to (c) OF. seu, suis, suif, F. suif = Pr. seu = Sp. Pg. sebo = It. sevo, < L. sebum, also seum, talow, suet, fat, grease (> ult. E. suet, formerly sewet); perhaps akin to L. sapo, soap, and to sapa, sap, juice: see soap, sūp¹, seum, suet. Some confusion with these *OF.* forms may have occurred. Cf. *W. sewion, gravy, juice, jelly.*] Juice; broth; gravy; hence, a pottage; a made dish.*

Fele kyn fischez, . . .
Summe sothen [boiled] summe in *sewe*, saured with
spices.

Sir Gauwayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 802.

I wol nat tellen of hir strange *sewes*.
Chaucer, Squier's Tale, I. 50.

Droppe not thi brest with *sew* & other potage.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

sew (sū), *v.* [*< ME. sewen, dry, wipe (the beak), for *essewen, < OF. essuier, essuyer, essuer, also in partly restored form essuier, F. essuyer, dry (pp. essuyé, > E. dial. assue, drained, as a cow), = Pr. eisugar, essugar, cchucar, is-sugar = Sp. enjugar = Pg. enxugar = It. asciugare, < L. exsucare, exsuccare, exucare, dry, deprive of moisture, suck the juice from, < ex-, out (see ex-), + succus, succus, juice, sap, moisture: see *ser², succulent*. Cf. *sewer³.*] *I. trans. 1.* To drain dry, as land; drain off, as water. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]*

Rather breake a statute which is but penall then *sew* a pond that maye be perpetuall.
Lilly, Euphues and his England, p. 414.

24. In *falconry*, to wipe: said of a hawk that cleans its beak. *Berners*. (*Halliw.*)

II. *intrans.* To ooze out. [*Prov. Eng.*]

sew³ (sū), *n.* [*Also dial. seugh; < sew³, v.*] A drain; a sewer. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The town sinke, the common sew.

Nomenclator (ed. 1585), p. 391. (*Skeat.*)

sew⁴, *v. i.* [*ME. sewen*, serve at table, lit. act as a sewer, or bearer of dishes; a back-formation, < *sewer*, one who sets the table, etc.: see *sewer²*.] To serve at table, as by carving, tasting, etc. *Palsgrave*.

To *sewe* at ye mete; deponere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

The sewer muste *sewe*, & from the borde conuey all manner of potages, metes, & sauces.

Babees Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 270.

sew⁵, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sue*.

sew⁶. An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *sow¹*. **sewage** (sū'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sewaged*, ppr. *sewaging*. [*< sewage, n.*] 1. To fertilize by the application of sewage. [*Recent.*]

In irrigated meadows, though in a less degree than on *sewaged* land, the reduction of the amount, or even the total suppression, of certain species of plants is occasionally well-marked.

E. Frankland, *Chemistry*, p. 555.

2. Same as *sewage*, 1. [*An objectionable use.*] = *Syn.* See *sewage*.

sewage (sū'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sewaged*, ppr. *sewaging*. [*< sewage, n.*] 1. To fertilize by the application of sewage. [*Recent.*]

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Encyc. Brit., XIII. 394.

2. To furnish with sewers; drain with sewers; sewer. *Encyc. Diet.*

sewage-fungus (sū'āj-fung'gus), *n.* A name applied, especially by engineers, to *Beeggiatoa alba*, a schizomycetous fungus found in sulphureted waters and the waters discharged from manufactories and sewage-works. It has the remarkable power of extracting sulphur from the water and storing it up in the form of minute refringent globules.

sewage-grass (sū'āj-grās), *n.* Grass grown upon *sewaged* land; grass manured by the application of sewage.

That *sewage-grass* is very inferior to normal herbage. *Science*, XI. 156.

sewant¹, *a. and n.* See *suant*.

sewell¹, *n.* See *shevel*.

sewelled (sū-wel'el), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*: see *quot.*]

A rodent mammal of the family *Haplodontidae*, *Haplodon rufus*, inhabiting Washington and Oregon and parts of California. It is most nearly related to the beaver, but resembles the muskrat in size, shape, and general appearance, except that it has almost no tail. The length is about a foot. The color is uniform rich dark brown, paler and grayer below. It is not aquatic, lives in burrows, and feeds on roots, herbs, and seeds. A second species is sometimes distinguished as *H. californicus*. The name *sewelled* first appears in print in this form in the "Travels" of Lewis and Clarke, where the authors say "sewelled is a name given by the natives to a small animal found in the timbered country." On this animal Rafinesque based his *Anisonyx rufa* (whence *Haplodon rufus* of Coues), and Richardson his *Haplodontia leporella*. See *Haplodon*. Also called *boomer* and *mountain-beaver*.

Its name, in the Nisqually language, is *shou'el* (*shou-hurt*, suckle). . . . The Yakima Indians call it *quallah*. . . . The Chinook name for the animal itself is *o-gweel-lat*. *She-wal lat* (*sewelled*, corrupt) is their name for the robe made of its skins.

Quoted in *Coues*, *Monographs of North American* (Rodentia (1877), pp. 590, 597.

sewen, *n.* See *sewin*.

sewent¹, *a.* See *suant*.

sewer¹ (sū'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. sewer, soware, sawer; < ser¹ + -er¹*.] One who sews or uses the needle.

Euery seruant that ys of the forsayd crafte [tailors] that takyt vages to the waylor of xx. s. and a-boffe, schall pay xx. d. to be a fire *sewere* to us.

English Gilds (L. E. T. S.), p. 314.

A *sewer*, filator, sutor-trix. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

Specifically—(a) In *bookbinding*, the operator, usually a woman, who sews together the sections of a book. (b) In *entom.*, the larva of a tortricid moth, one of the leaf-rollers or leaf-folders, as *Phoxopteryx nuceana*, the apple-leaf *sewer*.

sewer² (sū'ēr), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also sewer; < ME. sewer, seware*, prob. short for *asewer*, *as-seour*, which also occur in household ordinances and accounts; < AF. *asseour* (ML. *adsecur*), one who sets the table, < *asseoir*, set, place, orig. intr., sit by, < ML. *assidere*, sit by, assess, < L. *ad*, to, by, & *sedere*, sit: see *sit*, *assize*, *assess*. Cf. *sew⁴*.] The word seems to have been confused with *sew⁵*, now *sue*, follow (as if 'an attendant'), or with *sew²*, juice, broth (as if 'a kitchen officer' or 'a cook').] A person charged

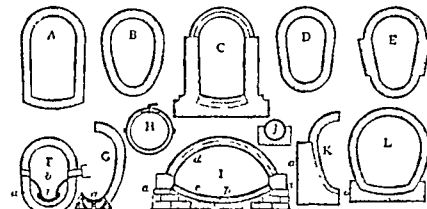
with the service of the table, especially a head servant or upper servant in such a capacity.

To be a *sewere* y wold y hed the conynge; . . . y wold se the sigt of a *sewere* what wey he sheweth in serynge.

Babees Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 161.

Why are not you gone to prepare yourself? May be you shall be *sewer* to the first course, A portly presence! *Fletcher*, *Rule a Wife*, iii. 1.

sewer³ (sū'ēr), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also sewer, sure*, also *shore* (where *sh* is due to the pron. of *s* before the diphthongal *ow* or *u*); also dial. (Sc.) *siver* (like *skiver* = *skewer*); < late ME. *sewer*, earlier **sewere* (AL. *sewera*, *sucra*), < OF. *seuwiere*, a canal, as for conducting water to a mill, or for draining a pond, < ML. as if **exaquaria*, equiv. to *cratatorium*, a canal for draining, < L. *ex*, out, & *aqua*, water: see *ewe²*. Similarly, E. *ewer¹*, a water-bearer, is ult. < L. *aquarius*, and *ewer²*, a water-pitcher, ult. < ML. *aquaria*: see *ewer¹*, *ewer²*. The word *sewer³* has appar. been confused with *sew³*, drain.] 1. A conduit or canal constructed, especially



Cross-sections of Sewers.

A, B, C, D, E, forms used in London, Paris, and other European cities; F, G, H, I, J, K, L, special forms used in New York and other American cities. F shows a method of repairing with tiles the bottom of an oval sewer: a, concrete; b, tiles. G, tile-bottomed sewer; a, tile bottom. H, barrel sewer, also called *trunk sewer*, of wood bound with iron, for outlets at river-fronts, with a manhole at the top, used under piers, etc. I, a form used for large sewers; a, foundation; a, stonework; b, concrete; c, an inverted arch of brickwork; d, arch. J, section of pipe-sewer. K, half section of sewer having section similar to B, but also provided with a spandrel, a. L, the aqueduct form, used for large sewers only; it rests on a bed of concrete, c.

in a town or city, to carry off superfluous water, soil, and other matters; a public drain.

Heet, Goodnight, sweet Lord Menelaus.

Ther, Sweet draught: sweet quoth-a? sweet sinke, sweet sure. *Shak.*, T. and C. (ed. 1623), v. 1. 83.

Ay, marry, now you speak of a trade [Informers] indeed; . . . the common-shore of a city: nothing falls amiss into them. *Shirley*, *Love Tricks*, I. 1.

Thither flow, As to a common and most noisome *sewer*, The dregs and feculence of every land. *Coryer*, *Task*, I. 633.

2. In *anat. and zool.*, a cloaca.—*Courts of Commissioners of Sewers*, in England, temporary tribunals with authority over all defenses, whether natural or artificial, situate by the coasts of the sea, all rivers, water-courses, etc., either navigable or entered by the tide, or which directly or indirectly communicate with such rivers.—*Open sewer*, a sewer of which the channel is open to the air, instead of being concealed underground or covered in.

sewer³ (sū'ēr), *v. t.* [*< sewer³, n.*] To drain by means of sewers; provide with sewers.

A few years ago the place was *sewered*, with the result of a very substantial saving of life from all causes, and notably from phthisis. *Lancet*, No. 3430, p. 1056.

sewage (sū'ēr-āj), *n.* [*< sewer³ + -age.*] 1. The process or system of collecting refuse and removing it from dwellings by means of sewers.

2. A system of sewers: as, the *sewage* of London.—3. Same as *sewage*, 1. = *Syn.* *Sewerage*, *Sewage*. *Sewerage* is generally applied to the system of sewers, and *sewage* to the matter carried off.

sewer-basin (sū'ēr-bā'sn), *n.* A catch-basin connected with a sewer, usually by a trap-device.

sewer-gas (sū'ēr-gas), *n.* The contaminated air of sewers.

sewer-hunter (sū'ēr-hun'tēr), *n.* One who hunts in sewers for articles of value.

The mud-larks, the bone-grubbers, and the *sewer-hunters*. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 5.

sewerman (sū'ēr-mān), *n.*; pl. *sewer-men* (-men). [*< sewer³ + man.*] A man who works in sewers.

Sewers unhealthy! Look at our stalwart *sewer-men*.

X. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 191.

sewer-rat (sū'ēr-rat), *n.* The ordinary gray or brown Norway rat, *Mus decumanus*: so called as living in sewers.

The *sewer-rat* is the common brown or Hanoverian rat, said by the Jacobites to have come in with the first George, and established itself after the fashion of his royal family. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 489.

sewin, *sewen* (sū'in, -en), *n.* [*< W. sewyn*, *ass*, *grayling*, *sowin*.] The scurf, *Salmo trutta cambricus*.

Sewin . . . are the very best fish I catch.

R. D. Blackmore, *Maid of Sker*, I.

sewing¹ (sō'ing), *n.* [*< ME. sewynge*; verbal *n.* of *sew¹*, *v.*] 1. The act or occupation of one who sews or uses the needle.

A *sewynge*; filatura, sutura. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

2. A piece of work with needle and thread.—

3. In *bookbinding*, the operation of fastening together with thread the sections of a book. The thread is passed through the central double leaf of the folded section at intervals of about 1½ inches, and reversed around the cross-bands from the top to the bottom of the book. It is distinct from *stitching*.

4. *pl.* Compound threads of silk wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown, to be used for sewing.—5. In *lace-making*, the operation of securing one piece of lace to another by any process, as when fresh threads and bobbins are introduced into the work, or when finished pieces are combined by working the background to both of them.—*Plain sewing*, needlework of a simple and useful sort, as the manufacture of garments, preparation of bed-linen, and the like.

sewing² (sū'ing), *n.* [*< ME. sewynge*; verbal *n.* of *sew³*, *v.*] The serving of food; the duty of a sewer or server.

Than goo to the borde of *sewynge*, and se ye haue offycers redy to conuey, & seruautes for to bere, your dysches.

Babees Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 270.

sewing³, *a. and n.* See *suing*.

sewing-bench (sō'ing-bench), *n.* Same as *sewing-press*.

sewing-bird (sō'ing-bērd), *n.* A clamp used by women to hold fabrics in position for stitching by hand. The bird is screwed to the edge of a table or the like; and its beak, which closes by a spring and can be opened by a lever actuated by the tail, holds the material. It is now little used. Compare *sewing-clamp*.

sewing-circle (sō'ing-sēr'kl), *n.* 1. A society of women or girls who meet regularly to sew for the benefit of charitable or religious objects.

Sewing-circles are maintained in the most populous neighborhoods. . . . A circle sews, not for the poor, for there are none, but for some public object like an organ for the Sunday meeting or a library for the Sunday school. *The Century*, XL. 563.

2. A meeting of such an organization.

sewing-clamp (sō'ing-klamp), *n.* A clamp for holding firmly

material to be sewed; especially, in *saddlery*, a stout clamp for holding leather while it is being stitched. Compare *sewing-bird*.

sewing-cotton

(sō'ing-kot'n), *n.* Cotton thread made for plain sewing in white or printed cotton goods.

sewing-horse

(sō'ing-hōrs), *n.* In *saddlery*, a sewing-clamp with its supports.

sewingly¹, *adv.* See *suingly*.

sewing-machine (sō'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for stitching fabrics, operated by foot or other power. The sewing-machine is the outgrowth of a very great number of experiments and inventions made in France, England, and the United States, and first culminating practically in the machine invented by Elias Howe.

It was developed through the simple type of machine using a needle which passes through the fabric—a type which survives in the *Bonanz* or embroidery machine. Then followed the chain-stitch machine and the machine-making an interwoven stitch, and lastly came the lock-stitch machines, which are the most approved type at the present day. The various kinds of sewing-machines are all essentially alike, and have been adapted, by the aid of numerous mechanical attachments and devices, to perform

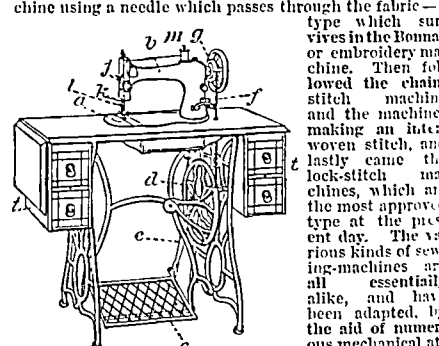


Fig. 1. Singer Sewing-machine.

almost every kind of sewing that can be done by hand. In figs. 1 and 2 (Singer sewing-machine) a is the frame and cloth-plate or bed-plate; b, arm; c, treadle; d, pitman; e, main driving-wheel; f, band; g, small driving-wheel at

Astronomers, for speed and more commodious calculation, have devised a peculiar manner of ordering numbers about their circular motions, by *sexages* and *sexagesims*, by signs, degrees, minutes, etc.

Dee, Preface to Euclid (1570).

Sexagesima (sek-sa-jes'i-mi), *n.* [Earlier in E. form, ME. *sexagesym*, < OF. *sexagesime*, F. *sexagesime* = Sp. *sexagesima* = Pg. *sexagesima* = It. *sexagesima*; < ML. *sexagesima*, sc. *dies*, the sixtieth day, fem. of L. *sexagesimus*, earlier *sexagensimus*, *sexagensimus*, sixtieth, for **sexagen-tinus*, ordinal of *sexaginta*, sixty: see *sexagenary*, *sixty*.] The second Sunday before Lent. See *Septuagesima*.

sexagesimal (sek-sa-jes'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth (see *Sexagesima*), + *-al*.] *I. a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty. — *Sexagesimal or sexagenary arithmetic*, a method of computation by sixties, as that which is used in dividing minutes into seconds. It took its origin in Babylon. — *Sexagesimal fractions*, or *sexagesimals*, fractions whose denominators proceed in the ratio of sixty: as, $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$. These fractions are also called *astronomical fractions*, because formerly there were no others used in astronomical calculations. They are still retained in the division of the circle and of the hour. The circle is first divided into six sexages, the sexagene into sixty degrees, the degree into sixty minutes, the minute into sixty seconds, and so on. The hour is divided like the degree; and in old writers the radius of a circle in the same manner.

II. n. A sexagesimal fraction. See *I.*
sexagesimally (sek-sa-jes'i-mal-i), *adv.* By sixties.

So the talent of the 80 grain system was *sexagesimally* divided for the mina which was afterwards adopted by Solomon. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 489.

sexagesm (sek-sa-jesm), *n.* [L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth: see *Sexagesima*.] A sixtieth part of any unit. See *sexagene*.

Sexagesymt, *n.* A Middle English form of *Sexagesima*.

sexangle (sek-sang-gl), *n.* [L. *sexangulus*, six-cornered, hexagonal, < *sex*, six, + *angulus*, angle.] In *geom.*, a figure having six angles, and consequently six sides; a hexagon.

sexangled (sek-sang-gld), *a.* [As *sexangle* + *-ed*.] Same as *sexangular*.

sexangular (sek-sang-gul-lar), *a.* [L. *sexangulus*, hexagonal (see *sexangle*), + *-ar*.] Having six angles; hexagonal.

sexangularly (sek-sang-gul-lar-li), *adv.* With six angles; hexagonally.

sexation (sek-sa'shon), *n.* [L. *sex* + *-ation*.] Sexual generation; genesis by means of opposite sexes. See *generation*.

sexcentenary (sek-sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [L. *sex*, six, + *E. centenary*.] *I. a.* Relating to or consisting of six hundred, especially six hundred years; made up of or proceeding by groups of six hundred.

Bernoulli's *Sexcentenary Table*.

Philosophical Mag., XXV. 2d p. of cover.

Oxford was represented at the *sexcentenary* festival of the University of Montpellier.

The Academy, May 31, 1890, p. 371.

II. n.; pl. *sexcentenaries* (-riz). 1. That which consists of or comprehends six hundred (commonly the space of six hundred years).—2. A six-hundredth anniversary.

sexdigitate (seks-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [L. *sex*, six, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate*.] Having six fingers or toes on one or both hands or feet, as an anomaly of occasional occurrence in man; six-fingered or six-toed. See cut under *polydactylism*. Also *sedigitated*.

sexdigitism (seks-dij'i-tizm), *n.* [L. *sex*, six, + *digitus*, a finger, + *-ism*.] The possession of six fingers or toes on one or both hands or feet; the state of being sexdigitate. It is a particular case of the more comprehensive term *polydactylism*.

sexdigitist (seks-dij'i-tist), *n.* [As *sexdigit(ism)* + *-ist*.] A six-fingered or six-toed person; one who or that which exhibits or is characterized by sexdigitism.

sexed (seks), *a.* [L. *sex* + *-ed*.] 1. Having sex; sexual; not being sexless or neuter.—2. Having certain qualities of either sex.

Stay, Sophocles, with this tie up my sight;
Let not soft nature so transform'd be
(And lose her gentle *sex'd* humanity)
To make me see my Lord bleed.

Beau. and Fl., Your Plays in One.

Shamelesse double *sex'd* hermaphrodites,
Virago roaring girls.

John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

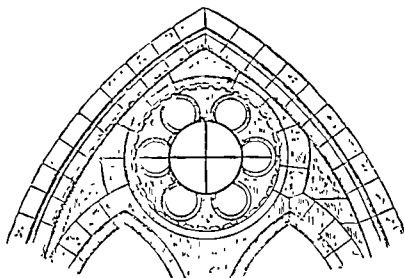
sexennial (sek-sen'i-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *sexennal*; < L. *sexennium* (> It. *sesennio* = Sp. *sexenio* = Pg. *sexennio*), a period of six years, < *sex*, six, + *annus*, year: see *six* and *annals*.] Lasting

six years, or happening once in six years. *Imp. Dict.*

sexennially (sek-sen'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in six years.

sexfid (seks'fid), *a.* [L. *sex*, six, + *findere*, pp. *fissus*, cleave, separate: see *bite*.] In bot., six-cleft: as, a *sexfid* calyx or nectary.

sexfoil (seks'foil), *n.* [L. *sex*, six, + E. *foill*, < L. *folium*, leaf.] 1. A plant or flower with six leaves.—2. In her., decorative art, arch.,



Sexfoil.—Clearstory window of St. Leu d'Esserent, France.

etc., a figure of six lobes or foliations, similar in character to the cinquefoil. Also *sixfoil* (in heraldry).

sexhindmant (seks-hind'man), *n.* [ML. or ME. reflex of AS. *sixhynde-man*, < *six*, *syx*, *six*, six, + *hund*, hundred, + *man*, man.] In *early Eng. hist.*, one of the middle thanes, who were assessed at 600 shillings.

sexiant (sek'si-ant), *n.* A fraction whose vanishing shows that six screws are reciprocal to one.

sexifid (sek'si-fid), *a.* Same as *sexfid*.

sexillion (sek-sil'yon), *n.* Same as *sextillion*.

sexisyllabic (sek'si-sil'ab'ik), *a.* [L. *sex*, six, + *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ic*.] Having six syllables.

The octosyllabic with alternate *sexisyllabic* or other rhythms. *Emerson*, Letters and Social Aims, p. 41.

sexisyllable (sek'si-sil'ab'l), *n.* [L. *sex*, six, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word having six syllables.

sexivalent (sek-siv'a-lent), *a.* [L. *sex*, six, + *valen(t)-s*, ppr. of *valere*, have strength or power: see *valent*.] In *chem.*, having an equivalence of six: capable of combining with or becoming exchanged for six hydrogen atoms. Also *sexvalent*.

sexless (seks'les), *a.* [L. *sex* + *-less*.] Having, or as if having, no sex; not sexed; neuter as to gender.

Uttered only by the pure lips of *sexless* priests.

Kingsley, Hypatia, xviii. (*Davies*.)

sexlessness (seks'les-nes), *n.* The condition or character of being without sex; absence of sex.

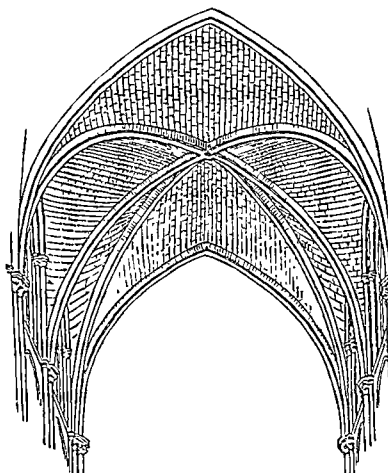
sexlocular (seks-lok'ul-lar), *a.* [L. *sex*, six, + *loculus*, a cell: see *locular*.] Six-celled; having six cells, loculi, or compartments.

sexly (seks'li), *a.* [L. *sex* + *-ly*.] Belonging to or characteristic of sex, especially of the female sex. [Rare.]

Should I ascribe any of these things to my *sexly* weaknesses, I were not worthy to live.

Queen Elizabeth. (*Imp. Dict.*)

sexpartite (seks'pär-tit), *a.* [L. *sex*, six, + *partitus*, divided: see *partite*.] Consisting of



Sexpartite Vaulting.—Nave of Bourges Cathedral, France.

or divided (whether for ornament or in construction) into six parts, as a vault, an arch-head, or any other structure, etc.

The arrangement and forms of the piers [of Senlis cathedral] indicate that the original vaults were *sexpartite*.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 28.

sexradiate (seks-rä'di-āt), *a.* [L. *sex*, six, + *radius*, a ray: see *radiate*.] Having six rays, as a sponge-spicule.

Growth in three directions along three rectangular axes produces the primitive *sexradiate* spicule of the Hexactinellida. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.

sext, **sexté** (seks), *n.* [F. *sexté* = Sp. *Pg. sexta* = It. *sesta*, < ML. *sexta*, sc. *hora*, the sixth hour, fem. of L. *sextus*, sixth (= E. *sixth*), < *sex*, six: see *six*, *sixth*. Cf. *siesta*, from the same source.] 1. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, in religious houses, and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the office of the sixth hour, originally and properly said at midday. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.—2. In *music*: (a) The interval of a sixth. (b) In organ-building, a mixture-stop of two ranks separated by a sixth—that is, consisting of a twelfth and a seventeenth.

sextactic (seks-tak'tik), *a.* [L. *sex*, six, + *tactus*, touch: see *tact*.] Pertaining to a six-pointed contact.—**Sextactic points** on a curve, points at which a conic can be drawn having six-pointed contact with the curve.

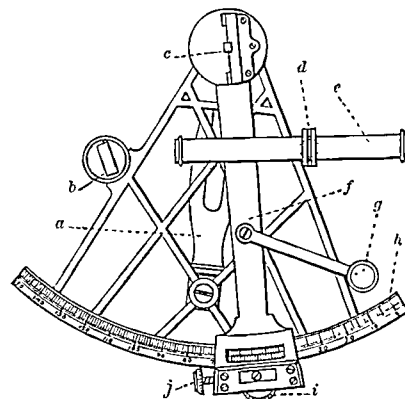
sextain (seks'tān), *n.* [F. **sextain* = It. *sestano*, < ML. as if **sextanus*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *sestina*.] A stanza of six lines.

sextan (seks'tan), *a.* [ML. **sextanus*, < L. *sextus*, sixth. Cf. *sextain*.] Recurring every sixth day.—**Sextan fever**. See *fever*.

sextans (seks'tanz), *n.* [L., a sixth part, < *sex*, six: see *sextant*.] 1. A bronze coin of the ancient Roman republic, in value one sixth of the as. (See *as*.) The obverse type is the head of Mercury; the reverse type, the prow of a vessel, and two pellets (• •) as the mark of value.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690. It represents the instrument used by Tycho Brahe in Uraniborg (island of Hven, Sweden), but it is placed between Leo and Hydra, two animals of a fiery nature according to the astrologers, to commemorate the burning of his own instruments and papers in 1679. The brightest star of the constellation is of magnitude 4.5. Also called *Uranies Sextans*, and *Sextant*.

sextant (seks'tant), *n.* [F. *sextant* = Sp. *sextante* = Pg. *sextante*, *sestante* = It. *sestante*, < L. *sextan(t)-s*, a sixth part (of an as), < *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six. Cf. *quadrant*.] 1. In *math.*, the sixth part of a circle. Hence—2. An important instrument of navigation and survey-



Sextant.

ing, for measuring the angular distance of two stars or other objects, or the altitude of a star above the horizon, the two images being brought into coincidence by reflection from the transmitting horizon-glass, lettered *b* in the figure. The frame of a sextant is generally made of brass, the arc *h* being graduated upon a slip of silver. The handle *a* is of wood. The mirrors *b* and *c* are of plate-glass, silvered. The horizon-glass *b* is, however, only half silvered, so that rays from the horizon or other direct object may enter the telescope *e*. This telescope is carried in the ring *d*, and is capable of being adjusted, once for all, by a linear motion perpendicular to the plane of the sextant, so as to receive proper proportions of light from the silvered and unsilvered parts of the horizon-glass. The figure does not show the colored glass shades which may be interposed behind the horizon-glass and between this and the index-glass *c*, upon which the light from one of the objects is first received, in order to make the contact of the images more distinct. This index-glass is attached to the movable arm *f*. The movable arm is clamped by the screw *i*, and is furnished with a tangent screw *j*. The arc is read by means of a vernier carried by the arm.

with the reading-lens *g*. In the hands of a competent observer, the accuracy of work with a sextant is surprising.

The first inventor of the sextant (or quadrant) was Newton, among whose papers a description of such an instrument was found after his death—not, however, until after its reinvention by Thomas Godfrey, of Philadelphia, in 1730, and, perhaps, by Hadley, in 1731.

Chaucer, *Astronomy*, II, § 78.

3. [*cap.*] Same as *Sextans*, 2.—Box-sextant, a surveyor's instrument for measuring angles, and for filling in the details of a survey, when the theodolite is used for long lines and for laying out the larger triangles.—Prismatic sextant, a sextant in which a rectangular prism takes the place of the common horizon-glass, and with which any angle up to 180° can be measured.

sextantal (seks'tan-tal), *a.* [*< L. sextan(t)-is + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman coin called sextans; pertaining to the division of the as into six parts, or to a system based on such division.

Bronze coins of the end of the third century, with marks of value and weights which show them to belong to the sextantal system. *B. T. Head, Historia Numorum*, p. 38.

sextarius (seks-tā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sextarii* (-i). [*L.:* see *sextari*.] A Roman measure of capacity, one sixth of a congius, equal to 1½ United States pints or ¾ imperial pint. Several of the later Eastern systems had sextarii derived from the Roman, and generally somewhat larger.

sextary¹ (seks'tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *sextaries* (-riz). [*< L. sextarius*, a sixth part, also a sixteenth part, *< sextus*, sixth, *< ser*, six: see *ser*. Cf. *sester*, *sester*.] A sextarius.

Then must the quantity be two drams of castoreum, one sextary of honey and oyle, and the like quantity of water. *Topsell, Beasts* (1607), p. 49. (*Hallwell*)

sextary², *n.* Same as *sextary*.

sexté, *n.* See *ser*.

sextent, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sextion*.

sextennial (seks-ten'i-āl), *a.* [*< L. sextus*, sixth, + *annus*, a year, + *-al*. Cf. *sextennial*.] Occurring every sixth year.

In the seventh place, the legislatures of the several states are balanced against the Senate by *sextennial* elections. *J. Adams, To J. Taylor* (Works VI, 468).

sextier (seks'tēr), *n.* [*Also sextar*, *sester*: *< ME. sester*, *sester*, *sester*, *< OF. sester*, *sester*, *sup-lier*, *sester*, a measure (of grain, land, wine, etc.) of varying value, *< L. sextarius*, a measure: see *sextari*, *sextarius*.] A unit of capacity, apparently a small variety of the French *sester*.

Weede hem wel, let noo weede in hem stande,
V sester shall suffice an acre launde.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

In the time of Edward the Confessor the sheriffwick of Warwick, with the borough and royal manors, rendered 265, and "thirty-six *sextars* of honey, or 224 *ls*. Instead of honey (pro omnibus que ad mel pertinebant). . . Now . . . it renders twenty-four *sextars* of honey of the larger measure." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 380.

sextern (seks'tern), *n.* [*< L. ser*, six, + *-tern*, as in *quatern*.] A set of six sheets; a unit of tale for paper. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 144.

sextery¹, *n.* Same as *sextary*.

sextet, sextette (seks-tet'), *n.* [*< L. sextus*, sixth (see *ser*), + *-et*, *-ette*. Cf. *sextet*.] 1. In music: (a) A work for six voices or instruments. Compare *quartet* and *quintet*. Also *sextet*, *sextuor*. (b) A company of six performers who sing or play sextets.—2. A bicycle for six riders.

sextetto (seks-tet'tō), *n.* Same as *sextet*.

Sextian (seks'ti-an), *n.* [*< Sextus* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] A member of a philosophical school at Rome in the period of the empire, followers of Sextus Empiricus. The Sextians held views intermediate between those of the Cynics, Stoics, and Pythagoreans.

sextic (seks'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. sextus*, sixth, + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Of the sixth degree; of the sixth order.—Sextic curve. See *curve*.

II. *n.* A quantie, or equation, of the sixth degree; also, a curve of the sixth order. Anharmonic-ratio sextic, the equation of the sixth degree which gives the six anharmonic ratios of the roots of an equation of the fourth degree.

sextile (seks'til), *a.* [= *F. Sp. Pg. sextil* = *It. sextile*, *< L. sextilis*, sixth, used only in the calendar, *se. mensis*, the sixth month (later called Augustus, August), *< sextus*, sixth, *< ser*, six: see *ser*. Cf. *bissextile*.] In *astro*l., noting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees or two signs. This position is marked thus, ✕. The sextile, like the trine, was considered one of the good aspects; the square or quartile an evil one. Used also as a noun.

That planet [the moon] receives the dusky light we discern in its sextile aspect from the earth's benignity. *Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing*, xviii.

And yet the aspect is not in trine or sextile,
But in the quartile radiation
Or tetragon, which shows an inclination
Averse, and yet admitting of reception.
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, v. 2.

sextillion (seks-til'yōn), *n.* [More prop. *sextillion*, *< L. ser*, six (*sextus*, sixth), + *E. (m)illion*.] According to English and original Italian numeration, a million raised to the sixth power; a number represented by unity with thirty-six ciphers annexed; according to French numeration, commonly taught in America, a thousand raised to the seventh power; a thousand quintillions. [For a note on the nomenclature, see *trillion*.]

sextillionth (seks-til'yōnth), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Last in a series of sextillion; also, being one of sextillion equal parts.

II. *n.* One of sextillion equal parts; the ratio of unity to sextillion.

sextinet, *a.* [A false Latin-seeming form, with sense of *E. sixteenth*.] Sixteenth.

From that moment to this sextine century (or, let me not be taken with a lye, five hundred ninety-eight, that wants but a pair of yeares to make me a true man) they [the sands] would no more live under the yoke of the sea. *Nashe, Lenten Stute* (Harl. Misc., VI, 160).

[Nashe seems to have considered that 1698 belonged to the fifteenth century—an erroneous nomenclature which has only of recent years passed into complete desuetude.]

sextinvariant (seks-tin-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [*< ser* (the) + *invariant*.] An invariant of the sixth degree in the coefficients.

sextipartite (seks-ti-pār-tit), *a.* [*< L. sextus*, sixth, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide.] Made into six parts; consisting of six parts; sexpartite. sextiply (seks-ti-pli), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sextipled*, pp. *sextipling*. [Irreg. (after *multiply*, etc.) *< L. sextus*, sixth, + *phicare*, fold.] To multiply sixfold.

A treble pure doth our late wracke repaire,
And sextiplex our mirth for one mishap.
Darces, Microcosmos, p. 6. (*Darces*)

sextō (seks'tō), *n.* [*< L. (NL.) sexto* (orig. in *ser*to), abl. of *sextus*, sixth: see *sixth*. Cf. *quarto*, *octavo*.] A book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves.

sextō-decimo (seks-tō-des'i-mō), *n.* [*L. (NL.) sexto decimo* (orig. in *ser*to decimo), abl. of *sextus decimus*, sixteenth: *sextus*, sixth; *decimus*, tenth.] A sheet of paper when regularly folded in 16 leaves of equal size; also, a pamphlet or book made up of folded sheets of 16 leaves; usually indicated thus, 16mo or 16° (commonly read *sixteenmo*). Also used adjectively. When the size of paper is not named, the 16mo leaf untrimmed is supposed to be of the size 4½ by 6½ inches. Also *decimo-sextō*.

sextole (seks'tōl), *n.* [*< L. sextus*, sixth, + *-ole*.] Same as *sextuplet*, 2.

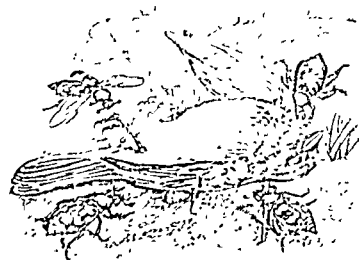
sextolet (seks'tō-lēt), *n.* [*< sextole* + *-et*.] Same as *sextuplet*, 2.

sextōn (seks'tōn), *n.* [Also dial. *sarton* (which appears also in the surname *Sarton* beside *Sarton*); early mod. *E.* also *sextin*, *sextin*; *< ME. sexton*, *serlegh*, *serlegh*, *serlegh*, contr. of *sacristan*, *serlegh*, a sexton, sacristan: see *sacristan*. Cf. *sestry*, similarly contracted.] 1. An under-officer of a church, whose duty it is to act as janitor, and who has charge of the edifice, utensils, furniture, etc. In many instances the sexton also prepares graves and attends burials. Usually, in the Church of England, the sexton is a life-officer, but in the United States he is hired in the same manner as the janitor of any public building. See *sacristan*.

The sexton went [twined] welle than
That he had be a wode man.
MS. Cantab. F. H. 33, f. 210. (Halliwell.)

The sexton of our church is dead,
And we do lack an honest painful man
Can make a grave, and keep our clock in frame.
Dekker and Webster (9). *Weakest Goeth to the Wall*, iii, 1.
They went and told the sexton,
And the sexton toll'd the bell.
Hood, Faithless Sally Brown.

2. In *entom.*, a sexton-beetle; a burying-beetle; any member of the genus *Necrophorus*. See also *cut* under *Necrophorus*.



Sextons, or Sexton-beetles (*Necrophorus*), burying a dead bird

sextōn-beetle (seks'tōn-hē'tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect of the genus *Necrophorus*: same as *burying-beetle*.

sextōness (seks'tōn-es), *n.* [*< sexton* + *-ess*.] A female sexton. [Rare.]

Still the darkness increased, till it reach'd such a pass
That the sextōness hasten'd to turn on the gas.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II, 48.

As the sextōness had personally seen it [the coffin of Jefferys] before 1603, the discovery of 1810 can only be called the rediscovery in a manner that made it more public.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II, 162.
sextōnry¹ (seks'tōn-ri), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *sextēry*; a contraction of *sacristanry*, as *sextōn* of *sacristan*; *< sexton* + *-ry*.] Sextonship.

The same maister retayned to hymselfe but a small lyueng, and that was the *sextōnry* of our lady church in Itenes, worthe by yere, if he be resydent, a C. frankes.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II, xcviil.

sextōnship (seks'tōn-ship), *n.* [*< sexton* + *-ship*.] The office of a sexton.

sextōry² (seks'tō-ri), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *sextēry*, *sextary*, *saxtry*; *< ME. sextrye*, a corruption of *sacristy*: see *sacristy*.] A sacristy; vestry.

A *sextry*, sacristium. *Lexins, Manip. Vocab.*, p. 105.

Sextry land, land given to a church or religious house for the maintenance of a sexton or sacristan.

sextubercular (seks-tū-bēr-kū-lār), *a.* [*< L. ser*, six, + *tuberculum*, a boil, tubercle: see *tubercular*.] Having six tubercles: as, a *sextubercular* nodule. *Nature*, XLI, 467.

sextumvirate (seks-tum'vi-rāt), *n.* [Erroneously (after *duumvirate*) for *sextvirate*.] The union of six men in the same office; the office or dignity held by six men jointly; also, six persons holding an office jointly.

A *sextumvirate* to which all the ages of the world cannot add a seventh. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, iii, 7.

sextuor (seks'tū-ōr), *n.* [*< L. sextus*, sixth, + (*quattuor*), four.] In music, same as *sextet* (a).

sextuple (seks'tū-pl), *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) sextuple* = *Sp. sextuplo* = *Pg. sextuplo* = *It. sestuplo*, *< ML.* as if **sextuplus*, *< L. sextus*, sixth, + *-plus*, as in *duplus*, double, etc.; cf. *duplex*, *quadruple*, *sextuple*, etc.] Sixfold; six times as much.

Which well agreeth unto the proportion of man; whose length—that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot—is sextuple unto his breadth.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv, 6.
Sextuple rhythm or time, in music, a rhythm characterized by six beats or pulses to the measure. It has two distinct forms, the one derived from *duplex* rhythm by subdividing each part into three secondary parts, making a triply compound *duplex* rhythm; and the other derived from *triple* rhythm by subdividing each part into two secondary parts, making a *duply* compound *triple* rhythm. The term is usually applied to the former, especially when indicated by the rhythmic signature 3/4 or 3/8.
sextuple (seks'tū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sextupled*, pp. *sextupling*. [*< sextuple*, *a.*] To multiply by six.

We have sextupled our students.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 248.

sextuplet (seks'tū-plēt), *n.* [*< sextuple* + *-et*.] 1. A union or combination of six things: as, a *sextuplet* of elliptic springs.—2. In music, a group of six notes to be performed in the time of four; a double triplet. Also *sextole*, *sextole*, *sextolet*, etc. Compare *triplet*, *decimole*, etc.—3. A bicycle for six riders.

sextuplex (seks'tū-pleks), *v. t.* [*< *sextuplex*, *a.*, *< L. sextus*, sixth, + *-plex* as in *quadruplex*, etc.] In *telegr.*, to render capable of conveying six messages at the same time.

If the line is already duplexed, the phonophore will quadruplex it. If it is already quadruplexed, the phonophore will sextuplex or octuplex it.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIV, 6.

sextus (seks'tus), *n.* [*ML.*, sixth: see *ser*, *sixth*.] In medieval music for more than four voice-parts, the second additional voice or part.

sexual (seks'shū-āl), *a.* [= *F. sexual* = *Sp. Pg. sexual* = *It. sessuale*, *< L. sexualis*, *< ser*us (*sextu*), sex: see *ser*.] 1. Of or pertaining to sex or the sexes in general: as, *sexual* characteristics.—2. Distinctive of sex, whether male or female; peculiar to or characteristic of either sex; genital: as, *sexual* organs; the *sexual* system.—3. Of the two sexes; done by means of the two sexes; reproductive: as, *sexual* intercourse; *sexual* reproduction.—4. Peculiar to or affecting the sexes or organs of sex; venereal: as, *sexual* disease or malformation.—5. Having sex; sexed; separated into two sexes; monocious: the opposite of *asexual*: as, a *sexual* animal.—Secondary sexual characters, some or any characteristics, not immediately concerned in reproduction, which one sex has and the other sex has not; any structural peculiarity, excepting the organs of generation, which distinguishes male from female. Thus, the hair on a man's face and breast, the antlers of the

deer, the train of the peacock or any other difference in the plumage of a bird between the male and the female, the scent-glands of any male, the claspers of a fish, and many other features are regarded as secondary sexual characters, and are concerned in sexual selection.—**Sexual affinity.** (a) The unconscious or instinctive attraction of one sex for the other, as exhibited by the preference or choice of any one individual, rather than of any other, of the opposite sex, as a matter of sexual selection. In man such selection is often called *elective affinity* (after Goethe). (b) Such degree of affinity between the sexes of different species as enables them to interbreed or hybridize.—**Sexual dimorphism**, difference of form or of other zoological character in the members of either sex, but not of both sexes, of any animal. Thus, a species of cirripeds which has two kinds of males, or a species of butterflies whose females are of two sorts, exhibits sexual dimorphism. The term properly attaches to the adults of perfectly sexed animals, and not to the many instances of dimorphism among sexless or sexually immature organisms. Thus, the honey-bee is not a case of sexual dimorphism, as there is only one sort of perfect males (the drones) and one of perfect females (the queen), though the hive consists mostly of a third sort of bees (workers or undeveloped females). Sexual dimorphism is common among invertebrates, rare in the higher animals.—**Sexual method**, in bot., same as *sexual system* (b).—**Sexual organs**, organs immediately concerned in sexual intercourse or reproduction; the sexual system.—**Sexual reproduction**, reproduction in which both sexes concur; gamogenesis.—**Sexual selection**. See *selection*.—**Sexual system.** (a) In zool. and anat., the reproductive system; the sexual organs, collectively considered. (b) In bot., a system of classification founded on the distinction of sexes in plants, as male and female. Also called *sexual method*, *artificial system*, *Linnean system*. See *Linnean*.

sexualisation, sexualise. See *sexualization, sexualize*.

sexualist (sek'sū-āl-ist), *n.* [*< sexual + -ist.*] One who maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; one who classifies plants by the sexual system.

sexuality (sek-sū-āl'i-ti), *n.* [*< sexual + -ity.*] 1. The character of sex; the state of being sexual or sexed or having sex; the distinction between the sexes; sex in the abstract.

It was known even before the time of Linnaeus that certain plants produced two kinds of flowers, ordinary open, and minute closed ones; and this fact formerly gave rise to warm controversies about the *sexuality* of plants.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 310.

Sex is a term employed with two significances, which are often confused, but which it is indispensable to distinguish accurately. Originally sex was applied to the organism as a whole. In recognition of the differentiation of the reproductive function. Secondly, sex, together with the adjectives male and female, has been applied to the essential reproductive elements, ovum and spermatozoon, which it is the function of the sexual organisms (or organs) to produce. According to a strict biological definition *sexuality* is the characteristic of the male and female reproductive elements (gametoblasts), and sex of the individuals in which the reproductive elements arise. A man has sex, a spermatozoon *sexuality*.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VI. 436.

2. Recognition of sexual relations. [Rare.]

You may . . . say again, as I have heard you say ere now, that the popular Christian paradise and hell are but a Pagan Olympus and Tartarus, as grossly material as Mahomet's, without the honest thoroughgoing *sexuality* which, you thought, made his notion logical and consistent.

Kingsley, Yeast, viii. (Davies.)

sexualization (sek'sū-āl-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< sexualize + -ation.*] The attribution of sex or of sexuality to (a person or thing). Also spelled *sexualisation*. [Rare.]

We are inclined to doubt Pott's confident assumption that *sexualization* is a necessary consequence of personification.

Classical Rev., III. 391.

sexualize (sek'sū-āl-iz), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *sexualized*, ppr. *sexualizing*. [*< sexual + -ize.*] To separate by sex, or distinguish as sexed; confer the distinction of sex upon, as a word or a thought; give sex or gender to, as male or female. Also spelled *sexualise*.

Sexualizing, as it were, all objects of thought.

Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 215.

sexually (sek'sū-āl-i), *adv.* By means of sex; in the sexual relation; after the manner of the sexes: as, to propagate *sexually*.

sexus (sek'sus), *n.*; pl. *sexus*. [L.] Sex; also, either sex, male or female.

sexvalent (seks'vā-lənt), *a.* Same as *sexivalent*.

sey¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *say¹*.

sey², *n.* A Middle English form of the preterit of *see¹*.

sey³, *v.* A Scotch form of *see¹*.

sey⁴, *n.* and *v.* Same as *say²*, *say³*.

sey⁵ (sā), *n.* [Prob. *< Icel. segi, sigi*, a slice, bit, akin to *sög*, a saw, *saga*, cut with a saw, etc.: see *saw¹*. The word spelled *seye* appears to be the same, misspelled to simulate *F. scier*, cut.] Same as *seye*. [Scotch.]

seybertite (sē'bért-īt), *n.* [Named after H. Seybert, an American mineralogist (1802-83).] In *mineral.*, same as *clintonite*.

Seychelles cocoanut. Same as *double cocoanut* (which see, under *cocoanut*).

seyd, n. Same as *sayid*.

seyet, seynt. Middle English past participles of *see¹*.

seyghet. A Middle English form of the preterit of *see¹*.

Seymeria (sē-mē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Pursh, 1814), named after Henry Seymer, an English amateur naturalist.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Gerardiæ*, and subtribe *Eugorardiæ*. It is characterized by bractless flowers with a bell-shaped calyx having narrow and slender lobes, a short corolla-tube with broad open throat and five spreading lobes, four short woolly stamens, smooth and equal anther-cells, and a globose capsule with a compressed pointed or beaked apex. There are 10 species, of which one is a native of Madagascar and the rest all of the United States and Mexico. They are erect branching herbs, often turning black in drying, usually clammy-hairy, and bearing chiefly opposite and incised leaves, and yellow flowers in an interrupted spike or raceme. For *S. macrophylla*, of the Mississippi valley, see *mullen foxglove*, under *foxglove*.

seyndt. A Middle English past participle of *senge, singe*.

seynti, n. A Middle English spelling of *saint¹*.

seyntuariet, n. A Middle English form of *sanc-tuary*.

sey-pollack, n. The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

sf. An abbreviation of *sforzando* or *sforzato*.

sfogato (sfō-gū'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *sfogare*, evaporate, exhale, vent.] Exhaled; in *music*, noting a passage to be rendered in a light, airy manner, as if simply exhaled.—**Soprano sfogato**, a thin, high soprano.

'sfoot (sfüt), *interj.* [Also written 'udsfoot, 'odsfoot; abbr. *< God's foot*; cf. 'sblood.] A minced imprecation.

'Sfoot, I'll learn to conjure and raise devils.

Shak., T. and C., II. 3. 6.

'Sfoot, what thing is this?

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, II. 1.

sforzando (sfor-tsän'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *sforzare*, force, *< L. ex*, out, + *ML. fortia*, force: see *force¹*.] In *music*, forced or pressed; with sudden, decided energy or emphasis: especially applied to a single tone or chord which is to be made particularly prominent. Abbreviated *sf.* and *sfz.*, or marked >, *Λ*.—**Sforzando pedal**. See *pedal*.

sforzato (sfor-tsü'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *sforzare*, force: see *sforzando*.] Same as *sforzando*.

sfregazzi (sfre-güt'si), *n.* [It., *< sfregare*, rub, *< L. ex*, out, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] In *painting*, a mode of glazing adopted by Titian and other old masters for soft shadows of flesh, etc. It consisted in dipping the finger in the color and drawing it once, with an even movement, along the surface to be painted. *Fairholt*.

sfumato (sfü-mü'tō), *a.* [It., smoked, *< L. ex*, out, + *fumatus*, pp. of *fumare*, smoke: see *fume, r.*] In *painting*, smoked: noting a style of painting, wherein the tints are so blended that outlines are scarcely perceptible, the effect of the whole being indistinct or misty.

sfz. An abbreviation of *sforzando* or *sforzato*.

sgraffiato (sgräf-fü'tō), *n.*; pl. *sgraffiati* (-ti). Same as *sgraffito*.

sgraffito (sgräf-fü'tō), *n.*; pl. *sgraffiti* (-ti). [It.: see *graffito*.] 1. Same as *graffito* decoration (which see, under *graffito*).

Its (the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry's) exterior is beautifully adorned by *sgraffiti* frescoes and majolica medallions of celebrated artists and masters.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 571.

2. (a) Same as *graffito ware* (which see, under *graffito*). (b) A kind of pottery made in England, in which clays of different colors are laid one upon another and the pattern is produced by cutting away the outer layers, as in cameos and cameo-glass. [The term is improperly applied in this case, and is in a sense a trade-mark.]—**Sgraffito painting**. See *graffito painting*, under *graffito*.

sh. [ME. *sh, ssh, sch*, occasionally *ch, ss, x*, earlier *sc*, partly an assimilated form of *AS. sc* (as in most of the following words in *sh-*, as well, of course, medially and terminally, in many others), partly when medial representing OF. -ss-, as in the verbal termination -ish²; the *AS. sc* = *OS. sk*, *sc* = *OFries. sk* = *D. sch* = *MLG. LG. sch* = *OHG. sc, sk*, *MHG. G. sch* = *Icel. sk* = *Sw. Dan. sk* = *Goth. sk*. The palatalization, so called, of the orig. *c* or *k*, which, when the *c* or *k* was not preceded by *s*, became *OF. and ME. ch*, mod. *E. ch* (pron. tsh), mod. *F. ch* (pron. sh), led to the change of *s*, as combined with the palatalized *c* or *k*, into another sibilant, which in the earlier Teut., as well as in *L. and Gr.*, was unknown, or was not alphabetically represented, and which, at first represented by *sc*,

later commonly by *sch* and occasionally by *ch, ss*, or *x*, came to be written reg. *sh*. The cumbersome form *sch*, representing the same sound, is still retained in German. (See *S.*) Many words exist in *E.* in both the orig. form *sc-* or *sk-* (as *scab, scot², scrub¹*, etc.) and the assimilated form in *sh-* (as *shab, shot², shrub¹*, etc.).] A digraph representing a simple sibilant sound akin to *s*. See *S.* and the above etymology.

sh. An abbreviation of *shilling*.

sha (shä), *n.* [Chin.] A very light, thin silken material made in China; silk gauze.

shab (shab), *n.* [*< ME. shab, "schab*; an assimilated form of *scab, n.* Cf. *shabby*.] 1†. A scab.

He shrapeth on his shabbies.

Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 230.

2. A disease incident to sheep; a kind of itch which makes the wool fall off; scab: same as *ray⁶* or *rubbers*.

shab (shab), *v.* [An assimilated form of *scab, v.*; cf. *shab, n.*] 1. *trans.* To rub or scratch, as a dog or cat scratching itself.—To **shab off**, to get rid of.

How eagerly now does my moral friend run to the devil, having hopes of profit in the wind! I have shabbed him off purely. *Farguhar, Love and a Bottle, iv. 3. (Davies.)*

II. *intrans.* To play mean tricks; retreat or skulk away meanly or clandestinely. [Old cant.]

shabbed (shab'ed), *a.* [*< ME. shabbid, shabhyd, schabbed*; *< shab + -ed²*.] 1. Scabby; mangy.

All that ben sore and shabbid eke with synne

Rather with pite thanne with reddour wyne.

Lydgate, (Halliwell.)

Thyne sheep are ner al shabbyd.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 261.

2. Mean; shabby.

They mostly had short hair, and went in a shabbed condition, and looked rather like prentices.

A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 743. (Todd.)

shabbily (shab'i-li), *adv.* In a shabby manner,

in any sense of the word *shabby*.

shabbiness (shab'i-nes), *n.* Shabby character or condition. Especially—(a) A threadbare or worn-out appearance. (b) Meanness or paltriness of conduct.

shabblet, n. See *shable*.

shabby (shab'i), *a.* [An assimilated form of *scabby*.] 1. Scabby; mangy. *Halliwell*.—2. Mean; base; scurvy.

They were very shabby fellows, pitifully mounted, and worse armed.

Clarendon, Diary, Dec. 7, 1688.

He's a shabby body, the laird o' Monkbarne; . . . he'll make as muckle about buying a fore quarter o' lamb in August as about a back sey o' beef.

Scott, Antiquary, xv.

3. Of mean appearance; noting clothes and other things which are much worn, or evidence poverty or decay, or persons wearing such clothes; seedy.

The dean was so shabby, and look'd like a niny.

Swift, Hamilton's Baron, an. 1720. (Richardson.)

The necessity of wearing shabby coats and dirty shirts.

Macaulay.

Her mother felt more and more ashamed of the shabby fly in which our young lady was conveyed to and from her parties—of her shabby fly, and of that shabby cavalier who was in waiting sometimes to put Miss Charlotte into her carriage.

Thackeray, Philip, xxii.

They leave the office, the cotton-broker keeping up a fragmentary conversation with the shabby gentleman.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 153.

shabby-genteel (shab'i-jen-tē'l'), *a.* Retaining in present shabbiness traces of former gentility; aping gentility, but really shabby.

As . . . Mrs. Gann had . . . only 60*l.* left, she was obliged still to continue the lodging-house at Margate, in which have occurred the most interesting passages of the shabby genteel story.

Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, ix.

shable (shab'l), *n.* [Also *shabble*; a var. of *sable²*, itself an obs. var. of *sabre, saber*: see *saber*.] A saber. [It is defined in 1680 as shorter than the sword, but twice as broad, and edged on one side only.]

[He was] mounted upon one of the best horses in the kingdom, with a good clashing shable by his side.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 42.

He tugged for a second or two at the hilt of his shable, . . . finding it loth to quit the sheath.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxviii.

shabrack (shab'rak), *n.* [Also *schabrack, schabraque* (*< F.*); = *D. Sw. schabrak* = *Dan. skaberak* = *F. chabraque, schabraque*, *< G. schabracke*, *< Pol. czaprak* = *Russ. chaprak* = *Sloven. chaprag* = *Lith. shabrakas* = *Lett. shabraka* = *Hung. csábrág*, *< Turk. chaprak*.] A saddle-cloth or housing used in modern European armies.

shack¹ (shak), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *shake*.] 1. To be shed or fall, as corn at harvest.—2. To feed on stubble, or upon the waste corn of the

field.—3. To hibernate, as an animal, especially the bear; also said of men who "lay up" or "hole up" for the winter, or go into winter quarters. [Western U. S.]

shack¹ (shak'), *n.* [*shack¹*, *v.*] 1. Grain fallen from the ear and eaten by hogs, etc., after harvest; also, fallen mast or acorns. [Prov. Eng.]

—2. Liberty of winter pasturage. [Prov. Eng.]

—3. In the fisheries, bait picked up at sea by any means, as the flesh of porpoises or of sea-birds, refuse fish, etc., as distinguished from the regular stock of bait carried by the vessel or otherwise depended upon. Also *shack-bait*. [New Eng.]—4. [*shack¹*, *v.*, 3.] A very roughly built house or cabin, especially such one as is put up for temporary occupation while securing a claim under the United States preemption laws. [Western U. S.]

The only . . . thing in the shape of a boat on the Little Missouri was a small flat-bottomed scow in the possession of three hard characters who lived in a *shack* or hut some twenty miles above us. *The Century*, XXXVI, 42.

Common of *shack*, the right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field to turn out their cattle after harvest to feed promiscuously in that field.

shack² (shak'), *v.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a particular use of *shake¹*; cf. *shake* and *shog* in like senses.] I. *intrans.* To rove about, as a trawler or beggar.

II. *trans.* To go after, as a ball batted to a distance. [Local, U. S.]

shack³ (shak'), *n.* [Cf. *shack²*, *v.*] A strolling vagabond; a shiftless or worthless fellow; a tramp. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Great ladies are more apt to take sides with talking flattering Gossips than such a *shack* as Fitzharris. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 213. (Darius)

I don't believe Bill would have turned out such a miserable *shack* if he'd a decent woman for a wife. *New England Tale*

shackaback (shak'-a-bak'), *n.* Same as *shack-bug*. [Prov. Eng.]

shackatory (shak'-a-tō-ri'), *n.* [Origin obscure; said to be "for *shake* a *Tory*" (Imp. Diet.), where *Tory* is presumably to be taken in its orig. sense.] An Irish hound.

No *shackatory* comes neerer him; if hee once get the start, he's gone, and you gone too. *The Wandering Jew* (Halliwell.)

That Irish *shackatory* beat the bush for him. *Decker and Middleton, Honest Whore*

shackbag (shak'-bag'), *n.* [Also *shackaback*; cf. *shake-rag* and *shake-bag*.] An idle vagabond. [Prov. Eng.]

shack-bait (shak'-bāt'), *n.* Same as *shack¹*, 3.

shack-bolt (shak'-bōlt'), *n.* Same as *shack¹*, 3.

shacked (shakt'), *a.* A dialectal variant of *shaggy*.

shack-fisherman (shak'-fish'-er-man'), *n.* A vessel which uses shack for bait.

shack-fishing (shak'-fish'-ing'), *n.* Fishing with shack for bait.

shackle¹ (shak'-l'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shackel*; < ME. *schakel*, *schakylle*, *schakle*, *schakel*, < AS. *sceacul*, *seacul*, *seacael*, *seacel*, *shackel*, *fetter*, prob. also in the general sense, 'a link or ring of a chain' (= MD. *schaeckel*, later *schakel*, *n.* link of a chain, ring of a net, = *fecl*, *skokull*, the pole of a carriage, = Sw. *skakel*, the loose shaft of a carriage (cf. Sw. dial. *skak*, a chain). = Dan. *skagle*, a trace for a carriage); lit. 'a shaking thing,' with adj. suffix *-el*, *-ul*, < *seacann*, *seacan*, *shake*; see *shake*. (Cf. *ramshackle¹*.)]

1. A bent or curved bar, as of iron, forming a link or staple used independently and not forming part of a continuous chain. (a) The bar of a pullock which passes through the staple. (b) An iron link closed by a movable bolt. Shackles are mostly used to connect lengths of chain cable together. See cuts under *mooring-trivel* and *anchor-shackle*. (c) A long link securing two ankle-rings or wrist-rings together, or an ankle ring to a wrist-ring, so as to secure a prisoner; hence, in the plural, *fetters*; *manacles*.

What, will thy shackles neither loose nor break? Are they too strong, or is thine arm too weak? *Quarles, Emblems*, v. 9.

(d) A form of insulator used for supporting telegraph-wires where the strain is considerable. It is usually of porcelain, with a hole through the center through which a bolt passes. This bolt secures the insulating spool to two iron straps by which it is secured to the pole or other support.

Hence—2. Figuratively, anything which hinders, restrains, or confines.

The fetters and shackles which it [sin] brings to enslave men with must be looked on and admired as ornaments. *Stillinger, Sermons*, II, III.

There Death breaks the Shackles which Force had put on. *Prior, Thief and Cordeller*.

3. In *her*., some part of a chain or fetter used as a bearing, usually a single long, narrow

link.—4. The wrist. [Prov. Eng.] = *Syn.* 1 (c). *Shackle*, *Gyves*, *Manacle*, *Fetter*. *Shackle* and *gyves* are general words, being applicable to chains for either the arms or the legs, or perhaps any other part of the body, but *gyves* is now only elevated or poetic. By derivation, *manacles* are for the hands, and *fetters* for the feet.

shackle¹ (shak'-l'), *v. t.*; < ME. *schaklen*, *schaklen*; < *shackel¹*, *n.*] 1. To chain; confine with shackles; manacle or fetter; hence, figuratively, to confine or bind so as to prevent or impede free action; elog; embarrass; hamper; impede; trammel.

You must not *shackle* him with rules about indifferent matters. Locke, Education.

And what avails a useless brand Held by a captive's shackled hand? Scott, Rokeby, iv. 17.

2. To join or make fast with a shackle.

shackle² (shak'-l'), *n.* [Dim. of *shack¹*, or as if a diff. application of *shackel¹* as 'that which shakes' in the wind, etc., < *shake*, *v.*; see *shake*, and cf. *shackle¹*.] Stubble. [Prov. Eng.]

shackle³ (shak'-l'), *n.* A raffle. [Local, U. S.]

[He] stated that he went to defendant's house on Dec. 24, and was asked by a young man to join in a *shackle* for live tame rabbits. He consented and a box was brought containing three three-penny pieces, and those who threw the highest gained the rabbits. *Western Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1885, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI, 245.

shackle-bar (shak'-l-bar'), *n.* The coupling-bar or link of a railroad-car. [U. S.]

shackle-bolt (shak'-l-bōlt'), *n.* 1. A bolt having a shackle or clevis on the end.—2. A bolt which is passed through the eyes of a clevis or shackle. E. H. Knight.—3. A shackle. Also *shack-bolt*.—4. In *her*., a bearing representing a fetlock for hobbling a horse. Compare *span-cleaved*. Also called *prisoner's-bolt*.

"What device does he bear on his shield?" replied Ivanhoe. "Something resembling a bar of iron, and a padlock painted blue on the black shield." "A fetterlock and *shackel-bolt* arms," said Ivanhoe. "I know not who may bear the device, but well I wot it might now be mine own." Scott, Ivanhoe, xxix.

shackle-bone (shak'-l-bōn'), *n.* [Also *Se. shackel-bone*, < *shackel¹* + *bone¹*.] The wrist. [Scotch.]

shackle-crow (shak'-l-kro'), *n.* A bolt-extractor having a shackle in place of a claw, used on shipboard.

shackle-flap (shak'-l-flap'), *n.* A cover for a manhole which is attached to the plate by a shackle. L. H. Knight.

shackle-hammer (shak'-l-hamid'), *a.* Bow-legged. *Halliwell*.

A brave dapper Dick, his head was holden uppe so pert, and his legs a *shackel hamd*, as if his knees had been laced to his thighs with points. *Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (Harl. Misc., V, 403).

shackle-jack (shak'-l-jak'), *n.* An implement used to attach the thills of a vehicle to the shackle on the axle when a box of india-rubber is used to prevent rattling.

shackle-joint (shak'-l-joint'), *n.* A joint involving the principle of the shackle. Specifically, in anat., a kind of articulation, found in the exoskeleton of some fishes, formed by the passing of a bony ring of one part through a perforation of another part the two being thus movably linked together.

The spines of some Teleostei present us with a peculiar kind of articulation—a *shackle-joint*, the base of a spine forming a ring which passes through another ring developed from an ossicle supporting it. *Stuart, Elem. Anat.*, p. 277.

shackle-pin (shak'-l-pin'), *n.* The small pin of wood or iron that confines a shackle-bolt in place.

shackle-punch (shak'-l-punch'), *n.* A punch for driving out shackle-bolts.

shackle-vein (shak'-l-vān'), *n.* A vein of the horse, apparently the median antebrachial, from which blood used to be let.

The cure is thus: let him blood of his two breast veins, of his two *shackel veins*, and of his two veins above the croons of his hind hooves. *Topsell, Beasts* (1697), p. 400. (Halliwell.)

shackling (shak'-ling'), *a.* [*shackel¹*, taken adjectively (cf. *ramshackle¹*), + *-ing²*. Cf. *shackly*.] Shackly; rickety. [U. S.]

The gate itself was such a *shackling* concern a child couldn't have leaned on it without breaking it down. *J. T. Troubridge, Coupon Bonds*, p. 357.

shack-lock (shak'-lok'), *n.* [Short for *shackel-lock*, < *shackel¹* + *lock¹*, *n.*] A shackle-bolt; a sort of shackle.



Shackle joint of a large ship with a bony plate of the skin of a shark.

The swarthy smith spits in his buckhorn fist, And bids his men bring out the five-fold twist. His shackles, *shacklocks*, hampers, gyves, and chains, His linked bolts. W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, i. 5.

shackly (shak'-li'), *a.* [*shack¹* + *-ly¹*; cf. *shackel¹*, *shackling*.] Shaky; rickety; tottering; ramshackle; especially, in feeble health. [U. S.]

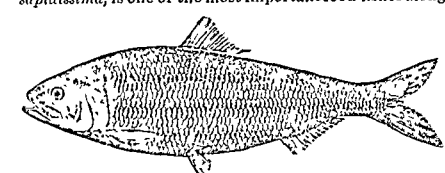
A very small man, slender and brittle-looking, or what old colored nurses call *shackly*. *J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old*, p. 55.

They had come to a short lane, from the opening of which was visible an unpainted and *shackly* dwelling. *The Century*, XXXV, 612.

shackrag (shak'-rag'), *n.* Same as *shake-rag*.

shad¹ (shad'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Early mod. E. *shadde*, *chad*; < ME. **schad*, < AS. *scædda*, a kind of fish (explained by Sommer, Lye, etc., as a skate, but from the form prob. the shad), = G. dial. *schade*, a shad. Cf. W. *ysgadenym* (pl. *ysgadan*) = Ir. Gael. *sgadan*, a herring.] 1. A clupeoid fish of the genus *Alosa*, in which there are no palatal teeth and the cheeks are deeper than they are long. The common shad of America, *A. sapidissima*, is one of the most important food-fishes along

the Atlantic coast of the United States, and has lately been introduced on the Pacific coast. It is anadromous, ascending rivers to spawn. It is usually from 18 to 28 inches long, of stout compressed form, the body being comparatively deep. The color is silvery, becoming bluish on the back, with a dark spot behind the opercle, and sometimes several others along the line dividing the color of the back from the white of the sides. The mouth is large, the fins are comparatively small, and the dorsal is much nearer to the snout than to the base of the caudal fin. The shad is taken with the seine, and is highly esteemed for its excellent flavor. The British shad are of two species: the *allice-shad*, *A. vulgaris*, and the *twalite*, *A. finta*. The Chinese shad is *A. reevesi*.



American Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*).

And there the eel and shad sometimes are caught. *J. Denny, (Arber's Eng. Garner, I, 171).*

2. In the Ohio valley, a clupeoid, *Pomolobus chrysocloris*, with persistent and well-developed teeth in the premaxillaries and front of the lower jaw.—3. With a qualifying word, one of several other fishes. See *Gizzard-shad*, and phrases below.—Green-tailed shad, hard-head or hard-headed shad, the menhaden. [Local, U. S.]—Long-boned shad, any food-fish of the family *Clupeidae* or genus *Gerres*, as found along the Atlantic coast of the United States and in the Bermudas.—Ohio shad, *Pomolobus chrysocloris*. See def. 2.—Rebel shad, a small shad about as large as a herring or alewife. [Hudson river.]—White-eyed shad. Same as *mud-shad*.—White shad, the true shad of America. See def. 1.—Yellow-tailed shad, the menhaden. [Local, U. S.]

shad², A Middle English past participle of *shed¹*.

shad-bellied (shad'-bel'id'), *a.* 1. Having little abdominal protuberance; as, a *shad-bellied* person.

He was kind o' mournful and thin and shad bellied. *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown*, p. 8.

2. Sloping away gradually in front; outaway; as, a *shad-bellied* coat.

In this Livingston Company many wore three-cornered hats, *shad-bellied* coats, shoe and knee buckles. *S. Judd, Margaret*, i. 13.

shad-bird (shad'-bērd'), *n.* 1. The common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *G. delicata*. See cut under *Gallinago*. [Delaware.]

—2. The common European sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucis*. [Shropshire, Eng.] Both birds are so called with reference to their appearance at the shad-fishing season.

shad-blossom (shad'-blos'-um'), *n.* The flower or bloom of the shad-bush; also, the plant itself.

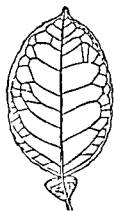
shad-bush (shad'-bush'), *n.* The Juno-berry or service-berry, *Amelanchier Canadensis*; so named in New England because its blossoms just when shad appear in the rivers. (Gray.) The name is sometimes given erroneously to the flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida*. Also *shad-flower*. See cut under *service-berry*.

shadde¹, A Middle English preterit and past participle of *shed¹*.

shadde², *n.* A Middle English form of *shed²*.

shaddock (shad'-ok'), *n.* [Prob. first in the comp. *shaddock-tree*; named after a Capt. Shaddock, who brought it to the West Indies, early in the 18th century.] A tree, *Citrus decumana*, of the orange genus; also, its fruit. The tree grows 30 or

40 feet high, and is the most handsome of the genus. It is a native of the Malayan and Polynesian islands, now cultivated in many warm countries. The fruit is globose or pyriform and orange-like, but very large, weighing sometimes 15 pounds, and of a pale-yellow color; the pulp is yellow, green, pink, or crimson, and is wholesome; the rind and partitions are very bitter. There are numerous varieties, some very juicy and refreshing. The shaddock proper is, however, generally inferior to its smaller variety, the grape-fruit or pomelo, which is further distinguished by bearing its fruit in clusters. Both are to some extent grown in Florida, the latter becoming a considerable article of export to the North. Also *pompelmoos*. See *grape-fruit* and *pomelo*.



Leaf of Shaddock (*Citrus decumana*).

shaddow, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shadow*.

shade¹ (shād), *n.* [*< ME. schade* (Kentish *ssed*), partly *< AS. sceadu* (gen. *sceadwe*, *sceade*), *f.*, partly *< scead* (gen. *sceades*, *sceades*, *nout.*, *shade*, the form *sceadu* (gen. *sceadwe*, etc.) producing reg. *E. shadow*: see *shadow*, to which *shade* is related as *mead*² is to *meadow*. Cf. *shed*², *n.*] 1. The comparative obscurity, dimness, or gloom caused by the interception or interruption of the rays of light.

The bushes that were blown grene,
And leued ful lonely that lent grete *shade*.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 22.

Sit you down in the *shade*, and stay but a little while.
I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 65.

The fainty knights were scorch'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter, for no *shade* was near.

Dryden, *Flower and Leaf*, l. 382.

2. A place or spot sheltered from the sun's rays; a shaded or shady spot; hence, a secluded or obscure retreat.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 1.

These *shades*

Are still the abodes of gladness.

Bryant, *Inscription for Entrance to a Wood*.

3. *pl.* Darkling shadows; darkness which advances as light wanes; darkness: as, the *shades* of evening.

Then thus I turn me from my country's light
To dwell in solemn *shades* of endless night.

Shak., *Rich II.*, l. 3. 177.

See, while I speak, the *shades* disperse away;
Aurora gives the promise of a day.

Addison, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, il.

4. In *painting*, the dark part or parts of a picture; also, deficiency or absence of illumination.

'Tis every painter's art to hide from sight,
And cast in *shades*, what seen would not delight.

Dryden.

5. Degree or gradation of defective luminosity in a color: often used vaguely from the fact that paleness, or high luminosity combined with defective chroma, is confounded with high luminosity by itself; as, a dark or deep *shade*; three different *shades* of brown. See *color*, *hue*¹, and *tint*.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, scarlet, . . . and the rest, come in only by the eyes.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. iii. § 1.

Her present winter garb was of merino, the same soft *shade* of brown as her hair. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, vi.

It is when two *shades* of the same color are brought side by side that comparison makes them odious to each other.

O. W. Holmes, *Emerson*, v.

6. A small or scarcely perceptible degree or amount; a trace; a tinge.

In the golden hour of friendship, we are surprised with *shades* of suspicion and unbelief. *Emerson*, *Friendship*.

She takes, when harsher moods remit,
What slender *shade* of doubt may flit,
And makes it vassal unto love.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xlviii.

7. A person's shadow. [Poetical.]

Since every one hath, every one, one *shade*.

Shak., *Sonnets*, liii.

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 406.

8. The soul after its separation from the body: so called because supposed to be perceptible to the sight, but not to the touch; a departed spirit; a ghost: as, the *shades* of departed heroes.

I shall be made,
Ere long, a fleeting *shade*;

Pray come,

And do some honour to my tomb.

Herrick, *To the Yew and Cypress to Grace his Funerall*.

Unknown to command, proud to obey,
A lifeless King, a Royal *Shade* I lay.

Prior, *Solomon*, li.

Peter Bell excited his [Byron's] spleen to such a degree that he evoked the *shades* of Pope and Dryden, and demanded of them whether it were possible that such trash could evade contempt?

Macaulay, *Moore's Byron*.

The ghost or phantasm seen by the dreamer or the visionary is like a shadow, and thus the familiar term of the *shade* comes in to express the soul.

E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, I. 388.

9. *pl.* The departed spirits, or their unseen abode; the invisible world of the ancients; Hades: with the definite article.

See! on one Greek three Trojan ghosts attend,
This, my third victim, to the *shades* I send.

Pope, *Iliad*, xiii. 561.

10. A screen; especially, a screen or protection against excessive heat or light; something used to modify or soften the intensity of heat or light: as, a *shade* for the eyes; a window-*shade*; a sun-*shade*.

To keep us from the winde we made a *shade* of another Mat.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 204.

He put on his grey cap with the huge green *shade*, and sauntered to the door.

Thackeray, *Fitz-Boodle Papers*, Dorothea.

Specifically—(a) A colored glass used in a sextant or other optical instrument for solar observation, for toning down and coloring the sun's image, or that of the horizon, in order to make the outlines more distinct and perceptible. (b) A globe, cylinder, or conic frustum of glass, porcelain, or other translucent material surrounding the flame of a lamp or candle, a gas-jet, or the like, to confine the light to a particular area, or to soften and diffuse it. (c) A hollow perforated cylinder used to cover a night-light.

She had brought a rushlight and *shade* with her, which, with praiseworthy precaution against fire, she had stationed in a basin on the floor.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, xxii.

(d) A hollow glass covering for protecting ornaments, etc., from dust.

Spar figures under glass *shades*.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 369.

(e) A more or less opaque curtain of linen, muslin, paper, or other flexible material, used at a window to exclude light, or to regulate the amount admitted; a blind. *Shades* are usually attached to a roller actuated by a spring within it, or by a cord.

11. *Milit.*, same as *umbrel*.—12*f.* Guise; cover.

So much more full of danger is his vice

That can beguile so under *shade* of virtue.

E. Jonson, *Volpone*, iv. 2.

13. In *entom.*, a part of a surface, generally without definite borders, where the color is deepened and darkened either by being intensified or by admixture of black: applied especially to dark, ill-defined spaces on the wings of moths, which in some cases are distinguished by specific names: as, the median *shade*.—14. Same as *shutter* (c): as, the *shades* of the swell-box in a pipe-organ.—Median *shade*, in *entom.* See *median*.—Syn. 1. *Shade*, *Shadow*. *Shade* differs from *shadow*, as it implies no particular form or definite limit, whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light. Hence, when we say, let us resort to the *shade* of a tree, we have no thought of form or size, as of course we have when we speak of measuring a pyramid or other object by its *shadow*.—8. *Apparition*, *Specter*, etc. See *ghost*.

shade¹ (shād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shaded*, ppr. *shading*. [*< shade*¹, *n.* The older verb is *shade*, *ow*, *q. v.*; no ME. **shaden* appears.] 1. To shelter or screen from glare or light; shelter from the light and heat of the sun.

There, while I went to crop the sylvan scenes,

And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens,

I pulled a plant.

Dryden, *Atterbury*, iii. 35.

Leicester drew the curtain, heavy with entwined silk and gold, so as completely to *shade* his face.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, xxxii.

2. To hide; screen; shelter; especially, to shelter or screen from injury.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head.

Shak., *Cor.*, il. 1. 211.

Leave not the faithful side

That gave thee being, still *shades* thee, and protects.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 206.

Let Myrrha weeping Aromatick Gum,

And ever-living Lawrel, *shade* her Tomb.

Congreve, *On the Death of Queen Mary*.

3. To cast a shade over; overspread with darkness, gloom, or obscurity; obscure; cast into the gloom.

Bright orient pearl, black, too timely *shaded*!

Shak., *Passionate Pilgrim*, l. 133.

The Pleco by Virtue's equal Hand is wrought,

Mixt with no Crime, and *shaded* with no Fault.

Prior, *Carmen Seculare* (1700), st. 12.

4. In *drawing* and *painting*: (a) To paint in obscure colors; darken. (b) To mark with gradations of color.—5. To cover with a shade or screen; furnish with a shade or something that intercepts light, heat, dust, etc.—6*f.* To typify; foreshow; represent figuratively.

A Goddess of great power and sovereignty,

And in her person cunningly did *shade*

That part of Justice which is Equity.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. vii. 3.

How fain would I paint thee to all men's eyes,

Or of thy gifts at least *shade* out some part!

Sir P. Sidney (*Arber's Eng. Garner*, I. 543).

7. To place something near enough to the top of (an open organ-pipe) to affect the vibrating air-column, and thus raise the pitch of its tone.

—8. To place (a gun-barrel) so that about half the interior shall be in shadow, for the purpose of testing the straightness of the bore.

shade² (shād), *a.* A dialectal form of *shed*², *shed*¹, and *sheath*.

shaded (shā'ded), *p. a.* 1. Marked with gradations of color.

Let Thalestris change herself into a motley party-coloured animal: the pearl necklace, the flowered stomacher, the artificial nosegay, and *shaded* furbelow may be of use to attract the eye of the beholder, and turn it from the imperfections of her features and shape.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 161.

2. Screened; sheltered.

He was standing with some papers in his hand by a table with *shaded* candles on it.

Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, iii. 5.

shade-fish (shād'fish), *n.* [Tr. of *L. umbrus*, *shade*.] A book-name of the maigre.

shadeful (shād'ful), *a.* [*< shade*¹ + *-ful*.] Shady.

The eastern Avon vaunts, and doth upon her take

To be the only child of *shadeful* Saverne.

Dryden, *Polyolbion*, iii. 7.

shadeless (shād'les), *a.* [*< shade* + *-less*.] Without shade or shelter from the light, heat, or the like: as, *shadeless* streets.

A gap in the hills, an opening

Shadeless and shelterless.

Wordsworth

shader (shā'dēr), *n.* [*< shade*¹, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who or that which shades.

shade-tree (shād'trē), *n.* A tree planted or valued for its shade, as distinguished from one planted or valued for its fruit, foliage, beauty, etc.

shad-flower (shād'flou'er), *n.* 1. An abundant low herb like a miniature sweet alyssum, blooming when the shad appear in the rivers; the whitlow-grass, *Erophila vulgaris*, better known as *Draba verna*. [Local, U. S.]—2. Same as *shad-bush*.

shad-fly (shād'fli), *n.* An insect which appears when shad are running; a May-fly; a day-fly. The name is given to various *Phryganeida*, *Perlida*, and especially *Ephemera*. The shad-fly of the Potomac river is *Palingenia bilineata*. See cuts under *caddis-worm* and *day-fly*.

shad-frog (shād'frog), *n.* A sort of frog, *Rana halecina*, of the United States, so called because it becomes active in the spring at the same time that shad begin to run. It is a large, handsome, and very agile frog, able to jump 8 or 10 feet.

shad-hatcher (shād'hach'er), *n.* One who engages in the artificial propagation of shad.

shadily (shād'i-di-ly), *adv.* In a shady manner; umbrageously.

shadine (sha-dēn'), *n.* [*< shade*¹ + *-ine*, in imitation of *sardine*.] The menhaden, prepared and put up in oil like the sardine. Also called *American sardine*.

shadiness (shād'i-nes), *n.* Shady character or quality: as, the *shadiness* of the forest; the *shadiness* of a transaction.

shading (shād'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *shade*¹, *v.*] 1. The act or process of making a shade:

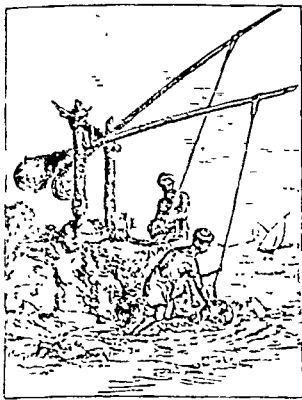
interception of light; obscuration.—2. That which represents the effect of light and shade in a drawing; the filling up of an outline.

shading-pen (shād'ing-pen), *n.* A pen with a broad flat nib, which when used with the flat side makes a broad ink-mark, with the edge a narrow mark. By changing the position a great variety of marks useful in ornamental penmanship can be made.

shadoof, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shadow*.

shadoof, *shaduf* (sha-dōf'), *n.* [Ar. *shādūf*.] A contrivance extensively employed in Egypt and the East generally for raising water. It consists of a long stout rod suspended on a frame at about one fifth of its length from the end. The short end is weighted so as to serve as the counterpoise of a lever, and from the long end a bucket is suspended by a rope. The shadoof is extensively used in Egypt for lifting water from the Nile for irrigation. The worker dips the bucket in the river, and, aided by the counterpoise weight, empties it into a hole dug on the bank, from which a runnel conducts the water to the lands to be irrigated. In the cut (see the following page) two shadoofs are shown, employed side by side.

shadow (shād'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shad-dow*, *shadoc*; *< ME. schadowe*, *schadowe*, *shadur*, *schadue*, *< AS. sceadu*, *sceado* (gen. *sceadwe*, *sceado*), *f.* (also *scead* (gen. *sceades*, *sceades*, *neut.*). = OS. *skado* = MD. *schaedwe*, *schaedue*, *schaech*. D. *schadu* = MLG. *schaduw*, *schadue*, *schide* = OHG. *scato*, MHG. *schatte*, G. *schatten* = Goth. *skadus*, shadow, shade, = OIr. *sgath*, Ir. *sgath*, Gael. *sgath*, shade, shadow, shelter (cf. OIr. *scáil*, shadow), perhaps = Gr. *σκόρος* (also *σκόρια*), darkness, gloom, *< √ ska*, cover; perhaps akin



Raising Water by Shadoofs.

also to Gr. *σκιά*, shade, shadow, *σκιή*, a tent (> E. *scene*), Skt. *chhāyā*, shade, etc. Hence the later form *shadē*, q. v.] 1. The fainter light and coolness caused by the interruption or interception of the rays of light and heat from the sun; shade.

Under a tripple
That was braunched fol brode & bar gret *shadue*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 754

And for further beantie, besides commoditie of *shadowe*, they plant trees at their dores, which continue greene all the yere long. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 476.

2. *pl.* Same as *shade*, 1.

Night's sable *shadowe* from the ocean rise.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy

3. Shade within defined limits; the dark figure or image projected by a body when it intercepts the light. In optics *shadow* may be defined as a portion of space from which light is shut off by an opaque body. Every opaque object on which light falls is accompanied with a shadow on the side opposite to the light source, and the shadow appears more intense in proportion as the illumination is stronger. An opaque object illuminated by the sun, or any other source of light which is not a single point, must have an infinite number of shadows, though these are not distinguishable from each other, and hence the shadow of such an opaque body received on a plane is always accompanied by a *penumbra* or partial shadow, the complete shadow being called the *umbra*. See *penumbra*.

There is another *Ullie*, that is elipt *Athos*, that is so high, that the *Shadewe* of hym reacheth to Lempe that is an Ile. Manderell, Travels, p. 16.

The *shadowe* sits close to the flying bull.
Emerson, Woodnotes II.

4. Anything which follows or attends a person or thing like a shadow; an inseparable companion.

Sin and her *shadowe*, Death. Milton, P. L., l. 12.
5. An uninvited guest introduced to a feast by one who is invited: a translation of the Latin *umbra*.

I must not have my board pester'd with *shadowes*,
That under other men's protection break in
Without invitation.

Marsinger, Unnatural Combat, lit. 1.
6. A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water; hence, any image or portrait.

Narcissus so himself himself forsook,
And died to kiss his *shadowe* in the brook.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 112.

The *Basutos* . . . think that, if a man walks on the river bank, a crocodile may seize his *shadowe* in the water and draw him in.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 225.

7. The dark part of a picture; shade; representation of comparative deficiency or absence of light.

Take such advantageous lights, that after great lights
Great *shadowes* may succeed.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

8. Type; mystical representation. Compare *idolon* and *paradigm*.

Types
And *shadowes* of that destined seed to brule.
Milton, P. L., xii. 223.

9. An imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; a prefiguration; a foreshowing; a dim boding forth.

The law having a *shadowe* of good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect.
Heb. x. 1.

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *shadowe* of his divine countenance.
Raleigh.

10. The faintest trace; a slight or faint appearance; as, without a *shadowe* of doubt.—11. Disguise; pretext; subterfuge.

Their [the priests'] teaching is but a jest and *shadowe* to get money.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 916.

12. Anything unsubstantial or unreal, though having the deceptive appearance of reality; an image produced by the imagination.

Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard
Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 216.

What *shadowes* we are, and what *shadowes* we pursue!
Burke, Speech at Bristol, Sept. 9, 1780.

13. A phantom; a shade; a spirit; a ghost.

Then came wandering by
A *shadowe* like an angel.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 53.

Are ye alive? or wandering *shadowes*,
That find no peace on earth till ye reveal
Some hidden secret?
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, l. 3.

14. A shaded or shady spot or place; an obscure, secluded, or quiet retreat.

In secret *shadowe* from the sunny ray
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid.
I'll go find a *shadowe*, and sigh till he come.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 222.

15. Shade; retirement; privacy; quiet; rest.

Men cannot retire when they would, neither will they
when it were reason, but are impatient of privateness,
even in age and sickness, which require the *shadowe*.
Bacon, Of Great Place (ed. 1887).

16. Shelter; cover; protection; security.

He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High
shall abide under the *shadowe* of the Almighty. Ps. xci. 1.

I don't not but your honours will as well accept of this
as of the rest, & Patronize it under the *shadowe* of your
most noble virtues. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, Ded.

17. That which shades, shelters, or protects,
as from light or heat; specifically, a sunshade,
a parasol, or a wide-brimmed hat for women.

Item, for a cane and *shadowe* 4 Sh.
Wardship of Richard Fernor (1580).

They [Tallipies] have a skin of leather hanging on a
string about their necks, whereon they sit bare-headed
and bare-footed, with their right arms bare, and a broad
Sombro or *shadowe* in their hands, to defend them in Sum-
mer from the sunne, and in Winter from the raine.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 469.

18. A light four-cornered sail used by yachts
in fair winds. It has a special gaff, and is set on the
foremast of schooners and on the mast of cutters and
sloops.

19. In *entom.*, a very slight and undefined dark-
er color on a light ground, as on the wings of
Lepidoptera.—Earthquake-shadow. See *earthquake*.
—Line of shadows. Same as *quadrat*, 2.—Shadow of
death, approach of death or dire calamity; terrible dark-
ness. Job lii. 7. Ps. cxviii. 5. Syn. 3. See *shadē*.

shadow (shad'ō), *v. t.* [*ME.* *shadwen*, *shadowen*,
schadewen (Kentish *sæder*), < *AS.* *secad-
wian*, *scadwian* = *OS.* *skadoun*, *skadowan* = *D.*
schaduen = *OLG.* *scadowan* = *OHG.* *scatewen*,
MIHG. *schatewen*, *v. ubi* *schatten* = *Goth.* *skad-
wjan* (in comp. *atar-skadwjan*, *overshadow*);
from the noun (*shadē*, *v. t.*)] 1. To cover
or over-spread with shade; throw into shade;
cast a shadow over; shade.

With grene trees *shadowed* was his place.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 607.

The wallike life much wondred at this tree,
So fayre and great, that *shadowed* all the ground.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 56.

As the tree
Stands in the sun and *shadowed* all beneath,
So in the light of great eternity
Life eminent creates the shade of death.
Tennyson, Love and Death.

2. To darken; cloud; obscure; bedim; tarnish.

MI-like me not for my complexion,
The *shadow'd* livy of the burnish'd sun,
To whom I am a neighbour and near bred.
Shak., M. of V., II. 1. 2.

Yet further for my paines to discredit me, and my call-
ing it New-England, they obscured it and *shadowed* it with
the title of Canada.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 262.

3. To mark with or represent by shading; mark
with slight gradations of color or light; shade;
darken slightly.

If the parts be too much distant, . . . so that there be
void spaces which are deeply *shadowed*, we are then to
take occasion to place in those voids some fold, to make
a joining of the parts.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, xxii.

It is good to *shadow* carnations, and all yellows.

Peachment.

4. To represent in a shadowy or figurative way;
hence, to betoken; typify; foreshow: some-
times with *forth* or *out*.

The next figure [on a medal] *shadowed out* Eternity to us,
by the sun in one hand and the moon in the other.
Addison, Dialogue on Medals, II.

The tales of fairy-spriting may *shadow* a lamentable
verity.
Lamb, Chimey-Sweepers.

5. To shelter; screen; hide; conceal; dis-
guise.

shad-spirit

The dere draw to the dale,
And leve the hilles hee,
And *shadow* hem in the leves grene,
Vndur the grene-wode tre.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 1).

They seek out all shifts that can be, for a time, to *shadow*
their self-love and their own selves.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 351.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him: thereby shall we *shadow*
The numbers of our host. Shak., Macbeth, v. 4. 5.

6. To attend closely, like a shadow; follow
about closely in a secret or unobserved manner;
watch secretly and continuously: as, to *shadow*
a criminal. [Colloq.]

shadow-bird (shad'ō-bērd), *n.* The African
umbro, umbrette, or hammerhead, *Scopus um-
bretta*. See cut under *Scopus*.

shadowed (shad'ōd), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as
entrained.

shadow-figure (shad'ō-fig'ūr), *n.* A silhouette.

The *shadow-figures* sold this winter by one of my in-
formants were of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, the Queen,
Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 311.

shadow-house (shad'ō-hous), *n.* A summer-
house.

One garden, summer, or *shadowe house* covered with
blue slate, handsomely benched and way-scotted in parte.
Archæologia, X. 416. (Davies.)

shadowiness (shad'ō-i-nes), *n.* Shadowy or
unsubstantial character or quality.

shadowing (shad'ō-ing), *n.* [*ME.* *shadowing*;
verbal *n.* of *shadow*.] 1. Shade.

Narcissus, shortly to telle,
By adventure com to that welle
To resten hym in that *shadowing*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1503.

2. Shading; gradation of light and shade; also,
the art of representing such gradations.

More broken scene made up of an infinite variety of in-
equalities and *shadowings* that naturally arise from an
agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and valleys. Addison.

shadowish (shad'ō-ish), *a.* [*shadow* + *-ish*.]
Shadowy. [Rare.]

Men will answer, as some have done, "that, touching
the Jews, first their religion was of far less perfection and
dignity than ours is, ours being that truth whereof theirs
was but a *shadowish* prefigurative resemblance."

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, VIII. iii. 1.

shadowless (shad'ō-less), *a.* [*shadow* + *-less*.]
Having no shadow; hence, weird; supernatural.

She (the nurse) had a large assortment of fairies and
shadowless witches and banshees.

Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, III.

shadow-stitch (shad'ō-stich), *n.* In *lace-mak-
ing*, a mode of using the bobbins so as to pro-
duce delicate openwork borderings and the
like, the thread crossing from one solid part
of the pattern to another in a sort of ladder-
stitch.

shadow-test (shad'ō-test), *n.* Same as *skias-
copy*.

shadow-vane (shad'ō-vān), *n.* The part of a
back-staff which received the shadow, and so
indicated the direction of the sun.

shadowy (shad'ō-i), *a.* [*ME.* *shadowy*; < *shad-
ow* + *-y*. Cf. *shady*.] 1. Full of, causing, or
affording shadow or shade; shady; hence, dark;
gloomy.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With *shadowy* forests and with champains rich'd,
With plectuous rivers and wide-skirted meads,
We make thee lady.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 65.

The close confines of a *shadowy* vale.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, xiii.

2. Faintly representative; typical.

Those *shadowy* expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats.
Milton, P. L., xii. 291.

3. Like a shadow; hence, ghostlike; unsub-
stantial; unreal; obscure; dim.

His [the goblin's] *shadowy* sail hath thresh'd the corn
That ten day-labourers could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 108.

And summon from the *shadowy* Past
The forms that once have been.
Longfellow, A Gleam of Sunshine.

4. Indulging in fancies or dreamy imagina-
tions.

Wherefore those dim looks of thine,
Shadowy, dreaming Adeline?
Tennyson, Adeline.

shad-salmon (shad'sam'un), *n.* A coregonoid
fish, *Coregonus clupeaformis*, the so-called fresh-
water herring of the Great Lakes of North
America. See cut under *whitefish*.

shad-seine (shad'sān), *n.* See *seine*.

shad-spirit (shad'spir'it), *n.* The common
American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni*; the shad-
bird. See *snipe*, and cut under *Gallinago*.

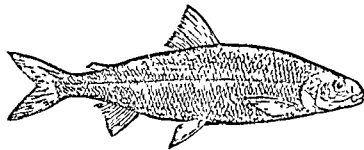
shad-spirit

The fishermen when drawing their seines at night often start it from its moist resting place, and hear its sharp cry as it flies away through the darkness. They do not know the cause of the sound, and from the association they have dubbed its author the *shad-spirit*.
G. B. Grinnell, *The Century*, Oct., 1883.

shad-splash (shad'splash), *n.* Same as *shad-wash*.

shaduf, *n.* See *shadoof*.

shad-waiter (shad'wā'tēr), *n.* A coregonoid fish, the Menomonee whitefish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis*, also called *pilot-fish* and *roundfish*.



Shad-waiter (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*).

shad-wash (shad'wash), *n.* The wash, swish, or splash of the water made by shad in the act of spawning; hence, a place where shad spawn. The shad spawn generally at night, and select shallow water. They run side by side in pairs, male and female, and come suddenly out of the water as the female deposits her spawn, and the male ejects the milt upon it. Also *shad-splash*.

shad-working (shad'wēr'king), *n.* The artificial propagation of shad.

shady (shā'dī), *a.* [= G. *schattig*; as *shade* + *-y*. Cf. *shadowy*.] 1. Abounding with or affording shade.

Their babble and talk vnder bushes and *shadie* trees, the first disputation and contentious reasoning.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 30.

Shady coverts yield a cool retreat.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.

2. Sheltered from glare or sultry heat; shaded: as, a *shady* place.

Cast it also that you may have rooms . . . *shady* for summer and warm for winter. Bacon, *Building* (ed. 1887).

We will go home through the wood: that will be the *shadiest* way. Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xxxvii.

3. Such as cannot bear the light; of doubtful honesty or morality: as, a *shady* transaction. [Colloq.]

There were admirers of Putney: workmen of rebellious repute and of advanced opinions on social and religious questions; nonsuited plaintiffs and defendants of *shady* record, for whom he had at one time or another done what he could.
Howells, *Annie Kilburn*, xxv.

His principal business seems to have been a billiard-marker, which he combined with much *shadier* ways of getting money.
The *Century*, XXXV, 658.

On the *shady* side of, beyond: used with reference to age: as, to be on the *shady* side of forty. [Colloq.]—To keep *shady*, to keep dark. [Slang.]

shamlet (shāf'l), *v. i.* [Perhaps in part a dial. var. of *shuffle*; but cf. Sc. *shachle*, *shochle*. Cf. also *shuffling*.] To walk shamblingly; hobble or limp.

shaffing (shāf'ling), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *shaffle*, *r.*] 1. *a.* Indolent.

II. *n.* An awkward, insignificant person. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

shaffornet, **shaffront**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *chamfron*.

Shaffite (shāf'i-īt), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *Shāfi'i*, name of the founder, + *-ite*.] A member of one of the four divisions or sects into which the orthodox Mohammedans, or Sunnites, are divided.

shafnet, *n.* [A corrupt form of *shaftment*.] Same as *shaftmond*.

shaft¹ (shāft), *n.* [Cf. ME. *shaft*, *schaf*, *schest*, *scast*, an arrow, shaft, rod, pole (of a spear), < AS. *scaft*, a shaft (of a spear), dart (= OS. *skaft* = D. *schacht* = MLG. *schacht* (*ch* for *f*, as also in D. *lucht* for *luft*, air) = OHG. *scast*, MHG. *G. schaft* = Icel. *skapt*, prop. *skapt*, shaft, missile, = Sw. Dan. *skaf*, a handle, haft), with formative *-t*, prob. orig. pp., lit. 'a shaven or smoothed rod or stick,' < *scapan*, shave: see *shave*. The L. *scapus*, a stalk, stem, shaft, Gr. *σάπων*, *σάπτρον*, *σάπτρον*, a staff, may be from the same root: see *scape*, *scepter*. Cf. *shaft*², *shaft*³.] 1. A long slender rod forming the body of a spear or lance; also, the spear or lance itself.

Hadde he no helme ne hawb[er]gh nauther, . . .

Ne no *schafte*, ne no *schelde*, to secheone, ne to smyte.

Sir Gavayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 205.

His sleep, his mete, his drynk is him braynt,

That lene he wex, and drye as is a *shaft*.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 504.

2. An arrow; a long arrow, used with the longbow, as distinguished from the bolt, or quarrel, used with the crossbow. See *arrow*, *broad-arrow*, *flight-arrow*.

5542

The sent-strong Swallow sweepeth to and fro,
As swift as *shafts* fly from a Turkish Bowe.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, l. 5.

From the hour that first

His beauty she beheld, felt her soft bosom pierc'd

With Cupid's deadliest *shaft*.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ii. 811.

Shafts

Of gentle satire, kin to charity.

Tennyson, *Princess*, ii.

3. Something resembling an arrow or a missile in shape, motion, or effect: as, *shafts* of light.

A mitre . . .

Was forged all of fyne gold, and fret fulle of perrils,

Stigt staifulle of stanes that stragt out benes

As it ware schemerand *schafis* of the schire sonne.

King Alexander, p. 53, quoted in *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 169.

A thousand *shafts* of lightning pass.

Bryant, *Legend of the Delawares*.

4. A body of a long cylindrical shape; an unbranched stem, stalk, trunk, or the like; the columnar part of anything. Specifically—(a) In arch.: (1) The body of a column between the base and the capital; the fust or trunk. It generally diminishes in diameter, sometimes from the bottom, sometimes from a quarter or from a third of its height, and sometimes it has a slight swelling, called the *entasis*. In Ionic and Corinthian columns the difference of the upper and lower diameters of the shaft varies from a fifth to a twelfth of the lower diameter. See *column*. (2) In mediæval architecture, one of the small columns often clustered around main pillars, applied against a wall to receive the impost of a rib, an arch, etc., or used in the jambs of doors and windows, in arcades, etc. See cuts under *jamb-shaft* and *pillar*. (3) The spire of a steeple. (4) The part of a chimney which rises above the roof. (b) In ornith.: (1) The corac hummer-bird, *Thaumastura cora*. See cut under *shearwater*. (2) The main stem, stock, or scape of a feather, including both calamus and rachis. (c) In anat.: (1) The part of a hair which is free and projects beyond the surface of the skin, between the root and the point, or as far as the pith extends. See *hair*, *n.*, l. (2) The continuity or diaphysis of a long bone, as distinguished from its articular extremities, condyles, or epiphyses. (d) In entom., the cylindrical basal part of an organ when it supports a larger head or apex. Specifically—(1) The basal joint or scape of an antenna. (2) The scape or stipe supporting the capitulum in the halter or poiser of a dipterous insect. Also called *scapus* and *stipes*. (e) In mach.: (1) A kind of large axle: as, the *shaft* of a fly-wheel; the *shaft* of a steamer's screw or paddles; the *shaft* or crank-axle of a locomotive. See cuts under *paddle-wheel*, *screw propeller*, and *seaming-machine*. (2) A revolving bar or connected bars serving to convey the force which is generated in an engine or other prime mover to the different working machines, for which purpose it is provided with drums and belts, or with cog-wheels. See cuts under *scroll-wheel*, *shafting*, and *oil-mill*.

5. A handle, as of a tool, utensil, instrument, or the like: as, the *shaft* of a hammer, ax, whip, etc.—6. A long lath at each end of the heddles of a loom.—7. One of the bars or trams between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle; a thill; also, the pole or tongue of a carriage, chariot, or the like.

When Alexander came thither, he had a great desire to see the tower in which was the palace of Gordius & Mydas, that he might behold the *shafts* or beam of Gordius his cart, & the Indissoluble knot fastned thereto.

Purcell, *Pilgrimage*, p. 325.

Cloth-yard shaft. See *cloth-yard*.—**Regulator-shaft.** See *regulator*.—To make a *shaft* or a bolt of it, to make or do what one can with the material in hand; hence, to take the risk and make the best of it. The shaft was the arrow used with the longbow, the bolt that used with the crossbow.

I'll make a *shaft* or a bolt on't.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iii. 4. 24.

The Prince is preparing for his Journey; I shall to it [my business] again closely when he is gone, or make a *Shaft* or a *Bolt* of it.

Howell, *Letters*, l. iii. 24.

shaft² (shāft), *n.* [In this sense not found in ME. or AS., and due to G. influence (from German miners in England); = Dan. *skakt*, < G. *schacht*, MHG. *schacht*, shaft (of a mine), prop. a LG. form, used only in this sense (G. *schacht* also a square rod), < MLG. LG. (also D.) *schacht*, a shaft (in a mine), a particular use, appar. in allusion to its being straight and narrow, of *schacht*, a shaft or rod (as of a spear): see *shaft*¹.] 1. In mining, a vortical or inclined excavation made in opening the ground for mining purposes. A shaft may be sunk vertically, without regard to the dip of the lode, or it may be sunk by an incline following the lode, either closely or approximately, according as its dip is more or less regular. When it is expected that extensive operations will be carried on, the shafts are usually sunk vertically, and connected with the lode at various depths by cross-drifts or levels. When, however, the dip of the lode is pretty uniform and its thickness considerable, all the shafts of the mine may be sunk upon it as inclines. This is the case with the largest mines on Lake Superior. Shafts have various forms, some being round, others oval; but the most common shape is rectangular. In large mines the shaft is usually divided into several compartments, one being used for the pumping-machinery, two or more for hoisting ore, and another for lowering heavy timbers. In the English coal-mines the shafts are mostly circular in section; in Belgium, polygonal; in the anthracite region of Pennsylv.

shafting

vania the winding shafts are always square or rectangular, and there the largest shafts have a length of from 44 to 52 feet, and a width of 10 or 12.

2. In *milit. mining*, a vertical pit the bottom of which serves as a point of departure for a gallery or series of galleries leading to mines or chambers filled with explosives.—3. The interior space of a blast-furnace above the hearth, and especially the part where the diameter remains nearly the same, or that which is above the boshes. More often called the *body* of the furnace.—**Pumping-shaft**, in *mining*, the shaft in which is placed the "pit-work," or the pumping-machinery used in raising water from the lower portions of the mine.

shaft³, *n.* [ME. *shaft*, *schaf*, < AS. *scaft*, a creature, *gescaeft*, *gescaft*, *gesceft*, the creation, a created thing or being, a creature, decree, fate, destiny (= OS. *gisefti*, decree of fate, = OHG. *gascraft*, creation, creature, fate, = Goth. *gaskrafts*, creation; cf. AS. *gesceap*, a creation, creature, decree of fate, destiny, etc.), < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix (see *i-1*), + *sceapan*, shape, form: see *shape*.] 1. Creation; a creation; a creature. Halliwell.—2. Make; form; figure.

For be a man faire or foule, it falleth noughe for to lakke
The shappe ne the *shaft* that god shope hymselfe;
For al that he did was wel ydo.

Piers Plowman (B), xi. 387.

shaft-alley (shāft'al'ī), *n.* A fore-and-aft passage in the after part of a ship, extending from the engine-room to the stern-bearing, and containing the screw-shaft and couplings: known in England as *screw-alley*.

shaft-bearing (shāft'bār'ing), *n.* In *mach.*, a bearing for a shaft; a journal-box or pillow-block for shafting, whether resting on the floor, on a bracket, or suspended from the ceiling. When suspended from a ceiling, such bearings are called *shafting-hangers*, or simply *hangers*. See cut under *journal-bearing*.

shaft-bender (shāft'ben'dēr), *n.* A person who bends timber by steam or pressure.

shaft-coupling (shāft'kup'ing), *n.* 1. A device for connecting two or more lengths of shafting together. See *coupling*.—2. A device for connecting the shafts of a wagon to the front axle.—**Shaft-coupling jack**, a tool for bringing the shaft-eye and the axle-clip of a vehicle into their proper relative position, so that the connecting-bolt will pass through them.

shafted (shāf'ted), *a.* [Cf. *shaft*¹ + *-ed*.] Having a shaft or shafts. Specifically—(a) In *her.*, noting a spear, arrow, or similar weapon, and denoting a difference of tincture in the shaft from that of the head, feathers, etc. Thus, an arrow *shafted* gules, flighted and barbed argent, denotes that the head and feathers are of argent, while the shaft only is of gules. (b) Ornamented with shafts or small clustered pillars; resting upon shafts: as, a *shafted* arch. See cut under *impost*.

When the broken arches are black in night,

And each *shafted* oriel glimmers white.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, ii. 1.

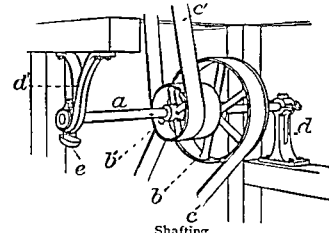
(c) In *ornith.*, having the shafts (of feathers) of a specified character: used in composition: as, *aftershafted*, *red-shafted*, *yellow-shafted*.—**Shafted impost. See *impost*, 2.**

shaft-eye (shāft'ī), *n.* A hole in a shaft of any kind, through which a pin or bolt is passed.

shaft-furnace (shāft'fēr'nās), *n.* An upright furnace; one of which the stack or body occupies a vertical position: a term used rarely, and chiefly in contradistinction to the *reverberatory furnace*, in which the body is horizontal. Roasting-furnaces in which the pulverized ore falls down a shaft through an ascending vertical current of flame, as in the Stetefeldt furnace, are also sometimes called *shaft-furnaces*.

shaft-horse (shāft'hōrs), *n.* The horse that goes in the shafts or thills of a cart, chaise, or other vehicle.

shafting (shāf'ting), *n.* [Cf. *shaft*¹ + *-ing*.] In *mach.*, the system of shafts which connects machinery with the prime mover, and through



Shafting.
a, shaft; b, b', pulleys; c, c', belts; d, d', hangers; e, drip-cup to receive oil dripping from the bearing in d.

which motion is communicated to the former by the latter. See *shaft*¹, 4 (e).—**Flexible shafting**, a form of shafting composed of a number of wires wound spirally one over another, used to convey power for short distances to tools that require to be moved about, or changed in position or direction.

shafting-box (sháf'ting-boks), *n.* An inclosed bearing for a shaft. Such a bearing sometimes consists of a perforated box within another box, the latter being kept filled with oil.

shaft-jack (sháf'tjak), *n.* In a vehicle, a coupling by which the shafts are secured to the axle; a shaft-coupling jack.

shaft-line (sháf'tlin), *n.* A narrow sharp line of color produced in plumage by the shaft of a feather when it is differently colored from the vane. *Coues.*

shaft-loop (sháf'tlöp), *n.* In harness, a loop or tag on a saddle, serving to support a shaft of a vehicle. Also called *shaft-tug*.

shaftment, **shaftmant**, *n.* Same as *shaft-mount*.

shaftmont, *n.* [Also *shaftmound*, *shaftmont*, *shaftment*, *shaftmon*, *shaftman*, *shaftman*, *shaftment*, *shaftment*, etc.; < ME. *schafmunt*, < AS. *scæfmund*, *scæfmund* (Bosworth), a palm, a palm's length, < *scæft*, a shaft, + *mund*, a hand, also protection, guardianship, = OS. *mund*, hand, = OFries. *mund*, guardian, guardianship, = OHG. *MIIG. mund*, palm, hand, embt, protection, protector, G. *mund* = Icel. *mund*, hand, a hand's measure: see *shaft* and *mund*.] A span, a measure of about 6 inches. Thorow scheldys they schotte, and scherde thorowe males, Bothe schere thorowe schoulders a *shaftmunde* large! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2546.

Therefore let your bow have good big hend, a *shaftment* and two fingers at the least for these which I have spoken of. *Ascham*, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1604), p. 104.

shaft-monture (sháf'tmon'tür), *n.* See *monture*.

shaft-spot (sháf'tspot), *n.* A short shaft-line of color somewhat invading the vane. See *shaft-line*. *P. L. Selatr.*

shaft-stripe (sháf'tstrip), *n.* Same as *shaft-line*.

shaft-tackle (sháf'tak'tl), *n.* Same as *puppet-head*, 2.

shaft-tip (sháf'ttip), *n.* A cap or ferrule of metal forming a finish at the end of a wagon-shaft.

shaft-tug (sháf'ttug), *n.* Same as *shaft-loop*.

shaft-tunnel (sháf'ttun'el), *n.* Same as *serv-alley* or *shaft-alley*.

shag (shag), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. *shagge*, < AS. *scæga*, hair, = Icel. *skegg* = Sw. *skaga*, a beard, = Dan. *skæg*, a barb, beard, wattle; perhaps akin to Icel. *skaga*, jut out, *skapi*, a cape, headland (> E. *skair*). Cf. *shog*, *shock*, a rough-coated dog. Hence *shagged*, *shaggy*.] *I. n.* 1. Rough matted hair, wool, or the like.

Of the same kind is the goat hart, and differing only in the beard and long *shag* about the shoulders. *Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, viii. 23.

A sturdy veteran . . . who had cherished through a long life, a nap of hair not a little resembling the *shag* of a Newfoundland dog. *Irring*, *Kuickerbocker*, p. 316.

Hence—2. The nap of cloth, especially when long and coarse.

True Witney Broad Cloth, with its *Shag* unshorn, Unpleated is in the last long Tempest worn Be this the horseman's fence. *Gay*, *Tristram*, l. 47.

3. Any cloth having a long nap.

Chlorize, where Bule as big As Elephants are clad in silken *shag*, Is great Sems Portion. *Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, li. The Colonies.

The King, says Petton, wore a coat of dark *shag*, and his linen was not clean. *Fortunightly Rev.*, N. S. XLII. 294.

4. A strong tobacco cut into fine shreds.

The fiery and wretched stuff (tobacco) passing current as the labourer's and the ploughman's "*shag*" and "*roll*" of to-day. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 571.

II. a. 1. Rough and coarse; hairy; shaggy. Oxen of great strength, with tails like unto horses, and with long *shaggy* hairs upon their backs. *Hall's Voyages*, I. 116.

Fetlocks *shag* and long. *Shak*, Venus and Adonis, l. 295.

2. Made of the cloth called *shag*. A new *shag* gown, trimmed with gold buttons and twist. *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 31, 1663.

I am going to buy a *shag* ruff. *Middleton and Dekker*, *Roaring Girl*, li. 1.

Shag tobacco. See *I.*, 4.

shag (shag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shagged*, pp. *shagging*. [*shag*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To roughen or make shaggy; used chiefly in the past participle.

Where very desolation dwells, By grotts and caverns *shaggy'd* with horrid shades. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 429.

Where the rude torrent's brawling course Was *shaggy'd* with thorn and tangling sloe. *Scott*, *Cadyow Castle*.

The eye reposes on a secret bridge, Half gray, half *shagged* with ivy to its ridge. *Wordsworth*, *Evening Walk*.

II. intrans. To hang in or form shaggy clusters.

With hollow eyes deepe pent, And long curld locks that downe his shoulders *shagged*. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, V. ix. 10.

shag (shag), *n.* [Prob. < *shag*, with ref. to its tuft. Cf. Icel. *skegg*-lingr, mod. *skeggla*, a kind of bird, supposed to be the green cormorant.] In ornith., a cormorant; especially, the crested cormorant, or scart, *Phalacrocorax graculus*, of Europe, so called in Great Britain. It is smaller than the common cormorant, when adult of a rich dark glossy green varied with purple and bronze, and in the breeding season has the head crested with bundles of long curly plumes.

shaganappy (shag-a-nap'i), *n.* [Also *shaggi-nappi*, *shaggi-nappi*, etc.; Amer. Ind.] Raw hide; also, adjectively, tough; rough. [Western U. S.]

Shaganappi in this part of the world does all that leather, cloth, rope, nails, glue, straps, cord, tape, and a number of other articles are used for elsewhere. *G. M. Grant*, *Ocean to Ocean*, p. 129.

shagbark (shag'bärk), *n.* 1. A kind of hickory, *Theoria ovata* (Carya alba), which yields the best hickory-nuts. Also called *shelbark* (which see), and *shagbark walnut*. [U. S.]—2. Same as *sawtooth*, 2. [West Indies.]

shag-bush (shag'bush), *n.* A hand-gun. *Italianell*.

shag-dog (-shag'dog), *n.* A dog with shaggy hair. *Ford*, *Lady's Trial*, iii. 1.

shag-eared (-shag'erd), *a.* Having shaggy ears. Thou fliest, thou *shag-eared* villain! *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 2. 83.

[Some editions read *shag hair d*.]

shagebush, *n.* A corrupt form of *sackbut*.

shagged (shag'ed), *a.* [*ME. *shagged*, < AS. *scæga*, hair, = Icel. *skegg*, hairy (> Icel. *skeggjathir* = Dan. *skægt*, bearded), < *scæga*, hair: see *shag*.] 1. Rough, coarse, thick, or unkempt; long and tangled; shaggy.

In raging mood (Colossus like) an armed Giant stood; His long black locks hung *shagged* (slouen-like) A down his sides. *Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, li. The Trophies.

The animal he bestrode was a broken-down plough horse, that had outlived almost every thing but his viciousness. He was gamut and *shagged*, with a ewe neck and a head like a hammer. *Irring*, *Sketches*, p. 436.

2. Figuratively, covered with scrub, or with some scrubby growth; rugged; rough: as, *shagged* hillsides.

shaggedness (-shag'ed-ness), *n.* Same as *shaggy*. *Dr. H. More*.

shaggily (-shag'i-li), *adv.* [*shaggy* + *-ly*.] Roughly; so as to be shagged: as, *shaggily* pilose.

shagginess (-shag'i-ness), *n.* [*shaggy* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being shagged or shaggy; roughness produced by long hair or wool; hirsuteness.—2. Roughness of any sort caused by irregular, rugged projections, as of a tree, a forest, or a person in rags.

shaggy (shag'i), *a.* [*Sw. skäggy*, shaggy; as *shag* + *-y*.] 1. Rough, coarse, or unkempt; thick, rough, and irregular.

Their masks were accommodated with long *shaggy* beards and hair. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, xxvii.

His dark, square countenance, with its almost *shaggy* depth of eyebrows, was naturally impressive. *Hauchorn*, *Seven Gables*, viii.

2. Rough; covered with long coarse or bushy hair, or with something resembling it.

Librally the *shaggy* Earth adorn With Woods, and Buds of fruits, of flowers and corn. *Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 2.

The sapling tree Which then was planted stands a *shaggy* trunk, Moss grown, the centre of a mighty shade. *Bryant*, *Fifty Years*.

3. In bot., pubescent or downy with long and soft hairs; villous.—4. In embryol., villous; noting specifically that part of the chorion which develops long villous processes, and thus enters into the formation of the placenta, the rest of the chorion remaining smooth.

shag-haired (shag'härd), *a.* Having rough, shaggy hair.

Full often, like a *shag-haired* crafty kern, Hath he conversed with the enemy. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 367.

shagling (shag'ling), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *shackling*.] Shackling; rickety; tottering; infirm.

Edmund Crispine of Orrell coll., lately a *shagling* lecturer of physic, now one of the Proctors of the University. *A. Wood*, *Fasti Oxon.*, l. 72.

shagrag (shag'rag), *n.* Same as *shake-rag*.

shagreen (sha-grēn'), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *chagrin* = D. *segrijn* = G. *schagrin* = Sw. *schagrin* = Dan. *chagrin* = Russ. *shagrin*, < F. *chagrin*, < It. dial. (Venetian) *zagrin*, It. *zigrino* = Pers. *saghrī*, shagreen, < Turk. *sāghrī*, *saghrī*, shagreen, lit. 'the back of a horse' (this leather being orig. made of the skin of the back of the horse, wild ass, or mule). Hence ult., in a fig. sense, *chagrin*, q. v.] *I. n.* 1. A kind of leather with a granular surface, prepared without tanning from the skin of the horse, ass, and camel, and sometimes the shark, sea-otter, and seal. Its granular appearance is produced by embedding in the skin, while soft, the seeds of a species of *Chepodium*, and afterward shaving down the surface, and then, by soaking, causing the parts of the skin which had been indented by the seeds to swell up into relief. It is dyed with the green produced by the action of sal ammoniac on copper filings. Specifically called *Oriental shagreen*, having been originally and most extensively produced in Eastern countries.

A bible bound in *shagreen*, with gilt leaves and clasps, never opened but once. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 245.

2. Specifically, the skin of a shark or some related selachian, which is roughened with calcified papillæ (placoid scales), making the surface harsh and rasping. See cut under *scale*, and compare *sephen*.

The integument [of sharks, etc.] may be naked, and it never possesses scales like those of ordinary fishes; but very commonly it is developed into papillæ, which become calcified, and give rise to tooth-like structures; these, when they are very small and close-set, constitute what is called *shagreen*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 111.

3. An imitation of genuine shagreen, made by passing raw hide in a moist state through rollers in contact with a roughened copper plate.—4. *Chagrin*. See *chagrin*, 2.

II. a. Made of the leather called shagreen. Two Table-Books in *Shagreen* Covers, Fill'd with good Verse from real Lovers. *Prior*, *Cupid and Ganymede*.

Shagreen ray, a batoid fish, *Raja fullonica*, about 30 inches long and a foot or more broad, covered with shagreen, common off the British coasts.—*Shagreen skate*. Same as *shagreen ray*.

shagreened (sha-grēnd'), *a.* [*shagreen* + *-ed*.] 1. Having a rough surface like that of shark-skin.—2. Covered with shagreen.

shah (shā), *n.* [Formerly *schah*, *shaw*; = F. *schah*, a Shah, = Ar. Turk. Hind. *shāh*, < Pers. *shāh*, a king; cf. Skt. *kshatra*, dominion (see *satrap*). From the Pers. *shāh*, king, are also ult. E. *check*, *chess*, *checker*, *exchequer*, etc. Cf. also *padishah*, *pasha*, *bashaw*, etc.] In the Persian language, the ruler of a land, as either sovereign or vassal. The monarch of Persia (usually called the *Shah* by English writers) is designated by the compound appellation of *padishah*.

shaheen (sha-hēn'), *n.* [Also *shahin*; < Hind. *shāhin*, < Pers. *shāhin*, a falcon.] A falcon of the peregrine type which does not travel, like the peregrine, all over the world. The true shaheen is Indian, and nearly confined to India. Its technical names are *Falco peregrinator* (Sunderell, 1837); *F. shaheen* (Jerdon, 1839); *F. sultaneus* (Hodgson, 1844); and *F. ruber* (Schlegel, 1862). The adult female is 16 inches long, the wing 12, the tail 6.

shahi (shā'i), *n.* [*Pers. shāhi*, royal, also royalty, < *shāh*, king: see *shah*.] A current copper coin of Persia. Two-shahi and four-shahi pieces, worth respectively 1/2 and 3/4 United States cents, are also struck in copper. The shahi was originally struck in silver, and weighed in the eighteenth century 18 grains.

shail, *n.* See *sheik*.

shail (shāl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *shayle*, *shale*; < ME. *schaylen*, *scheylen*, also *skailen*; cf. G. *schien* = Sw. *skela* = Dan. *skele*, squint; Icel. *skelgjask*, come askew: see *shallow*.] To walk crookedly.

You must walk straight, without skewing and *shailing* to every step you set. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

shail (shāl), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *shevel* (ME. *schawles*): see *shevel*.] A scarecrow.

The good husbando, when he hath sown his ground, setteth up cloughtes or thredes, whiche some call *shailles*, some blenchars, or other like shoves, to feare away birdes. *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, l. 23.

shaird (shärd), *n.* A Scotch form of *shard*.

shairl (shärl), *n.* [Named from the *shairl* goat.] A very fine fabric, a kind of cashmere, made from the wool of the shairl goat, a variety of goat domesticated in Tibet.

shakal (shak'al), *n.* Same as *jaekal*.

Howling like a hundred *shakals*. *E. Moor*, *Hindu Pantheon* (1810), p. 118.

shake (shāk), *v.*; pret. *shook* (formerly also *shaked*), pp. *shaken* (formerly or dialectally also *shook*), pp. *shaking*. [*ME. shakien*, *shaken* (pret. *shook*, *shook*, *shok*, *schok*, pp. *schaken*,

shaken, shake, ischake; also weak pret. *schoked*, etc.), < AS. *secacan*, *secan* (pret. *scōc*, *secōc*, pp. *secacen*, *seacen*), *shake*, move, shift, flee, = OS. *skakan*, move, flee, = Icel. *skaka* (pret. *skök*, pp. *skökinn*), *shake*, = Sw. *skaka* = Dan. *skage*, shift, veer; akin to D. *schökken*, LG. *schucken*, MHG. *schocken*, shock (> ult. E. *shock*), G. *schaukeln*, agitate, swing. Hence ult. *shack*¹, *shackle*², *shock*¹, *shog*¹, *jog*.] I. trans. 1. To cause to move with quick vibrations; move or sway with a rapid jolting, jerking, or vibratory motion; cause to tremble, quiver, or shiver; agitate; as, to *shake* a carpet; the wind *shakes* the trees; the explosion *shook* the house; to *shake* one's fist at another; to *shake* one's head as in displeasure or negation.

With many a tempest hadde his berd ben *shake*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 406.
And as he was thus sayinge he *shaked* his heade, and made a wrie mouthe, and so he helde his peace.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Now the storm in its might would seize and *shake* the four corners of the roof, roaring like Leviathan in anger.
R. L. Stevenson, The Merry Men.

2. To loosen, unfasten, remove, throw off or aside, expel, dispel, or get rid of, by a jolting, jerking, or abrupt vibrating action or motion, or by rough or vigorous measures: generally with *away*, *down*, *off*, *out*, *up*, etc.: as, to *shake off* drowsiness; to *shake out* a reef in a sail; also, in colloquial use, absolutely: as, to *shake* a bore.

And but I it had by other waye atte laste I stole it,
Or pryttliche his purse *shoke* vnpyked his lokkes.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 368.

Shake off the golden slumber of repose.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 23.

Who is in evil once a companion
Can hardly *shake* him off, but must run on.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.
When he came an hundred miles neerer, his terrible
noyse *shooke* the teeth out of all the Roman heads.
Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 223.

At the first reproof he *shook off*, at once and for ever,
the practice of profane swearing, the worst if not the only
sin to which he was ever addicted.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 24.

3. To weaken or impair in any respect; make less firm, sure, certain, solid, stable, or courageous; impair the standing, force, or character of; cause to waver or doubt: as, a searching cross-examination failed to *shake* the testimony of the witness.

His fraud is then thy fear: which plain infers
Thy equal fear that my firm faith and love
Can by his fraud be *shaken* or seduced.
Milton, P. L., ix. 287.

I would not *shake* my credit in telling an improbable truth.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, l. 11.

But, though the belief in witchcraft might be *shaken*, it still had the advantage of being on the whole orthodox and respectable.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 140.

4. To agitate or disturb; rouse: sometimes with *up*.
How he *shook* the King,
Made his soul melt within him, and his blood
Run into whey
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, l. j.
Sudden he starts,
Shook from his tender trance.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1023.

The coachman *shook up* his horses, and carried them along the side of the school close . . . in a spanking trot.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 6.

5. To give a tremulous sound to; trill: as, to *shake* a note in music.—6. To steal. [Slang, Australia.]

I got betting and drinking, . . . as young chaps will, and lost my place, and got from bad to worse till I *shook* a nag and got bowled out and lagged.

H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xix.
And *shake* a fut with Fanny there!
Thackeray, Mr. Molony's Account of the Ball.

To *shake* a loose leg. See *leg*.—To *shake* a vessel in the wind, to bring a ship's head so near the wind as to shiver the sails.—To *shake down* or *together*, to shake into place; compact by shaking.

Good measure, pressed down, and *shaken together*.
Luke vi. 38.

To *shake hands*. (a) To greet or salute by grasping one another's hands; hence, to *shake hands* with, figuratively, to take leave of; part with; say good-by to.
Shake hands with earth, and let your soul respect
Her joys no farther than her joys reflect
Upon her Maker's glory.
Quarles, Emblems, iii., Entertainment.

Nor can it be safe for a king to tarry among them who are *shaking hands* with their allegiance. Eikon Basilike.

(b) To come to an agreement; agree fully: as, to *shake hands* over a bargain.

When two such personages
Shall meete together to *shake hands* in peace.
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, l. 106).
To *shake off* the dust from one's feet, to disclaim or renounce solemnly all intercourse or dealings with a person or a locality.

And whosoever will not receive you, . . . *shake off* the very dust from your feet for a testimony against them.
Luke ix. 5.

To *shake out* a reef, to let it out and thereby enlarge a sail.—To *shake the bellist*. See *bell*.—To *shake the elbow*. See *elbow*.—To *shake the head*, to move the head from side to side—a movement expressing disapprobation, reluctance, dissent, refusal, negation, reproach, disappointment, or the like.

When he *shakes his head* at any piece of public news, they all of them appear dejected.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

To *shake up*. (a) To restore to shape or proper condition by shaking; as, to *shake up* a pillow. (b) To shake or jar thoroughly or in such a way as to damage or impair; shock: as, he was badly *shaken up* in the collision. (c) To upbraid; berate.

Adam. Yonder comes my master, your brother.
Orl. Go apart, Adam, and thou shalt hear how he will *shake me up*.
Shak., As you Like It, i. l. 30.

II. intrans. 1. To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; tremble; shiver; quake: as, a tree *shakes* with the wind; the house *shook* in the tempest.

But atte laste the statue of Venus *shook*
And made a signe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1407.

The foundations of the earth do *shake*. Isa. xxiv. 18.

Under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God.
Milton, P. L., vi. 833.

2. To fall; jump.
Out of the saddle he *schok*.
Sir Percival, l. 691.

3. To go quickly; hasten.
Golde and oper goodes gripe it by dene,
And shote into our shippes, *shake* on our way.
Destruction of Troy (E. L. T. S.), l. 3178.

4. In music, to use shakes or trills; perform a shake or trill.
Bedford, to hear her song, his dice forsakes,
And Nottingham is raptur'd when she *shakes*;
Lull'd statesmen melt away their drowsy cares
Of England's safety in Italian Aires.
Hughes, Tofts and Margaretta.

A minstrel's fire within me burned;
I'd sing, as one whose heart must break,
Lay upon lay; I nearly learned
To *shake*.
C. S. Calverley, Changed.

5. To steal. [Slang, Australia.]—6. To shake hands: usually in the imperative: as, *shake*, stranger. [Colloq., western U. S.]—Shaking-palsy, paralytic agitans (which see, under *paralytic*).—Shaking prairie. See *trembling prairie*, under *tremble*.—To *shake down*, to betake one's self to a shake-down; to occupy an improvised bed. [Colloq.]

An eligible apartment in which some five or six of us
shook down for the night, and resigned ourselves to the
mosquitoes and to slumber.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, l. 40.

To *shake together*, to come to be on good terms; get along smoothly together; adapt one's self to another's habits, way of working, etc. [Colloq.]

The rest of the men had *shaken well together*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, l. xi.

To *shake up*. Same as to *shake together*.
I can't *shake up* along with the rest of you. . . . I am used to hard lines and a wild country.
W. Collins, Hide and Seek, ii. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Swing*, *Roll*, etc. See *rock*².

shake (shäk), n. [*< ME. schak*; *< shake*, v.] 1. A rapid jolt or jerk one way and then the other; an abrupt wavering or vibrating motion: as, give it a *shake*; a *shake* of the head.

Your pencil rivals the dramatic art of Mr. Puff in the critic, who crammed a whole complicated sentence into the expressive *shake* of Lord Burleigh's head.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, i.

2. A shock or concussion; especially, a shock that disarranges or impairs; rude or violent attack or treatment.
The great soldier's honour was composed
Of thicker stuff, which could endure a *shake*.
G. Herbert, The Church Porch.

His brain has undergone an unlucky *shake*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

3. A tremor; a quaver; a shiver.
'Tis he; I am caught; I must stand to it stoutly,
And shew no *shake* of fear. Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.
But Hepzibah could not rid herself of the sense of something unprecedented at that instant passing, and soon to be accomplished. Her nerves were in a *shake*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

4. A trembling-fit; a chill; specifically, in the plural and with the definite article, the *shakes*, ague; intermittent fever; also, delirium tremens. [Colloq.]—5. In music, a melodic embellishment consisting of the rapid alternation of a principal tone with a tone one degree above it;

a trill: indicated by the mark *tr.*, with or without the sign *vv*. According to modern usage, the principal tone is sounded first and receives the accent throughout; but in old music the reverse was the case. If the subsidiary tone is chromatically altered, this is indicated by a sharp or a flat added to the sign of the shake. A shake is usually concluded with a turn, and often preceded by a prefix of one or more tones; in the latter case it is said to be *prepared*. A shake occurring in two or three voice-parts at once is called *double* or *triple*. A succession of shakes is called a *chain*. A shake inserted in the midst of a rapid or flowing melody is called *passing*.
6. A brief moment; an instant: as, to do a thing in a couple or brace of *shakes*, or in the *shake* of a lamb's tail (that is, to do it immediately). [Slang.]

I'll be back in a couple of *shakes*,
So don't, dears, be quivering and quaking.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 166.

Now Dragon [a mastiff] could kill a wolf in a brace of *shakes*. C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xciii. [Daric.]

7. A crack or fissure in timber, produced during growth by strain of wind, sudden changes of temperature, or causes not well determined, or formed during seasoning. Nearly all exogenous woods are in some degree subject to this defect, which appears in several forms. Heart-shake is a fissure through the center or pith, slight or serious, in its simplest form running the length of the trunk in one plane, in some specimens twisted. Another cleft may cross at right angles. Star-shake consists of radial fissures, sometimes even reaching the circumference. Cup-shake consists of clefts between the concentric layers, occurring most often near the root. All these shakes are commonly called *wind-shakes*.

It [the teak] shrinks very little in seasoning, and has no *shakes* upon the outer surface of the log.
Luskett, Timber, p. 113.

8. A fissure in the earth. [Prov. Eng.]—9. A long shingle or stave: same as *clapboard*, 2.—10. In printing, a blurred or doubled print made by a shaking or moving of the sheet under impression. [Eng.]—11. The redshank, *Totanus calidris*: so called from its constant nodding or bobbing of the body. See *cut under redshank*. C. Swainson. [Connemara, Ireland.]—Great shakes, literally, a thing of great account; something extraordinary; something of value or worth: usually in the negative. [Slang.]

I had my hands full, and my head too, just then, so it ["Marino Faliero"] can be no great shakes. I mean the play.
Byron, To Murray, Sept. 28, 1820.

It were th' Queen's drawing-room, they said, and th' carriages went bowling along toward her house, some w' dressed up gentlemen . . . in 'em, and rucks o' ladies in others. Carriages themselves were great shakes too.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, ix.

shake-bag (shäk'bag), n. [*< shake*, v., + obj. bag¹.] A large-sized game-cock. Halliwell.

Wit. Will you go to a cock-match?
Sir Wil. With a wench, Tony? Is she a *shake-bag*, sirrah?
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 11.

shake-buckler (shäk'buk'ler), n. [*< shake*, v., + obj. buckler.] A swaggerer; a swashbuckler; a bully.

Let the parents . . . by no means suffer them to live idly, nor to be of the number of such *Shake-bucklers* as in their young years fall into serving, and in their old years fall into beggary. Bacon, Works, II. 355. [Daric.]

shake-down (shäk'down), n. A temporary bed made by shaking down or spreading hay, rushes, or the like, or also quilts or a mattress, with coverings, on the floor, on a table, etc. [Colloq.]

I would not choose to put more on the floor than two beds, and one *shake-down*, which will answer for the.

Miss Edgeworth, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, l. 3.
In the better lodging-houses the *shake-downs* are small palliasses or mattresses; in the worst, they are bundles of rags of any kind; but loose straw is used only in the country for *shake-downs*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 272.

shake-fork (shäk'fork), n. [Also dial. *shack-fork*; *< shake* + *fork*.] A fork with which to toss hay about; in *her*, a bearing resembling the pall, but not reaching the edges of the es-cutecheon: the three extremities are usually pointed bluntly.

shaken (shä'kn), p. a. 1. Impaired; weakened; disordered; undermined: as, one *shaken* in health.

Be mor'd with pity at the afflicted state of this our *shaken* Monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throes.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. Cracked or split: as, *shaken* timber.
Nor is the wood *shaken* nor twisted, as those about Cape Town.
Barrow, Travels.

shaker (shä'ker), n. [*< shake*, v., + -er¹.] 1. One who or that which shakes.

Thou Earth's drad *Shaker* (at whose only Word
Th' Follin Scouts are quickly still'd and stir'd),
Lift vp my soule.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.



2. Specifically, any mechanical contrivance for shaking: as, a carpet-shaker.—3. [*cap.*] A member of a religious denomination founded in Manchester, England, about the middle of the eighteenth century: so called, popularly, from the agitations or movements which form part of their ceremonial. Its members call themselves "the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing," which they maintain took place in 1770 through Mother Ann Lee, their founder, and continued in those who embraced her testimony. They hold that God is male and female, and that he has given to man four revelations, through the patriarchs as the Great Spirit, through the law of Moses and the prophets as Jehovah, through Christ and the primitive disciples as the Father, and through Ann Lee and her successors as the Eternal Father; the last is to be continuous. They practise oral confession, celibacy, and community of goods, and hold the doctrines of continence, non-resistance, and non-participation in any earthly government. They wear a peculiar dress, and engage chiefly in agriculture (especially the production of herbs) and the manufacture of simple articles, such as brooms and mats. Their principal settlement is at New Lebanon in New York, where they have been since about 1780.

4. The quaking-grass, *Briza media*. [*Prov. Eng.*].—5. A breed of domestic pigeons. See *pigeon*, 1 (c).

shake-rag (shāk'rag), *n.* [Also *shackrag*, *shak-rag*, *shagrag*; < *shake*, *v.*, + *obj. rag*¹. Cf. *shack-bag*.] A rigged fellow; a tatterdemalion: also used attributively.

Was ever Jew tormented as I am?
To have a *shag-rag* knave to come—
Three hundred crowns—and then five hundred crowns!
Marlowe, *Jew of Malta*, iv. 3 (c).

I'd hire some *shag-rag* or other for half a zequine to cut a throat.
Chapman, *May-Day*, ii. 2.

He was a *shake-rag* like fellow, . . . and, he dared to say, had gipsy blood in his veins.
Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xxvi.

Shakeress (shū'kér-es), *n.* [< *Shaker* + *-ess*.] A female Shaker.

Shakerism (shū'kér-izm), *n.* [< *Shaker* + *-ism*.] The principles and practices of the denomination called Shakers.

shake-scene (shāk'sēn), *n.* [< *shake*, *v.*, + *obj. scene*.] A scene-shifter: so called in contempt (in the passage quoted, with a punning allusion to the name of Shakespeare).

There is an upstart Crow beautified with our feathers that with his Tygers heart, wrapt in a Players hide, supposes he is as well able to bombast out a Blanke verse as the best of you; and, being an absolute Johannes fac totum, is in his owne conceit the only *Shakespeare* in a Countrey.
Greene, *Giroitsworth of Wilt*.

Shakespearian, Shakesperian, etc., n. See *Shakesperian*.

shake-up (shāk'up), *n.* [< *shake up*, verb phrase.] A shaking or stirring up; commotion; disturbance. [Colloq.]

shake-willy (shāk'wīl'i), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a willy or willowing-machine.

shakily (shā'ki-lī), *adv.* In a shaky, trembling, or tottering manner; feebly.

shakiness (shā'ki-nes), *n.* Shaky character or condition.

shaking (shū'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *shake*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of moving with a rapid vibratory motion, jolting, agitating, etc.

There are also nodding movements and lateral *shakings* of the head.
Lancet, No. 3185, p. 1291.

Specifically.—2. A violent jolting or agitation: as, give him a good *shaking*.—3. *pl.* Small pieces of cordage, rope, yarn, or canvas used for making oakum or paper.

shaking-frame (shū'king-frām), *n.* 1. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a form of sifting-machine used in graining, in which a set of sieves are agitated by means of a crank or otherwise.—2. A form of buddle, or ore-sorting sieve.

shaking-machine (shū'king-mā-shēn'), *n.* A tumbling-box.

Shaking-quaker, n. Same as *Shaker*, 3.

shaking-shoe (shū'king-shō), *n.* Same as *shor*, 3 (f).

shaking-table (shū'king-tā'bl), *n.* Same as *joggling-table*.

shako (shāk'ō), *n.* [Also *schako*; = F. *shako* = G. *schako* = Pol. *czako*, < Hung. *csako*, a shako.] A head-dress worn by soldiers, especially infantry, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is in form a cylinder or truncated cone, stiff with a visor in front, and generally has a plume or pompon.

He had been on duty that morning, and had just come in. His sabre was cast upon the floor before him, and his shako was on the table.
H. Kingsley, *Ravenshoe*, xxxi. (*Darvies*.)

shakrag, *n.* Same as *shake-rag*.

Shakesperian (shāk-spē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Shakespeare* (see def.) + *-ian*.] The surname *Shakespeare* has been variously written—namely,

Shakspeare, Shakespere, Shakespear, Shakespeare, Shakspeare, Shackspeare, and in many other ways, the usage in Shakespeare's time varying, as with other surnames. The common forms are *Shakespear* (as in Aubrey, Rowe, Pope, Hamner, Warburton, and others), *Shakspeare* (as in Malone, Steevens, Johnson, Douce, Drake, Ritson, Bowdler, Boswell, Chalmers, Coleridge, and others), *Shakespeare* (as in the first folio), and *Shakspeare* (as in one of Shakespeare's own signatures). *Shakspeare* is the form adopted in the publications of the New Shakespeare Society of London, and in this dictionary. According to the etym. (< *shake*, *v.*, + *obj. spear*), the proper mod. spelling is *Shakspear*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to William Shakespeare (1564–1616), the great English dramatist and poet, or his dramas; found in or characteristic of the writings, plays, or poems of Shakespeare: relating to Shakespeare, or in his style.

No one type of character, feeling, or belief occurs as *Shakspearian*; the word suggests what is vivid and many-sided, and nothing else. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 87.

II. *n.* A Shaksperian scholar; a specialist in the study of Shakespeare.

Also *Shaksperian, Shakspearian, Shakespearian, Shakesperian, etc.* See the etymology.

Shaksperiana (shāk-spē'ri-ā'nā), *n. pl.* [< *Shakspeare* (see def.) + *-ana*.] Items, details, or collections of lore of all kinds pertaining to Shakespeare and his writings.

Shaksperianism (shāk-spē'ri-ā-n-izm), *n.* [< *Shaksperian* + *-ism*.] Something specifically relating to or connected with Shakespeare; especially, a word or locution peculiar to Shakespeare.

I think that the spirit of modern *Shaksperianism*, among readers, critics, and actors, is quite false to Shakespeare, himself, because true to the traditions of our own times. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 250.

Shaksperize (shāk'spē-iz), *v.* [< *Shakspeare* (see *Shaksperian*) + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To bring into special relation to Shakespeare; especially, to imbue with the spirit of Shakespeare.

Now, literature, philosophy, and thought are *Shakspearized*. His mind is the horizon beyond which, at present, we do not see. *Emerson*, *Shakespeare or the Poet*.

II. *intrans.* To imitate Shakespeare.

The English drama poets have *Shakspearized* now for two hundred years. *Emerson*, *Misc.*, p. 78.

[Rare in both uses.]

shaku (shāk'ō), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *chih*, a foot.] The Japanese foot, containing 10 tsūn or inches, and equal to about 11½ English inches.

shakudo (shāk'ō-dō'), *n.* [Jap., < Chinese *ch'ih tung*, flesh-colored copper; *shaku* (= Chinese *ch'ih*), red, flesh-colored; *dō* (= Chinese *tung*), copper.] A Japanese alloy of copper with from one to ten per cent. of gold, much used for ornamental metal-work. It has a bluish-black patina produced by boiling in a solution of copper sulphate, alum and verdigris which removes some of the copper and exposes a thin film of gold.

In addition to the castings, the repoussé work should be mentioned. . . . the inlaying of this kind of ware is sometimes of extraordinary delicacy and beauty. The dark blue colour shown by a great number of smaller pieces is that of the *shakudo*, composed of copper, and 3 or 4 per cent. of gold. *Workshop Receipts* (3d ser.), p. 28.

shaky (shā'ki), *a.* [< *shake* + *-y*.] 1. Disposed to shake or tremble; shaking; unsteady: as, a *shaky* hand.—2. Loosely put together; ready to come to pieces.—3. Full of shakes or cracks; cracked, split, or cleft, as timber.—4. Feeble; weak. [Colloq.]

I feel terribly *shaky* and dizzy; . . . that blow of yours must have come against me like a battering-ram.
George Eliot, *Adam Bede*, xxviii.

5. Wavering; undecided; uncertain: as, there are a good many *shaky* voters in the district. [Colloq.]

Four of the latter [delegation] are adverse, and several others *shaky*. *N. Y. Tribune*, Jan. 21, 1858.

6. Of questionable integrity, solvency, or ability. [Colloq.]

Other circum-stances now occurred, . . . which seemed to show that our director was—what is not to be found in Johnson's "Dictionary"—rather *shaky*. *Thackeray*, *Great Hogarty Diamond*, x.

shalder (shāl'dēr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure; cf. *shold*, *shoal*, *shelvé*.] To give way; tumble down. *Halliwel*.

Two hills, betwixt which it ran, did *shalder*, and so choke up his course.

Harrison, *Descrip. of Britain*, xv. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

shalder (shāl'dēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A kind of slate.—2. A broad, flat rush. [*Prov. Eng.* in both uses.] *Halliwel*.

shale (shāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shaille*; < ME. *shale*, *schale*, assimilated form of *scale*, <

AS. *sceale*, a shell, husk, rind, scale: see *scale*. Cf. *shale*.] A shell or husk.

I saugh him carien a wind-melle Under a walshe-note shale.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1281.

Your fair show shall suck away their souls, Leaving them but the shales and husks of men.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 2. 18.

shale (shāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shaled*, ppr. *shaling*. [E. dial. also *sheat*, *sheet*; < ME. *schalen*, assimilated form of *scalen*, scale, shell: see *scale*, and cf. *shell*, *v.*] To take off the shell or coat of.

I have beene *shaling* of penscods.
Marston, *The Fawne*, iv.

shale (shāl), *n.* [< G. *schale*, a scale, shell, husk, a slice, a thin layer (*schalen-gebirge*, a mountain formed of thin strata), = E. *scale*, *shale*: see *scale*, *shale*.] Clay, or argillaceous material, which has a fissile structure, or which splits readily into thin leaves. Shale differs from slate in being decidedly less firmly consolidated; but there is often a gradual passage of one into the other.—**Alum shale**, *See alum*.—**Bituminous shale**. *See bituminous*.—**Kimmeridge shale**. *See Kimmeridgean*.—**Lorraine shale**, a local name in New York (Jefferson county) for a shaly division of the Hudson River group.—**Niagara shale**, a division of the Niagara group, especially interesting from its relation to the recession of Niagara Falls. It is there a shaly rock, and it underlies a more compact limestone, each division being at the present Falls about 80 feet thick. The shale wears away more rapidly than the limestone, which is thus undermined and breaks off in large fragments, greatly aiding the work of the water in causing the recession of the Falls.—**Tarannon shale**, a group of slates and shaly rocks forming a division of the Upper Llandovery series in Wales, and from 1,000 to 1,500 feet in thickness. They were first described by Sedgwick under the name of *paste-rock*, and have also been called the *pale slates*. They are named from the river Tarannon, on which (in Montgomeryshire, near Llanidloes) the group is especially well-developed.

shaled (shāld), *a.* [< *shale* + *-ed*.] Having a shale or shell.

Hassell nuts, . . . as good and thin *shaled* as are our Filberts.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 397.

shale-oil (shāl'oil), *n.* The trade-name of a certain grade of naphtha.

shalk, *n.* [ME., also *schalk*, < AS. *scealc* = OS. *scealc* = OFries. *skalk*, *schalk* = D. *MLG.* *schalk* = OHG. *scale*, *scall*, *schale*, *MLG.* *schale*, *schalech*, G. *schalk* = Icel. *skálkr* = Sw. *Dan.* *skalk* = Goth. *skalks*, a servant. Cf. It. *scalco* = OF. *escaleque*, < OHG.; see also *seneschal* and *marshal*.] A servant; man.

He translated it into latyn for lykynge to here; But he shope it so short that no *shalk* might Hauke knowledge by course how the case felle.
Destruction of Troy (E. T. S.), 1. 72.

shall (shāl), originally *v. t.*, now only auxiliary. Pres. 1 *shall*, 2 *shalt*, 3 *shall*, pl. *shall*; imperf. 1 *should*, 2 *shouldest* or *shouldst*, 3 *should*, pl. *should*. *Shall* has no participles, no imperative, and no infinitive. [A defective verb, classed with *can*, *may*, *will*, etc.: (1) Pres. 1st and 3d pers. *shall*, also dial. (Sc.) *sall*, *sal*, < ME. *shal*, *schal*, *schalle*, *schel*, *ssel*, *schcal*, *secal*, *seal*, also *sal*, *sel*, *sæl*, < AS. *sceal*; 2d pers. *shalt*, < ME. *schalt*, *salt*, *salt*, < AS. *scealt*; pl. *shall*, < ME. *shul*, *shulen*, *shullen*, *schulen*, *schullen*, *sholen*, *sculen*, *scullen*, *sulen*, *sullen*, etc., < AS. *sculon*, *sculon*, *seculon*; (2) pret. 1st and 3d pers. *should*, dial. (Sc.) *suld*, < ME. *sholde*, *scholde*, *ssolde*, *scolde*, *sculde*, *solde*, < AS. *scolde*, *secolde*; 2d pers. *shouldest*, *shouldst*, < ME. *schuldest*, etc.; pl. *should*, < ME. *sholden*, *scholden*, *solden*, *scolden*, *sulden*, etc., < AS. *scoldon*, *secoldon*; inf. ME. *shulen*, < AS. *seulan*; = OS. *skal*, *seal* (pret. *skulda*, *skolda*, *seulda*, *seolda*, inf. *skulan*) = OFries. *skil*, *skel*, *schel* (pret. *skolde*, inf. *skila*, *skela*, *schela*, *sela*) = D. *zal* (pret. *zoude*, inf. *zullen*) = OHG. *scal*, *seol*, *sal*, *sol* (pret. *scolla*, *solla*, inf. *seulan*, *seolan*, *solan*, *sulan*), MHG. *sol* (pret. *solte*, inf. *seoln*, *seoln*), G. *soll* (pret. *sollte*, inf. *sollen*) = Icel. *skal* (pl. *skulum*, pret. *skyldi*, *skyldu*, inf. *skulu*) = Sw. *skall* (pret. *skulle*, inf. *skola*) = Dan. *skal* (pret. *skulde*, inf. *skulle*) = Goth. *skal* (pl. *skulum*, pret. *skulda*, inf. *skulan*); a proterit-present verb, the AS. *sceal*, etc., being orig. pret., from Teut. *√ skal*, owe, be in debt, be liable (whence also AS. *seylde* = D. G. *schuld* = Sw. *skuld*, *skull* = Dan. *skyld*, fault, debt, guilt); cf. Lith. *skelu*, I am indebted, *skilti*, owe, be liable; L. *seclus*, guilt (> E. *seclerate*, *seclerous*, etc.); Skt. *√ skhat*, stumble.] A. As an independent transitive verb. To owe; be indebted or under obligation for.

Thord, Ich ne habbe luer of maki the yeldinge; uoryef me thet Ich the *swil*. *Aynbilde of Iuwyt* (E. T. S.), p. 115.

By that feith I *shal* to God and yow.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 1649.
Euerych cartload of wool y-seld in the town, to men out of franchise, *shal* to the kynge of custome an halpeny.
English Gilds (E. T. S.), p. 355.

shallow

The rudd, or red-eye, is the *shallow* of the Cam.
Yarrell, Hist. British Fishes. (*Latham*).
shallow-brained (shal'ō-brānd), *a.* Of no depth of intellect; empty-headed.

To this effect the police of plays is verie necessarie, however some *shallow-brayned* censurers (not the deepest serchers into the secrets of gouernment) mightily opugne them.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 59.

shallow-hearted (shal'ō-hār'ted), *a.* Incapable of deep or strong feeling or affection.

Ye sanguine, *shallow-hearted* boys!
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 97.

shallowling (shal'ō-ling), *n.* [*< shallow*¹ + -ling¹.] A shallow or silly person.

Can Wee suppose that any *Shallowling*
 Can finde much Good in oft-Tobaccoeing?
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.

shallowly (shal'ō-li), *adv.* In a shallow manner; with little depth; superficially; without depth of thought or judgment; not wisely.

Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 118.

shallowness (shal'ō-nes), *n.* The character of being shallow; lack of depth or profundity, either literally or figuratively; superficiality; as, the *shallowness* of a river; *shallowness* of mind or wit.

shallow-pated (shal'ō-pā'ted), *a.* Of weak mind; silly.

Some *shallow-pated* Puritan, in reading this, will shoot his Bolt, and presently cry me up to have a Pope in my Belly.
Howell, Letters, iv. 36.

shally-shally (shal'i-shal'i), *adv.* [An accom. adv. form of the repeated question *Shall I?* *shall I?* marking hesitation; now by variation *shilly-shally*.] Same as *shilly-shally*.

Why should I stand *shally-shally* like a Country Bumpkin?
Steele, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

shalm, *n.* See *shawn*.

shalmty, **shalmiet**, *n.* Obsolete variants of *shalm*.

shalot, **shalotet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *shalloth*.
shal (shal). The second person singular of *shal*.

shaltowt. A Middle English reduction of *shalloth*.

shaly (shā'li), *a.* [*< shale*² + -y¹.] Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of shale; resembling shale; as, a *shaly* soil.

sham (sham), *n.* and *a.* [A dial. form of *shame* (like *shack* for *shake*, *tak* for *take*, etc.). The noun depends in part on the verb (see *sham*, *v.*). It came into general literary use, in the later senses, in the last quarter of the 17th century, as if a piece of slang.] *I.* *n.* 1. Shame; disgrace; fault. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A trick put upon one; a trick or device that deludes or disappoints expectation; fraud; imposture; make-believe; humbug; as, an age of *shams*.

Two young gent. that heard Sr. II. tell this *sham* so gravely rode the next day to St. Alban's to enquire; come in there, nobody had heard of any such thing, 'twas altogether false.
Aubrey, Lives, Henry Blount.

Shamming is telling you an insipid dull Lie with a dull Face, which the sly Waz the Author only laughs at himself; and, making himself believe 'tis a good Jest, puts the *Sham* only upon himself. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

That *Sham* is too gross to pass on me.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 10.

If peace is sought to be defended or preserved for the safety of the luxurious and the timid, it is a *sham*, and the peace will be base.
Emerson, War.

3. Some device meant to give a thing a different outward appearance, as of neatness and finish, or to imitate something which it is not. Specifically—(a) A false shirt-front; a dicky.

You put upon me, when I first came to Town, about being orderly, and the Doctrine of wearing *Shams*, to make Linen last clean a Fortnight. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.
 (b) A false pillow-cover; a pillow-sham. (c) A strip of fine linen, often embroidered, put under the upper edge of the bed-coverings and turned over, as if forming the upper end of the sheet. (d) *pl.* Gaiters. [Local, Eng.]

II. *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; as, a *sham* fight.

The Discovery of your *Sham* Addresses to her, to conceal your Love to her Niece, has provok'd this Separation.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 1.

The other two packets he carried with him to Halifax, where he stayed some time to exercise the men in *sham* attacks upon *sham* forts. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 257.

Sham answer, **sham defense**, **sham plea**, in law, a pleading so clearly false in fact as to present no substantial issue. The phrase is commonly taken to imply a pleading formally sufficient, and interposed for the mere purpose of delay. = *Syn.* Mock, spurious, make-believe.

sham (sham), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shammed*, ppr. *shamming*. [*< sham*, *n.*; orig. a var. of *shame*, *v.*] *I.* *trans.* 1. To deceive; trick; cheat; delude with false pretenses.

They find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Law. Why, I'm sure you joked upon me, and *shammed* me all night long.

Man. *Shammed!* prithee what barbarous law-term is that?

Free. *Shamming* is telling you an insipid dull Lie with a dull Face, etc. [see this quotation under *sham*, *n.*, 2].
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

2†. To obtrude by fraud or imposition.

We must have a care that we do not . . . *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

3. To make a pretense of in order to deceive; feign; imitate; as, to *sham* illness.

But pray, why does your master pass only for ensign?—now if he had *shamm'd* general indeed.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 1.

To *sham* Abraham, to pretend to be an Abraham-man; hence, as used by seamen, to pretend illness in order to avoid doing duty in the ship, etc. See *Abraham-man*.

II. *intrans.* To pretend; make false pretenses; pretend to be, do, etc., what one is not, does not, does not mean, etc.

Then all your Wits that flee and *sham*,
 Down from Don Quixote to Tom Trum.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

He *shammed* ill, and his death was given publicly out in the French papers
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxvii.

sham-Abraham (sham'ā-brā-ham), *a.* Pretended; mock; sham. See to *sham* Abraham, under *sham*, *v.* 1.

I own I laugh at over-righteous men,
 I own I shake my sides at rauters,
 And treat *sham* *Abraham* saints with wicked banter.
Howd, Ode to Ræc Wilson.

shamalo-grass (sham'a-lō-grās), *n.* [*E. Ind. shamalo* + *E. grass*.] A cereal grass, *Panicum frumentaceum*, cultivated in India, probably introduced from tropical Africa. It yields a millet-like grain, a wholesome article of diet, used especially by the poorer classes, and is also a good forage-grass. Also *Deccan grass*.

Shaman (sham'an), *n.* and *a.* [*< Pers. Hind. shaman*, pl. *shamandan*, an idolater.] *I.* *n.* A professor or priest of Shamanism; a wizard or conjurer among those who profess Shamanism.

The connexion of the *shamans* or sorcerers with fetish-objects, as where the Tatars consider the innumerable rags and tags bells and bits of iron, that adorn the *shaman's* magic costume to contain spirits helpful to their owner in his magic craft.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II 142.

II. *a.* Relating to Shamanism.

Shamanic (shā-man'ik), *a.* [*< Shaman* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to Shamans or Shamanism.

Shamanism (sham'an-izm), *n.* [*< Shaman* + -ism.] A general name applied to the idolatrous religions of a number of barbarous nations, comprehending those of the Finnish race, as the Ostiaks, Samoyeds, and other inhabitants of Siberia as far as the Pacific Ocean. These nations generally believe in a Supreme Being, but to this they add the belief that the government of the world is in the hands of a number of secondary gods both benevolent and malevolent toward man, and that it is absolutely necessary to propitiate them by magic rites and spells. The general belief respecting another life appears to be that the condition of man will be poorer and more wretched than the present; hence death is regarded with great dread.

The earliest religion of Accad was a *Shamanism* resembling that of the Siberian or Samoyed tribes of to-day.
Encyc. Brit., III. 192.

Shamanist (sham'an-ist), *n.* [*< Shaman* + -ist.] A believer in Shamanism.

Shamanistic (sham-an-ist'ik), *a.* [*< Shamanist* + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Shamanism; characteristic of Shamans or Shamanists.

Colonel Dalton states that the paganism of the Ilo and Moondah in all essential features is *shamanistic*.

Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 225.

shamble¹ (sham'bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shammel*, *shamell*; *< ME. schambylle*, earlier *shamel*, *schamel*, *schamill*, *schamylle*, *scheamel*, a butchers' bench or stall, orig. a stool, *< AS. scamol*, *scamel*, *scamul*, a stool (*fōt-scamel*, a footstool) = *OS. scamel*, *scamul*, stool (*fōt-scamel*, a footstool) = *OHG. scamal*, *scamil*, *MHG. schemel*, *schamel*, *G. schämel*, *schemel* = *Icel. skemill* = *Dan. skammel*, a footstool, = *OF. scamel*, *eschamel*, *< L. scamellum*, a little bench or stool; cf. *scabellum*, a footstool (*> It. sgabello*, a joint-stool, = *F. escabeau*, *escabelle*, a stool); dim. of *scammum*, a step; cf. *L. scapus*, a shaft, stem, stalk, *Gr. σκαπτήρ*, prop, etc.: see *scapē*², *scepter*, *shaft*¹.] *1†.* A footstool.

Vor thil alle the haloven makeden of al the worlde a so ane *scheamel* to hore wet [feet]. *Ancrer Rite*, p. 166.

2. A bench; especially, a bench or stall in a market on which goods are exposed for sale. Specifically—3. *pl.* The tables or stalls on or

shame

in which butchers expose meat for sale; hence, a flesh- or meat-market.

Whatsoever is sold in the *shambles*, that eat.
1 Cor. x. 25.

Many there are of the same wretched Kind,
 Whom their despairing Creditors may find
 Lurking in *Shambles*; where with borrow'd Coin
 They buy choice Meats.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

4. *pl.* A slaughter-house; a place of butchery: sometimes treated as a singular.

Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,
 To make a *shambles* of the parliament-house!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 71.

I will therefore leaue their *shambles*, and . . . will visit their holies and holy places.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 844.

Straightway Virginius led the maid a little space aside,
 To where the reeking *shambles* stood, piled up with horn
 and hide.
Macaulay, Virginia, l. 148.

5†. In mining. See *shammel*, 2.—Clerk of the market and *shambles*. See *clerk*.

shamble¹ (sham'bl), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *shambled*, ppr. *shambling*. [*< shamble*², *n.*] To slaughter; destine to the *shambles*. [*Rare.*]

Must they die, and die in vain,
 Like a flock of *shambled* sheep?
The Century, XXXVIII. 730.

shamble² (sham'bl), *v.* *i.*; pret. and pp. *shambled*, ppr. *shambling*. [*An assimilated form of *scamble**.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if with weak knees.

Such was the appearance of Ichabod and his steed, as they *shambled* out of the gate of Hans Van Ripper.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 437.

shamble² (sham'bl), *n.* [*< shamble*², *v.*] A shambling walk or gait.

The man in the red cloak put on his old slouch hat, made an awkward bow, and, with a gait which was half stride, half *shamble*, went out of the Raleigh, and disappeared.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xviii.

shambling (sham'bling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *shamble*², *v.*] An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my rich old banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 2.

shambling (sham'bling), *p. a.* Characterized by an awkward, irregular, clumsy, weak-kneed motion or gait; as, a *shambling* trot; *shambling* legs.

He was a tall, *shambling* youth.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

shambrought (sham'brō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, a bearing representing an old form of ship or caravel, with two or three masts. *Berry*.

shame (shām), *n.* [*< ME. shame*, *schame*, *schome*, *schome*, *scheome*, *scame*, *ssame*, *same*, *< AS. secama*, *scamu* = *OS. scama* = *OFries. skome* = *D. schaam* (in comp.) = *MLG. schame* = *OHG. scama*, *MHG. schame*, *scham*, *G. scham*, *shame*, = *Icel. skömm* (*skamm*-), *shame*, a wound, = *Sw. Dan. skam*, *shame*; akin to *AS. secand*, *second*, *scand*, *scand* = *D. G. schande* = *Goth. skanda*, *shame*, disgrace (see *shand*), and perhaps to *Skt. √ kshan*, wound; see *scathe*, etc. Cf. *sham*, orig. a dial. form of *shame*.] 1. A painful feeling or sense of degradation excited by a consciousness of having done something unworthy of one's own previous idea of one's excellence; also, a peculiar painful feeling or sense of being in a situation offensive to decency, or likely to bring contempt upon the person experiencing the feeling.

Also here Book saythe that, when that sche had childed undre a Palme Tree, sche had grēt *schame* that sche hadde a Child.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 133.

In all humility,
 And with no little *shame*, I ask your pardons.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 2.

Shame . . . is an uneasiness of the mind upon the thought of having done something which is indecent, or will lessen the valued esteem which others have for us.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 17.

2. Tendency to feel distress at any breach of decorum or decency, especially at any unseemly exposure of one's person.

My purpos hathe ben longe my hert thus to chast,
 And til this yeres day y ne durst for *schame*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 29.

When a woman shall be inflamed with ire, the man ought to suffer her, and after the flame is somewhat quenched, to reprehend her; for if once she begin to loose her *shame* in the presence of her husband, they will every houre cleave the house with yels.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwyses, 1677), p. 305.

Have you no modesty, no maiden *shame*,
 No touch of bashfulness?
Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 285.

3. A thing or person to be ashamed of; that which brings or is a source or cause of con-

shammy

Love thy brave man of war, and let thy bounty
Clap him in *shamoy*.

Beau. and FL., Scornful Lady, li.

The day after to-morrow we go in cavalcade with the
Duchess of Richmond to her audience; I have got my
cravat and *shammy* shoes.

II. Walpole, To Gen. Conway, Jan. 12, 1766.

2. A bag of chamois leather in which miners
keep their gold-dust. [Australia.]

shamoyi, n. An obsolete form of *shammy*,
chamois, 2.

shamoy (sham'oi), v. t. [*< shamoy, n.*] To pre-
pare (leather) by working oil into the skin in-
stead of the astrigent or ammonium chlorid
commonly used in tanning; dress or prepare in
the way chamois leather is prepared.

Skivers are split grain sides of sheep skins tanned in
sumach, and similarly finished—the flesh split being
shamoyed for inferior qualities of shamoy or wash leather.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 388.

shampoo (sham-pō'), v. t. [*Also shampo, and*
more prop. champoo, champo; < Hind. chāmpud
(impr. *chāmpo*), *shampoo, lit.* 'join, press, stuff,
thrust in.'] 1. To rub and percuss the whole
surface of (the body), and at the same time to
extend the limbs and rack the joints, in con-
nection with a hot bath, for the purpose of
restoring tone and vigor to the system: a prac-
tice introduced from the East. Such kneading
and rubbing of the whole body is now com-
monly called *massage*. Also used figuratively.

Old women and amateurs [at an auction-sale] have in-
vaded the upper apartments, pinching the bed-curtains,
poking into the feathers, *shampooing* the mattresses, and
clapping the wardrobe drawers to and fro.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xvii.

2. To lather, wash, and rub or brush (the head)
thoroughly.

shampoo (sham-pō'), n. [*< shampoo, v.*] The
act or operation of shampooing, in either sense.
shampooer (sham-pō'ēr), n. One who sham-
poos, in either sense of the word.

shamragi, n. An obsolete form of *shamrock*.

shamrock (sham'rok), n. [Early mod. E. also
shamrook, shamrag, shamrag; < Ir. seamrag (=
Gael. scamrag), trefoil, dim. of scamra, trefoil.] A
plant with trifoliate leaves: the national em-
blem of Ireland. According to recent authority (Brit-
ten and Holland, "English Plant Names") the plant at
the present day most in repute as the true shamrock is
one of the hop-clovers, *Trifolium minus*, a slender trail-
ing species with small yellow heads, perhaps a variety of
T. procumbens. It is in use in many counties of Ireland,
and forms a great part of the shamrock sold in London
on St. Patrick's day. The black medic, *Medicago lupu-
lina*, is also thus used; but the white clover, *T. repens*,
is widely understood to be the common shamrock. The
identity of the original shamrock which, according to tra-
dition, St. Patrick used to illustrate the doctrine of the
Trinity is uncertain. It has been variously supposed to
be the common white clover, *T. repens* (which, however,
is believed to be of late introduction in Ireland); the red
clover, *T. pratense*; the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Aceto sella*
(locally called *shamrock* in England); and even the water-
cress (though its leaves are not trifoliate).

If they founde a plette of water-cresses or *sham-rakes*,
there they flocked as to a feast. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Whilst all the Hibernian kerns, in multitudes,
Did feast with *shamrock* stew'd in usquebagh.

John Taylor, Works (1630), II. 4. (Halliwell.)

Blue-flowered shamrock. See *Parocheetus*.—*Indian*
shamrock, the birthroot, *Trillium erectum*.

shamrock-pea (sham'rok-pē), n. See *Paroche-*
tus.

shan¹ (shan), n. [*Cf. shand, n.*] *Naut.*, a de-
fect in spars, most commonly from bad collared
knots; an injurious compression of fiber in
timber; the turning out of the cortical layers
when the plank has been sawed obliquely to
the central axis of the tree.

shan² (shan), n. [*Cf. shanny¹.*] Same as *shanny¹*.
shand (shand), n. and a. [*< ME. shande,*
schond, schonde, sconde, also schend (in comp.), <
AS. secand, scand, second, scound = D. schande =
MLG. schande = OJG. scanta, MHG. G. schande =
Dan. skand (in comp. skand-skrift, libel) =
Goth. skanda, shame; akin to AS. sceamu, etc.,
shame: see shame.] 1. *n.* 1. Shame; scandal;
disgrace.

Forr thatt wass, alls he wisse ltt wel,
Hiss aghenn shame and *shande*.

Ormulum, I. 11056.

My dere dogttur,
Thou most vndor-stande

For to governe well this hous,

And saue thy selfe frow *schond*.

Booke of Precedence (L. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 39.

God shilde his cors fro *skonde*.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, I. 107.

2. Base coin. [Scotch.]

"I doubt Glossin will prove but *shand* after a', Mis-
tress," said Jabos; . . . "but this is a gude half-crown
ony way." *Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxii.*

II. *a.* Worthless. [Scotch.]

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shandry (shan'dri), n.; pl: shandries (-driz). A
shortened form of *shandrydan*.

In a pause of Mrs. Robson's sobs, Hester heard the wel-
come sound of the wheels of the returning *shandry*, bear-
ing the bride and bridegroom home.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxix.

shandrydan (shan'dri-dan), n. [*Also shandery-*
dan; appar. of Ir. origin.] A light two-wheeled
cart or gig; any old rickety conveyance.

An ancient rickety-looking vehicle of the kind once
known as *shandrydan*.

Cornhill Mag., V. 440.

shandygaff (shan'di-gaf), n. [*Origin obscure.*] A
mixture of bitter ale or beer with ginger-
beer. The original English recipe is a pint of bitter
beer with a small bottle of old-fashioned ginger-beer; but
porter or stout or lager-beer is sometimes substituted for
the bitter beer, and ginger-ale for the ginger-beer.

If the sun is out, one feels, after scrambling over the
rocks and walking home by the dusty road, like taking a
long pull at a cup of *shandygaff*.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 187.

shangan, n. See *shangie*.

shanghai (shang-hi'), n. [*So called from Shang-*
hai, Shanghai, a city of China.] 1. A very
long-legged hen with feathered shanks, reputed
to have been introduced from Shanghai, China.
The breed (if, despite its great vogue at one time, it could
ever claim to be one) is now obsolete, having been devel-
oped or differentiated into the different varieties of brah-
mas and cochin. Also called *brahmaputra, brahmapootra*.
Hence—2. A tall person; especially, a tall dan-
dy. [*Slang, U. S.*]—3. A long, slender oyster;
a stick-up or stuck-up; a coon-heel, rabbit-ear,
or razor-blade. [*Connecticut.*]—4. A kind of
fish-hook. *Norris.*

shanghai (shang-hi'), v. t. [*Lit. to ship to Shang-*
hai, Shanghai, a port of China, representing any
distant port to which persons so treated are
shipped.] *Naut.*, to render insensible, as a per-
son, by drugs, liquor, or violence, and ship him
on a vessel wanting hands, for the purpose of
fraudulently securing advance-money and any
premium offered for procuring seamen.

shangie, shangan (shang'i, -an), n. [*Origin*
obscure; perhaps < OF. chaîne, F. chaîne, a
chain: see chain.] 1. A shackle; the shackle
that runs on the stake to which a cow is bound
in a cow-house. *Jameson.*—2. A ring of straw
or hemp put round a jumper by miners to pre-
vent the water in the bore-hole from squirting
up.—3. A stick cleft at one end, in which the
tail of a dog is put by way of mischief. [*Scotch*
in all uses.]

Shangti (shang'tō'), n. [*Chin., < shang, high,*
supreme, + ti, ruler.] One of the names (liter-
ally, 'supreme ruler') used among Christians
in China for God, the others being *Shin* ('god'
or 'gods,' 'spirit' or 'spirits'), used (sometimes
with the prefix *chun*, true) by those who object
to the use of *Shangti* and *Tien-chu* ('lord of
heaven'), used by Roman Catholics. Also
Shangte.

shaning (shan'ing), n. Same as *shanny¹*.

shank¹ (shangk), n. [*< ME. shanke, schanke,*
schonke, seconke, seonke, < AS. secanea, seanca,
seconce, the bone of the leg, also a hollow bone,
= OFries. skunka, schonk = D. schonk, a bone, =
LG. schunke, also schake, leg, = Sw. skank =
Dan. skank, leg, shank; cf. dim. D. schenkel =
MHG. G. schenkel, shank, leg, thigh, = Icel.
sketil, shank; allied to OHG. seincho, seincha,
shank, hollow bone (> It. dial. schinco, stinco,
shin-bone), MHG. schunke, G. schunken, ham, =
Sw. skinka = Dan. skinke, ham. From the same
ult. source is derived E. skink¹.] 1. The leg,
or the part of the leg which extends from the
knee to the ankle; the tibia or shin-bone.

Itsoones her white streight legs were altered
To crooked crawling *shankers*, of marrow emptied;
And her faire face to fowle and loathsome hewe,
And her fine corpes to a bag of venim grewe.

Spenser, Mulopotmos, I. 350.

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk *shank*.

Shak., As you Like It, II. 7. 161.

(a) Technically, in *anat. and zool.*, the shin, crus, or leg
proper, between the knee and the ankle; the second seg-
ment of the hind limb, represented by the length of the
tibia. (b) In a horse, popularly, the part of the fore leg
between the so-called knee and the fetlock, corresponding
to the metacarpus. See cut under *horse*.

2. In a bird, popularly, the part of the foot be-
tween where the feathers usually end and the
roots of the toes, commonly held upright and
appearing like a part of the leg, not of the foot,
as it really is; the tarsometatarsus.—3. In *en-*
tom., the tibia: same as *shin*, 5.—4. In *bot.*, the
footstalk or pedicel of a flower.—5. A stock-
ing, or the part of a stocking which covers the
leg; specifically, a stocking in the process of

shank-shell

being knitted (a Scotch use); also, a legging
or leg-covering.

All the ricke clothynge was awaye
That he byfore sawe in that stede;
Hir a [one] *shanke* blake, hir other graye,
And all hir body lyke the lede.

Thomas of Ereseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 102).

Four or five pairs of heavy woollen socks cover his feet,
and over them is placed a pair of caribou *shanks* [leggings
made of the skin of the caribou worn with the hair out-
side]. *Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 510.*

6. That part of an instrument, tool, or the like
which connects the acting part with a handle or
the part by which it is held or moved. Specifi-
cally—(a) The stem of a key, between the bow and the bit.
(b) The stem of an anchor, connecting the arms and the
stock. (c) The tang of a knife, chisel, etc., or part which
is inserted in the handle. (d) That part of a fish-hook
which is toward the head; the straight part above the
bend. (e) The straight part of a nail between the head and
the taper of the point. (f) In *printing*, the body of a type,
or that part which is between the shoulder and the feet.
See cut under *type*. (g) The eye or loop on a button. (h)
That part of an ax-head which is between the edge and
the back, which in some old forms is drawn out long and
thin. (i) Of a spur, one of the two cheeks or side-pieces.
(j) Of a spoon, the slender part between the flattened
handle and the bowl.

7. That part of a shoe which connects the broad
part of the sole with the heel. See cut under
boot.—8. In *metal.*, a large ladle to contain
molten metals, managed by a straight bar at
one end and a cross-bar with handles at the
other end, by which it is tipped to pour out the
metal.—9. The shaft of a mine. [*Scotch.*]—
10. *pl.* Flat pliers with jaws of soft iron used
for nibbling glass for lenses preparatory to
grinding. See *nibbling*.—11. In *arch.*: (a) The
shaft of a column. (b) The plain space between
the grooves of the Doric triglyph.—12. A kind
of fur, mentioned as used for trimming outer
garments in the sixteenth century, and as de-
rived from the legs of animals.—13. The latter
end or part of anything. [*Colloq.*]

Bimeby, to'rds de *shank* or de evenin', Brer Rabbit sorter
stretch hisse'f, he did, en 'low hit's mos' time fer Brer Fox
ter git 'long home. *J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xv.*

Shanks' mare. See *mare*.

shank¹ (shangk), r. [*< shank¹, n.*] I. *intrans.*

1. To be affected with disease of the pedicel or
footstalk; fall off by decay of the footstalk: of-
ten with off.

The germens of these twelve flowers all swelled, and ul-
timately six fine capsules and two poor capsules were pro-
duced, only four capsules *shanking off*.

Darwin, Different Form of Flowers, p. 83.

2. To take to one's legs: frequently with an
impersonal *it*: as, to *shank it* (that is, to make
the journey on foot). [*Scotch.*]

II. *trans.* 1. To send off without ceremony.
[*Scotch.*]

Some say ye suld baith be *shankt* aff till Edinburgh
Castle. *Scott, Antiquary, xxxvi.*

2. In the making of lenses, to break off (the
rough edges) with pliers of soft iron.—To *shank*
one's self awa', to take one's self off quickly. *Scott, An-*
tiquary, xxvii. [*Scotch.*]

shank² (shangk), n. A sholl: same as *chank²*.
shank-cutter (shangk'kut'ēr), n. In *shoe-*
manuf., a machine or tool for cutting out shanks.
E. H. Knight.

shanked (shangk't), a. [*< shank¹ + -ed².*] 1.
Having a shank; having a shank or shanks of
a kind specified: as, spindle-*shanked*; yellow-
shanked.—2. Affected with disease of the
shank or footstalk.

shanker (shangk'ēr), n. An Anglicized spell-
ing of *chanere*.

shanking (shangk'ing), n. [*Verbaln. of shank¹,*
v.] The process by which lenses are roughly
brought to a circular form: same as *nibbling*, 2.

The pressure of the pliers applied near the edges of the
glass causes it to crumble away in small fragments, and
this process, which is called *shanking* or *nibbling*, is con-
tinued until the glasses are made circular.

Ure, Diet., III. 106.

shank-iron (shangk'ī'ēr), n. In *shoe-manuf.*:
(a) A shaping-tool or former for shoe-shanks.
(b) A plate of iron inserted as a stiffening be-
tween the leather parts of a shank.

shank-laster (shangk'lās'tēr), n. A shoemak-
ers' tool, combining a gripping-jaw and a lever,
for fitting the upper-leather over the shank of
the last. *E. H. Knight.*

shank-painter (shangk'pān'tēr), n. *Naut.*, a
short rope and chain sustaining the shank and
flukes of an anchor against the ship's side, as
the stopper fastens the ring and stock to the
cat-head.

shank-shell (shangk'shel), n. Same as *chank²*.

The *shank-shell* is carved by the Cingalese; when found
reversed it is considered sacred.

P. P. Carpenter, Mollusca, p. 33.

shank-spring (shangk'spring), *n.* A small piece of elastic steel used to join the sole and heel of a boot or shoe so as to give an elastic support to the instep.

shank-wheel (shangk'hwēl), *n.* In shoemaking, a tool for giving an ornamental finish to a shank.

shanna (shan'ä). A Scotch form of *shall not*.
shanny¹ (shan'i), *n.*; pl. *shannies* (-iz). [Also *shan*, *shaning*; origin uncertain.] The smooth blenny, *Blennius* (or *Pholis*) *levis*, a fish of an oblong form with a smooth skin, and without filaments or appendages to the head. It is found along the coasts of England and of Europe generally, chiefly lurking under stones and in seaweed between tide-marks. By means of its pectoral fins it is able to crawl upon land, and when the tide ebbs will often creep on the shore until it finds a crevice wherein it can hide until the tide returns.

shanny² (shan'i), *a.* [Origin obscure; cf. *shand*.] Giddy; foolish. [Prov. Eng.]

Shanscrit, *n.* A former spelling of *Sanskrit*.
sha'n't (shant'). A contraction of *shall not*. [Colloq.]

shanty¹ (shan'ti), *a.* [Also *shawnty*, *shunty*; var. of *janty*, *jaunty*, *q. v.*] Jaunty; gay; showy. [Prov. Eng.]

shanty² (shan'ti), *n.*; pl. *shanties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *shantee*; origin obscure. It has been variously guessed to be (a) of Ir. origin, < Ir. *sean*, old (or *sion*, weather, storm), + *tig*, a house; (b) < F. *chantier*, a yard, timber-yard, < L. *canterius*, *cantherius*, a rafter: see *cant*, *cattle*; (c) < a supposed F. *chienté*, as if lit. 'dog-kennel,' < *chien*, a dog: see *kennel*.] 1. A hut or mean dwelling; a temporary building of rough and flimsy character. Compare *boist*.
2. This was the second season that le Bourdon had occupied "Castle Meal," as he himself called the *shanty*.
Cooper, *Oak Openings*, p. 20.

The diamond town of Kimberley is still a huge aggregation of *shanties* traversed by tramways and lit by electric light.
Sir C. W. Dilke, *Probs. of Greater Britain*, III. 1.

2. A public house, or place where liquor is sold. [Slang.]—**Sly grog-shanty**, a place where liquor is sold without a license. [Slang, Australia.]

shanty² (shan'ti), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *shantied*, ppr. *shantying*. [*< shanty*², *n.*] To live in a shanty, as lumbermen do: common in Manitoba and the lumber regions of North America.
shanty³ (shan'ti), *n.* [Also *chantey*; prob. < F. *chanter*, sing: see *chant*.] A song with a boisterous chorus, sung by sailors while heaving at the capstan or windlass or hoisting up heavy weights, to enable them to pull or heave together in time with the song.

shanty-man¹ (shan'ti-man), *n.* [*< shanty*² + *man*.] One who lives in a shanty; hence, a backwoodsman; a lumberer.

shanty-man² (shan'ti-man), *n.* [Also *chanty-man*; < *shanty*³ + *man*.] The sailor on board ship who leads the shanty to which the sailors work in heaving at the capstan, hoisting sail, etc.

The *shanty-man*—the chorister of the old packet-ship—has left no successors. . . . It was in the windlass-songs that the accomplished *shanty-man* displayed his fullest powers and his daintiest graces.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 231, 233.

shapable (shä'pä-bl), *a.* [*< shape* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being shaped.

My task is to sit and study how *shapable* the Independent way will be to the body of England.
N. Ward, *Simple Cabbler*, p. 38.

Soft and *shapable* into love's syllables.
Ruskin.

2. Having a proper shape or form; shapely. I made [earthenware] things round and *shapable* which before were filthy things indeed to look on.
De Foe, *Robinson Crusoe*, x.

Also *shapable*.

shape (shäp), *r.*; pret. and pp. *shaped* (pp. formerly *shapen*), ppr. *shaping*. [(a) < ME. *shapen*, *schapen* (pret. *shoop*, *shop*, *schop*, *schope*, *scop*, pp. *shapen*, *schapen*, *shape*, *yschapen*, *yschape*), < AS. *scapan*, *scapan* (pret. *scöp*, *scēp*, pp. *scapen*, *scapen*), form, make, shape, = OS. *scapan* = OFries. *skappa*, *schappa* (pret. *sköp*, *schöp*) = MD. *schappen*, do, treat, = OHG. *scapjan*, MHG. *G. scapfen*, shape, create, produce, = Icel. *skapa* = Sw. *skapa* = Dan. *skabe* = Goth. **skapjan*, *ga-skapjan* (pret. *ga-sköp*), create, form, shape; also in secondary forms, partly merged with the preceding, namely (b) ME. *shapen*, *schapen*, *schapien*, *schepien* (pret. *shaped*, *schapide*, pp. *shaped*), < AS. *sceppan*, *scyypan*, *scippan* = OS. *sceppian* = OHG. *scepfen*, *scheffen*, create, form; (c) OHG. *scapfōn*, MHG. *G. schaffen*, procure, obtain, furnish, be busy about, > MD. D. *schaffen* = Dan. *skaffe* =

Sw. *skaffa*, procure, furnish; < Teut. **skap*, supposed by some to have meant orig. 'cut (wood) into shape,' and to be connected with AS. *scapjan*, etc., shave: see *shave*. Hence ult. *shaft*³ and *-ship*.] I. trans. 1. To form; make; create; construct.

Swithe go *shape* a shippe of shides and of bordes.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 131.

O blake Nyght! as folk in bokes rede,
That *shapen* art by God this world to hyde
At certein tymes with thy derke wede,
That under that men myghte in reste abyde.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 1480.

Behold, I was *shapen* in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me.
Ps. II. 5.

2. To give shape or form to; cut, mold, or make into a particular form: as, to *shape* a garment; to *shape* a vessel on the potters' wheel.

To the forge with it then: *shape* it.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 230.

But that same weed ye've *shaped* for me,
It quickly shall be sowed for thee.
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 350).

A Ribbon bound and *shap'd* her slender Waist.
Prior, *Colin's Mistakes*, viii.

Only those items which I notice *shape* my mind.
W. James, *Prin. of Psychol.*, I. 402.

Wordsworth was wholly void of that *shaping* imagination which is the highest criterion of a poet.
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 116.

3. To adapt, as to a purpose; cause to conform; adjust; regulate: with to or unto.

Good sir, *shape* yourself
To understand the place and noble persons
You live with now.
Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, i. 1.

Charm'd by their Eyes, their Manners I acquire,
And *shape* my Foolishness to their Desire.
Prior, *Solomon*, II.

So, as I grew, I rudely *shaped* my life
To my immediate wants.
Browning, *Pauline*.

4. To form with the mind; plan; contrive; devise; arrange; prepare.

At which the God of Love gan loken rowe,
Right for despit, and *shop* to ben wyroken.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, I. 207.

You may *shape*, Amintor,
Causes to copen the whole world withal,
And yourself too.
Beau. and FL., *Maid's Tragedy*, III. 2.

I see the bottom of your question; and, with these gentlemen's good leave, I will endeavour to *shape* you an answer.
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 166.

5. To get ready; address (one's self to do something).

Upon the chauncyng of the moone,
When lightlees is the world a nyght or twene,
And that the welkin *shap* hym for to reyne,
He streight o morwe unto his nece wente.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 551.

"ge, certes," quath he, "that is soth," and *shap* hym to walke.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 247.

6. To direct (one's course); betake (one's self): as, to *shape* one's course homeward.

He will aray hym full rad with a route noble,
And *shape* hym to our shippes with his shene knyghtes.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), I. 1141.

Now to shores more soft
She [the Muse] *shapes* her prosperous sail.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, VII. 5.

Behold, in awful march and dread array
The long-expected squadrons *shape* their way!
Addison, *The Campaign*.

7. To image; conceive; call or conjure up.

Of my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not.
Shak., *Othello*, III. 3. 148.

Guilt *shapes* the Terror; deep within
The human heart the secret lies
Of all the hideous dettles.
Whittier, *The Over-Heart*.

8. To dress; array.

Assemble you souldours, surc men & nobill,
Shapen in shene ger, with shippis to wynde,
The Grekyss to grece, & In grem byrnce.
Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), I. 2572.

I wol cry *shape* me therefore.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., I. 809.

9. To destino; foreordain; predestine.

If so be my destine be *shape*
By eterne word to deyen in prisson,
Of oure lynage have sum compassoun.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 250.

To *shape* up, to give form to by stiff or solid material, so that the shape will be retained: said of articles covered with needlework or of textile fabrics.

II. intrans. 1. To take shape or form; be or become adapted, fit, or conformable. [Rare.]

Their dear loss,
The more of you 'twas felt, the more it *shaped*
Unto my end of stealing them.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 5. 340.

2. To turn out; happen.

So *shop* it that hym all that daye a tene
In love, for whiche in wo to bedde he wente.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 61.

shape (shäp), *n.* [*< ME. shape, schape, shap, schap, schappe, schep, shape, way, < AS. gesceap*, a creature, creation, fate, destiny, form, figure, shape, pl. *gesceapu*, the genitals, = MD. *schap* = OHG. *scap*, form, MHG. *geschaf*, a creature, = Icel. *skap*, state, condition, temper, mood; from the verb. Cf. *shaft*.] 1. Form; figure; outward contour, aspect, or appearance; hence, guise: as, the two things are dissimilar in *shape*; the *shape* of the head; in man's *shape*.

First a charming *shape* enslaved me,
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;
Till by her wit Corinna saved me,
And all my former fetters broke.
Addison.

Tulip-beds of different *shape* and dyes,
Bending beneath the invisible West-wind's sighs.
Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, Velled Prophet.

The martyrdom which in an infinite variety of *shapes* awaits those who have the heart, and will, and conscience to fight a battle with the world.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, vii.

When we say that a body can be moved about without altering its *shape*, we mean that it can be so moved as to keep unaltered all the angles in it.
W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 312.

2. That which has form or figure; a mere form, image, or figure; an appearance; a phantasm.

'Tis strange he will not let me sleep, but dives
Into my fancy, and there gives me *shapes*
That kneel and do me service, cry me king.
Beau. and FL., *Philaster*, I. 1.

The other *shape*,
If *shape* it might be called that *shape* had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb.
Milton, *P. L.*, II. 606.

He hears quick footsteps—a *shape* flits by.
Whittier, *Mogg Megone*, I.

3. Concrete embodiment or form, as of a thought, conception, or quality.

I am so busy with this frivolous project, and can bring it to no *shape*, that it almost confounds my capacity.
Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, III. 2.

Yet the smooth words took no *shape* in action.
Froude, *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 1864), II. 123.

4. Appearance; guise; dress; disguise; specifically, a theatrical costume (a complete dress).

Why, quod the somonour, ride ye than or goon
In sondry *shape*, and nat alway in oon?
Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, I. 172.

Now for her a *shape*,
And we may dress her, and I'll help to fit her
With a tuft-taffata cloke.
B. Jonson, *New Inn*, II. 1.

Kinaston, the boy, had the good turn to appear in three *shapes*: first as a poor woman in ordinary clothes to please Morose; then in fine clothes, as a gallant, and in them was clearly the prettiest woman in the whole house; and lastly, as a man.
Pepys, *Diary*, Jan. 7, 1661.

A scarlet cloth *shape* (for Richard).
Sale Catalogue of Covent Garden Theatre, Sept., 1820, p. 33.

5. Way; manner.

But shortly for to telle the *schap* of this tale,
the duk hadde the doughtiere men to deme the sothe.
William of Palerne (L. E. T. S.), I. 1160.

But are ye in any *shape* bound to this birkie Pepper-cull?
Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xxxv.

6. In industrial art: (a) A pattern to be followed by workmen; especially, a flat pattern to guide a cutter. (b) Something intended to serve as a framework for a light covering, as a bonnet-frame.—7. In cookery, a dessert dish consisting of blanc-mange, rice, corn-starch, jelly, or the like cast in a mold, allowed to stand till it sets or firms, and then turned out for serving.

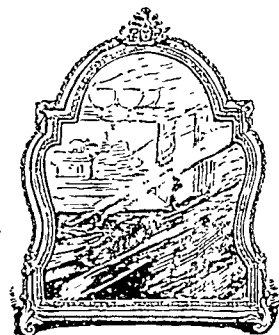
—8. The private parts, especially of a female. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.].—To lick into shape. See *lick*.—To take shape, to assume a definite form, order, or plan.—Syn. 1. Form, Fashion, etc. (see *figure*), outline, mold, cut, build, cast.

shapet. An obsolete form of the past participle of *shape*.

shapeable, *a.* See *shapable*.

shaped (shäpt), *p. a.* Having a varied ornamental form: noting an object such as is usually of simple form, as a tray or a panel of a piece of furniture, which, instead of being rectangular, round, or oval, is broken up into various curves.

shapeless (shäp'les), *a.* [*< ME. schaples, schaplesse; < shape, n., + -less.*] 1. Destitute of regu-



A Shaped Mirror, 18th century.

lar form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; deformed; amorphous.

He is deformed, crooked, old and sere,
Ill-faced, worse bodied, *shapeless* everywhere.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 2. 20.

The *shapeless* rock or hanging precipice.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 158.

2†. That has no shaping tendency or effect; that effects nothing.

Wear out thy gentle youth with *shapeless* idleness.

Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 8.

shapelessness (shāp'les-nes), *n.* Shapeless character or condition; lack of regular or definite form.

shapeliness (shāp'li-nes), *n.* [*ME. shaplynesse*; < *shapely* + *-ness*.] The state of being shapely; beauty of form.

shapely (shāp'li), *a.* [*ME. shapely, shaply, schapely, schapelych*; < *shape*, *n.*, + *-ly*.] 1. Well-formed; having a regular and pleasing shape; symmetrical.

Unknown to those primeval sires
The well-arch'd dome, peopled with breathing forms
By fair Italia's skillful hand, unknown
The *shapely* column.

The moon on the east oriel shone
Through slender shafts of *shapely* stone.

Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 11.

2†. Fit; likely.

Thou sleighthes yit that I have herd yow steere,
Ful *shapely* ben to faylen alle yfeere.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1450.

shapent. An obsolete past participle of *shape*.
shaper (shā'pér), *n.* [*ME. shapere, schapare* (= OHG. *scapfari*, MHG. *schaffere*, G. *schöpfer* = Icel. *skapari* = Sw. *skapare* = Dan. *skaber*). < *shape* + *-er*.] 1. One who makes, forms, or shapes.

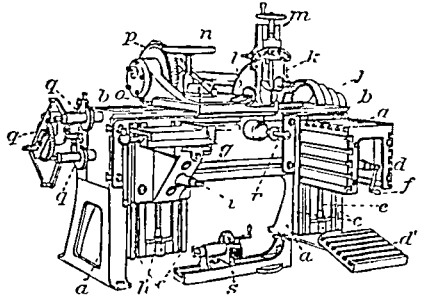
The Lord thi *shapere*, that bente heuene's, and foundede
the erthe.

Wyclif, Isa. li. 13.

Unconsciously, and as it were in spite of themselves,
the *shapers* and transmitters of poetic legend have pre-
served for us masses of sound historical evidence.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 376.

2. In *metal-work*, a combined lathe and planer,
which can be used, with attachments, for do-



Shaper for Metals.

a, frame; *b*, *c*, horizontal ways; *d*, *e*, vertical ways; *f*, work-
table; *g*, extra detachable work-table; *h*, screw for vertical adjust-
ment of the table; *i*, *j*, adjusting-crank; *k*, vise for holding work;
l, screw for vertical adjustment of vise; *m*, crank-shaft which operates
gear for adjustment of vise; *n*, cone-pulley which drives the feed
mechanism and the cutter head or stock *o*, which moves either verti-
cally, or in lines inclined to the vertical, or longitudinally on the ways
p, or transversely in the transverse way *q*, or in directions compound
of two or more of these motions; *r*, vertical hand-adjusting screw for
cutter-head; *s*, *t*, longitudinally adjusting hand-wheel operating a
pinion engaging a rack, *u*, longitudinal movement by hand of the
saddle *v* on the ways *w*, *x*, *y*, quick return transverse stroke gear; *z*,
feed-mechanism for saddle; *a*, *b*, mandrel for holding work; *c*, centers
for chucking work to be rotated by hand.

ing a great variety of work.—3. A form of
stamping-machine or stamping-press for sheet-
metal.—4. In *wood-working*, a planing- or
molding-machine for cutting moldings of irreg-
ular forms.

shaperoont, *n.* An obsolete form of *chaperon*.
J. Taylor.

shaper-plate (shā'pér-plāt), *n.* A pattern-
plate, as a plate in a lathe, by which the cut of
the tool is regulated. *E. H. Knight*.

shaper-vise (shā'pér-vīs), *n.* A form of vise for
holding the work to a planer at any horizontal
angle. *E. H. Knight*.

shapessmith (shāp'smith), *n.* [*shape* + *smith*.]
One who undertakes to improve the form of the
body. [Burlesque.]

No *shape-smith* set up shop and drove a trade
To mend the work wise Providence had made.

Garth, Clermont, l. 93.

shapestert, *shapstert*, *n.* [*ME. shapster, shapster, shapstert*; < *shape* + *-ster*.] A female
cutter or shaper of garments; a milliner or
dressmaker.

Lyke a *shapsters* sheres. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 75.

Auenge me fele tymes other frete my-selue
Wyth-inne, as a *shapster* shere;—I-shrewed men and
cursed!

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 331.

Mabyll the *shapster* . . . maketh surpys, shertes, breeches,
keverchiffs, and all that may be wrought of linnen cloth.
Caxton, Boke for Travellers. (Nares.)

shaping (shā'ping), *n.* [*ME. shapping*; verbal
n. of *shape*, *v.*] 1. The act of forming or re-
ducing to shape. Specifically—2†. The cutting
and fitting of clothes; tailoring.

Ye [tailors] schall take no howse to okepaey *shapping*
unto the tyme ye be amyttyd, by the M. and Wardons,
gode and abell to okepwy *shapping*.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

3. Representation; imagination; that which is
formed or imagined.

How oft, my Love, with *shappings* sweet
I paint the moment we shall meet!

Coleridge, Lines written at Shurton Bars.

shaping-machine (shā'ping-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1.
A shaper.—2. In *block-making*, a machine for
turning the outsides of wooden blocks for
tackle and rigging, consisting essentially of a
rotating horizontal wheel to the periphery of
which a series of blocks are fixed, and brought
against a cutter which moves in an arc. When
one face of the block has been cut, the wheel is stopped,
and the blocks are turned one quarter round to receive
the next cut.

3. In *hat-making*, a machine, adjustable for va-
rious sizes, for giving the final blocking to hats.

shapournet, *n.* In *her.*, another form of *chap-
ournet*.

shaps (shaps), *n. pl.* [Abbr. of Sp. *chaparreros*.]
Stiff leather riding-overalls or leggings. [West-
ern U. S.]

The spurs, bit, and revolver silver-mounted, the *shaps*
of sealskin, etc. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 8.

sharbat, *n.* An obsolete form of *sherbet*.

shard (shārd), *n.* [Also *sherd*, and formerly
sheard (Se. *shard*); < *ME. scherel, shecard, shord, schord, scheord*, < AS. *scard*, a broken piece, a crack, D. *schaard*, a fragment, a shard, = MLG. *schart*, LG. *schaard*, a fragment, a crack, = G. *scharte*, a shard; < *scard*, broken, cut off (= OS. *scard* = OFries. *skerde* = OHG. *scart*, MHG. *schart* = Icel. *skardhr*, diminished, backed): with orig. pp. suffix -*d* (see -*ed*, -*ed*), < *sceran*, cut, shear: see *shear*, and cf. *shard*. In the sense of 'shell' or 'wing-case' *shard* may be due in part to OF. *escharde*, F. *charde*, a splinter, = OIt. *scarda*, scale, shell, surf. 1. A piece or fragment, as of an earthen vessel; a potsherd; a fragment of any hard material.

For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 251.

And scarce ought now of that vast City's found
But *Shards* and Rubbish, which weak Sighs might keep
Of forepast Glory, and bid Travellers weep.

Cowley, Davideis, ii.

And when the auld moon's gaun to lea'e them
The hindmost *shard*, they'll fetch it w' them.

Burns, To William Simpson.

2. A scale; a shell, as of an egg or a snail.

A dragon whos *schertes* schinen as the sonne.

Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 68.

3. The wing-cover or elytrium of a beetle.

They are his *shards*, and he their beetle.

Shak., A. and C., iii. 2. 10.

Like the shining *shards* of beetles.

Longfellow, Hiawatha, xli.

shard (shārd), *n.* [*ME. shard* (not found in
this sense), prob. < Icel. *skardhr* = D. *schaard* = MLG. *schart*, a notch, = OHG. *scarti*, MHG. *G. scharte*, a notch, cut, fissure, saw-vort; of like origin with *shard*—namely, < AS. *scard* = OHG. *scart* = Icel. *skardhr*, etc., adj., cut, notched: see *shard*.] 1. A notch. *Halliwel*.
—2. A gap in a fence. *Stanikurst*.—3. An opening in a wood. *Halliwel*.—4. A bourn or boundary; a division.

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand,
There by his maister left, when late he far'd
In Phædras flitt barek over that perous *shard*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 38.

5. The leaves of the artichoke and some other
vegetables whitened or blanched.

Shards or mallows for the poi.

Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, li. 82.

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]
shard (shārd), *n.* [Cf. *shard*, *sharn*.] Dung;
excrement; ordure. [Prov. Eng.]

Such souls as *shards* produce, such beetle things.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 321.

shard-beetle (shārd'bē'tl), *n.* One of the *Geo-
trypinae*.

shard-borne (shārd'börn), *a.* Borne along by
shards or scaly wing-covers. [Rare.]

The *shard-borne* beetle with his drowsy hums.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 42.

[Some take the word here to be *shard-born*, 'produced in
shard or dung.']

sharded (shārd'ed), *a.* [*shard* + *-ed*.] Having shards or elytra, as a beetle; coleop-
terous.

Often, to our comfort, shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold
Than is the full-wing'd eagle.

Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 20.

shardy (shārd'i), *a.* [*shard* + *-y*.] Resem-
bling a shard; like shards; sharded.

The hornet's *shardy* wings.

J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, vii.

share (shār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *schare*; < *ME. schare, schere*, < AS. *scaru*, **scaru*, *scaro*, a cutting, shearing, tonsure, also a part or division (chiefly in comp., *land-scaru*, a share of land, *folc-scaru*, a division of the people, etc.), < *sceran* (pret. *scar*, pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*. Identity of the AS. word with OHG. *skara*, MHG. *schar*, G. *schaar*, *schar*, troop, host, division of an army, is not probable, as the orig. (OHG.) sense appears to be 'troop.' Cf. *share*, *share*.] 1†. A piece cut off; a part cut out; a cut; a slice.

Fræe her sark he cut a *share*.

Clerk Colvill (Child's Ballads, I. 193).

A large *share* it hewd out of the rest.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

2. A part or portion.
I found afterwards they expected I should let them
have a *share* of everything I had; for it is the nature of
the Arabs to desire whatever they see.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 81.

The gold could not be granted,
The gallows pays a *share*.

And it's for mine offence I must die.

William Guiseman (Child's Ballads, III. 52).

3. A part or portion of a thing owned
by a number in common; that part of an undi-
vided interest which belongs to any one of the
proprietors; specifically, one of the whole num-
ber of equal parts into which the capital stock
of a trading company or corporation is or may
be divided: as, *shares* in a bank; *shares* in a
railway; a ship owned in ten *shares*. See *stock*.

I think it conscionable and reasonable y^t you should
have your *shares* and proportion of y^e stock.

Sherley, quoted in Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 259.

4. An allotted part; the part that falls to, or
belongs naturally or of right to, one in any di-
vision or distribution among a number; appor-
tioned lot: as, to have more than a fair *share*
of work, responsibility, or blame; to claim a
share in the profits.

Such oft is the *share* of fatherless children.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 2.

Their worth and learning cast a greater *share* of busi-
ness upon them.

Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

While Fortune favoured . . .

I made some figure there; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my *share* of fame.

Dryden, Æneid, ii. 115.

And, oh! when Passion rules, how rare
The hours that fall to Virtue's *share*!

Scott, Rokeby, v. 23.

Deferred shares. See *defer*, *v. t.*—**Lion's share.** See
lion.—**Ordinary shares.** The shares which form the com-
mon stock of a company or corporation.—**Preference
shares, or preferred shares.** See *preference*.—**Share
and share alike.** In equal shares: used to indicate a divi-
sion in which all share alike, or are equally interested.—
To go shares. Same as *to go halves* (which see, under *go*).
= *Syn.* 2. *Portion, Division*, etc. See part.—3 and 4. In-
terest, allotment, apportionment, quota.

share (shār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shared*, ppr.
sharing. [*shar* + *-e*.] I. *trans.* 1. To divide
in portions; apportion among two or more.

He part of his small feast to her would *share*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 5.

The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you.

Shak., T. of A., iv. 2. 23.

Take one day; *share* it into sections; to each section
apportion its task.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.

2. To partake, suffer, bear, or enjoy with
others; seize and possess jointly or in common.

Great Jove with *Cæsar* *shares* his sov'reign sway.

Logie, (Latham.)

In vain doth Valour bleed,
While Avarice and Rapine *share* the land.

Milton, Sonnets, x.

Light is the task when many *share* the toil

Bryant, tr. of Homer's Iliad, xii. 493.

3. To receive as one's portion; enjoy or suf-
fer; experience.

When their brave hope, bold Hector, march'd to field,
Stood many Trojan mothers, *sharing* joy
To see their youthful sons bright weapons wield.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1431.

= *Syn.* *Participate*, etc. See *partake*.

II. *intrans.* To have part; get one's portion;
be a sharer; partake.

And think not, Percy,
To share with me in glory any more.
Shak, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 64.

In which sickness the seamen *shared* also deeply, and many died, to about the one half of them before they went away.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 51.

A right of inheritance gave every one . . . a title to *share* in the goods of his father. *Locke*, Of Government, § 91.

share² (shür), *n.* [*ME. share, schare, shaar, shar, ssare*, < *AS. secar* (= *OFries. skere, schere* = *D. schaar*, in comp. *ploeg-schaar*, plowshare, = *OHG. scaro*, *MHG. schar*, *G. schaar*, in comp. *pflug-schaar* = *Dan. plovskjær*, plowshare), a plowshare, < *secan* (pret. *secer*), *shear*: see *shear¹*. Cf. *share¹*.] 1. The broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the bottom of the furrow-slice; a plowshare. See cut under *plow*.
He sharpeth *shaar* and kultour bisly.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 577.

If in the soil you guide the crooked *share*,
Your early breakfast is my constant care.
Guy, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday.

2. The blade in a seeding-machine or drill which makes a furrow for the seed.

share³ (shür), *n.* [*ME. schare, schore, schere*, < *AS. secan, seare*, the pubes, < *secan* (pret. *secer*), cut: see *share¹*, *share²*.] The pubis; the pubic bone; the share-bone; the private parts.
Heo thurh-stifthen dshoret adun into the *schere*.
Ancien Rute, p. 272.

Clad in a coat beset with embossed gold, like unto one of these kings servants, arrayed from the heel to the *share* in manner of a nice and prettie page.
Holland, tr. of Ammannius Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares*.)

They are vexed with a sharpe fever, they wail, they rave, and speake they wot not what: they vomite pure choler, and they cannot make water, the *share* becometh hard, and hath vehement paine.
Barrough, Method of Physick (1621). (*Nares*.)

share¹ (shür), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *shared*, ppr. *sharing*. [A var. of *shear¹*, depending partly on *share¹*, *share²*.] To cut; shear; cleave.
Hur skarlet sleeve he *share* of then,
He seide, lady, he thy's ye shall me ken.
MS. Cantab. ff. 11. 28, f. 28. (*Holliv. II.*)

Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides,
And the *share*'s visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden*.
It was a thin eaten cake, *shered* into fragments.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

share-beam (shür'bēm), *n.* That part of a plow to which the share is fixed.

share-bone (shür'bōn), *n.* The pubic bone, or os pubis; the pubis.

share-broker (shür'brō'kēr), *n.* A dealer or broker in the shares and securities of joint-stock companies, etc.

shareholder (shür'hōl'dēr), *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint-stock or incorporated company, in a common fund, or in some property: as, a *shareholder* in a railway, a mining or banking company, etc.

share-line (shür'lin), *n.* The summit line of elevated ground; the dividing line. *Imp. Dict.*

share-list (shür'list), *n.* A list of the prices of shares of railways, mines, banks, government securities, etc.

shareman (shür'man), *n.* Same as *shareman*.

share-penny (shür'pen'ti), *n.* [*share¹*, *r.*, + *obj. penny*.] A niggardly person; a skinflint; a miser.

I'll go near to cosen old father *share-penny* of his daughter.
Willy Requisite (Hawkins's Eng. Dr., III. 299). (*Davies*.)

sharer (shür'ēr), *n.* 1. One who shares, divides, or apports.—2. One who shares with others. (a) A shareholder or proprietor, a stockholder.

They directed a letter to me and my fellow-sharers.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 2.

(b) One who participates in anything with another or others, one who enjoys or suffers in common with another or others a partaker.
But who are your assistants? though I am
So covetous of your glory that I could wish
You had no sharer in it.
Pletcher, Double Marriage, l. 1.

Happy is thy cottage, and happy is the sharer of it.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 113.

sharesman (shür'shān), *n.* [*pl. sharesmen* (-men).] A member of the crew of a fishing-vessel who assumes part of the risk of a voyage and has a share in the profits instead of wages.

sharewort (shür'wört), *n.* [*share³* + *wort¹*: tr. *L. inguinalis*, sc. *herba*, a plant supposed to cure diseases of the share or groin.] An old plant-name commonly referred to *Aster Tripolum*, but really belonging to *Pallenis spinosa*, a composite plant of southern Europe. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

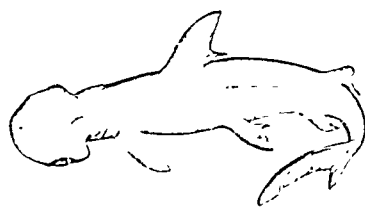
shark¹ (shürk), *n.* [Not found in ME. (the ME. name therefor being *hound-fish*): usually de-

rived < *L. carcharus*, < *Gr. κάρχαρος*, a kind of shark, so called from its sharp teeth, < *κάρφα*, jagged (of teeth); cf. *κάρπιος*, a crab; *Skt. karkata*, a crab, *karkara*, hard. But the requisite *OF.* forms intermediate between *E. shark* and *L. carcharus* are not found, and it is not certain that the name was orig. applied to the fish; it may have been first used of a greedy man (see *shark²*).] A selachian of the subclass *Plagiosomi*, of an elongate form, with the pectoral fins moderately developed, the branchial apertures lateral, and the mouth inferior (rarely terminal). Over 150 species are known as inhabitants of the modern seas, and sharks formed a very important or even predominant contingent to the fauna of early epochs. The internal differences manifested by species having a considerable resemblance externally are so great as to have led some naturalists to propose for them three distinct orders, which have been named *Anarthri*, *Proarthri*, and *Opistharthri*. Most living sharks belong to the first order and represent therein 15 families, while of the *Proarthri* only one family with 4 species is known, and of the *Opistharthri* two families with 6 or 7 species. Most sharks are carnivorous, and some of them eminently so; their dentition corresponds to this character, the teeth being often compressed, with trenchant and frequently serrated edges, arranged in many rows, and folded back on the jaws, leaving only the outermost erect for action. These rows of teeth successively come into functional position. In others, however, the teeth are flatfish and not erect. In a few, also, which attain a large size, the teeth are extremely small, and the animal feeds upon very small animals, being not truly carnivorous. The skin is generally covered with small scales or plates firmly adherent to the skin and overlapping, forming shagreen. (See cut under *scale¹*.) But various deviations are manifested in different forms, and in one, *Echinorhinidae*, the surface is mostly naked, only some thorn-like plates being developed. Sharks inhabit for the most part tropical and warm waters; the larger ones live in the open sea, but a few species extend into high north and south latitudes. The largest shark is *Rhinodon typicus*, the whale-shark, said to attain a length of over 50 feet. Next in size is the great basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*, which is reported occasionally to reach a length of 10 feet. (See *Cetorhinus*, and cut under *basking-shark*.) Another large species is *Carcharodon* *ron-*



Man-eating Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*).

delphi, among those known as *man-eaters*. The ordinary carnivorous sharks belong to the family *Galeorhinidae* or *Carcharidae*, as the common blue sharks. The topes also belong to this family. (See cut under *Galeorhinus*.) The hammer-headed sharks belong to the family *Sphyrnidae* or *Zyzenidae*. Fox-sharks or thresher-sharks are *Alopiidae*. The porbeagles or mackerel-sharks are *Lamnidae*. (See cut under *mackerel-shark*.) Gray sharks or cow-sharks are *Notalmidae* (see cut under *Heanahue*). Dogfishes are sharks of the families *Sphyrnidae* and *Squaliidae*. False sharks are the chimaeras or *Heterobranchii*.—Angel-shark, the angel-fish or monk-fish, *Squatina angelus*. See cut under *angel-fish*.—Beaumaris shark, the porbeagle, *Lamna cornuta*.—Blue shark, a shark of the genus *Carcharhinus* of De Blainville, or *Carcharias* of Cuvier, as the European blue shark, *C. glaucus*. See cut under *Carcharhinus*.—Bonnet-headed shark, a hammer-



Bonnet-headed Shark (*Sphyrna tiburo*).

headed shark of the genus *Sphyrna*. Also called *shovel-headed shark*.—Dog-shark, *Triakis* or *Rhinotriakis semifasciatus* of California. See also *dogfish*, *Squalium*, and *Squalorhinus*.—Dusky shark, *Carcharhinus obscurus*, one of the blue sharks common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, of moderate size and not formidable. —Fresh-water shark, a pike or pickerel. [U. S.]—Gray shark, the sand-shark, *Carcharias americanus*.—Hammer-headed shark. See *hammerhead*, 1. *Sphyrna*, and *Zygura*.—Hound-shark, a shark of the genus *Mustelus*, as *M. hiemalis*; also, of *Galeorhinus*, as *G. canis*.—Liver-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*, the great basking-shark: so called from its liver, which may afford several barrels of oil. See def. above, and cut under *basking-shark*.—Man-eater shark. See def. above.—Nurse-shark. Same as *nurse*, 7. See also cut under *mermaid-nurse*.—Oblique-toothed shark, *Scoliodon terraenovae*. See *Scoliodon*.—Port Jackson shark, a shark of the family *Heterodontidae* or *Cetorhinidae*; any extractions: notable from their relationship with extinct forms. See *Cetorhinus*.—Sharp-nosed shark, *Isogomphodon limbatus*; also, *Scoliodon terraenovae*.—Shovel-headed shark. Same as *bonnet-headed shark*.—Smooth-toothed shark, a species of *Alopiodon*.—Spinous shark, a shark of the genus *Echinorhinus*, as *E. spinosus*. See cut under *Echi-*

norhinus.—White shark, a man-eater shark, *Carcharodon carcharias*. (See also *basking-shark*, *bone-shark*, *cow-shark*, *fox-shark*, *mackerel-shark*, *oil-shark*, *sand-shark*, *sheep-shark*, *thresher-shark*, *tiger-shark*, *whale-shark*. See also cut under *Pristiophorus*.)

shark¹ (shürk), *v. i.* [*share¹*, *n.*] To fish for or catch sharks.

shark² (shürk), *n.* [Now regarded as a transferred use of *shark¹*, but prob. orig. of diff. origin (and perhaps itself the source of *shark¹*); associated with *shark²*, *v.* 1. A sharper; a cheat; a greedy, dishonest fellow who eagerly preys upon others; a rapacious swindler.

A thread-bare *shark*; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

We do take away the possibility of a "corner" or of speculation on the part of the bullion owners, and give the Secretary of the Treasury some opportunity to defend himself and the Treasury against the sharks who might attempt at the end of each month to force him to purchase at a fabulous price the amount directed by law.
Congressional Record, XXI. 7783.

2. The sharp practice and petty shifts and stratagems of a swindler or needy adventurer.

Wretches who live upon the *shark*.

South, Sermons, II. vi.

Land-shark, a sailor's name for a sharper.

shark² (shürk), *v.* [Prob. < *shark²*, *n.* (according to the usual view, < *shark¹*). Cf. *shirk*, which is thought to be a var. of *shark²*.] 1. *intrans.* To play the shark or needy adventurer; live by one's wits; depend on or practise the shifts and stratagems of a needy adventurer; swindle: sometimes with an impersonal *it*: as, to *shark* for a living.

I left the route,
And closely stole away, having defrauded
A great part of the reckning; which I paid . . .
Because they should not think I came to *sharke*
Only for vittalles. *Times' Whistle* (L. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Ah, captain, lay not all the fault upon officers! you know you can *shark*, though you be out of action.

Beau. and *Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 3.

He was one of those vagabond cosmopolites who *shark* about the world, as if they had no right or business in it.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 331.

To *shark out*, to slip out or escape by low artifices. (*Vulgar.*)

II. *trans.* To pick up; obtain or get together by sharking: with *up* or *out*.

Young Fortinbras . . .

Hath in the skirts of Norway here and there
Shark'd up a list of lawless resolute.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 98.

If to dig they are too lazy, to beg ashamed, to steal afraid, to cheat want wit, and to live means, then thrust in for a room in the church; and, once crept in at the window, make haste to *shark out* a living.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 453.

What a detestable set of characters has Ford here *sharked up* for the exercise of his fine talents!

Gifford, note in Ford's Tis Pity, ii. 4.

sharker (shürk'ēr), *n.* [*shark²* + *-er¹*.] One who lives by sharking; an artful swindler or adventurer; a sharper.

Though 't' are sure of this money again at my hands, yet take heed how this same *Lodoico* get it from you; he's a great *sharker*.
Chapman, May-Day, ii. 5.

Men not worth a groat, but mere *sharkers*, to make a fortune.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 490.

sharking (shürk'ing), *a.* [*shark²*, *n.*, + *-ing²*.] Prowling or voracious like a shark; greedy; always on the outlook for something to snap up.

Alguazil; a *sharking* panderer constable.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure (ed. 1679), Dram. Pers.

His hair hung in straight gallows-locks about his ears, and added not a little to his *sharking* demeanor.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 334.

shark-moth (shürk'mōth), *n.* A noctuid moth of the subfamily *Cucullinae*: so called popularly in England from their shape when at rest. *Cucullia umbratica* is an example. *C. chamomilla* is the chamomile-shark, *C. tanacetii* the tansy-shark, *C. lactuca* the lettuce-shark, etc.

shark-mouthed (shürk'mouth't), *a.* Having a mouth like a shark's; selachostomous.

shark-oil (shürk'oil), *n.* Oil obtained from the liver of sharks: used sometimes in place of cod-liver oil. See *liver-shark* (under *shark¹*), and cut under *basking-shark*.

shark-ray (shürk'rā), *n.* 1. A beaked ray: a selachian of the family *Ichinobatidae*.—2. The angel-fish.

shark's-mouth (shürk'smouth), *n.* *Naut.*, the opening in an awning to admit a mast or stay.

sharn (shürn), *n.* [Also *searn*, *shearn*, *shern*: < *ME. searn*, < *sechern*, < *AS. searn*, *searn*, *searn* = *OFries. skern* = *Icel. Sw. Dan. skarn*, dung.] The dung of cattle. [*Scotch*.]

sharnbod, *n.* [*ME. sharnbode*, *sharnbude*, < *AS. searnbudda* (in a gloss, "searabreus, searnbuda uel budda"), a beetle, < *searn*,

dung (see *sharn*), + *budda*, beetle.] A dung-beetle.

The *ssarnboddies* . . . beuleth [avoid] the floures and louteth thet dong. *Ayenbite of Inweyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

Nowe *sharnebode* encombreth the bee.
Pursue on him that slayne anon he be.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

sharp (shärrp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sharp*, *scharp*, *scherp*, *ssarp*, *scerp*, < AS. *searpan* = OS. *searp* = OFries. *skerp*, *scherp*, *scharp* = D. *scherp* = MLG. LG. *scharp* = OHG. *scarf*, *scarph* (rare), MHG. *scharf*, *scharpf*, G. *scharf* = Icel. *skarp* = Sw. Dan. *skarp* (Goth. not recorded), sharp; appar. connected with AS. *scerepan* (pret. *scerap*), scrape, *seorpan*, *scrape*, and perhaps with *seorfan*, cut up, cut off: see *scrape*, *scarp*¹, *scarf*¹, etc. The OHG. MHG. *sarf*, sharp, Icel. *skarp*, sharp, are prob. not connected with *sharp*. The words of similar form and sense are very numerous, and exhibit considerable phonetic diversity, indicating that two or more orig. diff. words have become more or less entangled.] **1.** *a.* 1. Having a fine cutting edge or point; acute; keen: opposed to *blunt*: as, a sharp sword; a sharp needle.

Fyrste loke that thy handes be clene,
And that thy knyfe be sharpe & kene;
And cutte thy bread & alle thy mete
Ryght euen as thou doste hit etc.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

He dies upon my scimitar's sharp point
That touches this my first-born son and heir!
Shak., *Tit. And.*, iv. 2. 91.

2. Terminating in a point or peak; peaked: opposed to *obtuse*, *blunt*, or *rounded*: as, a sharp roof; a sharp ridge.—**3.** Clean-cut; well-defined; distinct: opposed to *blurred*, *misty*, or *hazy*; specifically, in *optics* and *photog.*, perfectly focused.

Sometimes it was carved in sharp relief
With quaint arabesques of ice-fern leaf.
Lowell, *Vision of Sir Launfal*, ii., Prel.

A crag just over us, two thousand feet high, stood out clear and sharp against the sky. *Froude*, *Sketches*, p. 76.

4. Abrupt; of acute angle: as, a sharp turn of the road: said also of the yards of a square-rigged vessel when they are braced at the most acute angle with the keel.—**5.** Angular and hard; not rounded: as, sharp sand.

Two parts clean, sharp sand.
C. T. Davis, *Bricks and Tiles*, p. 319.

6. Angular; having the bones prominent, as in emaciation or leanness: as, a sharp visage.—**7.** Keenly affecting the organs of sense. (*a*) Pungent in taste; acid; acid; sour; bitter: as, sharp vinegar.

Sharp physic is the last. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, i. 1. 72.

In the suburbs of St. Privé there is a fountayne of sharp water wch they report wholesome against the stone.
Evelyn, *Diary*, Sept. 21, 1644.

Its taste is sharp, in vales new-shorn it grows,
Where Mella's stream in watery mazes flows.
Addison, tr. of *Virgil's Georgics*, iv.

(*b*) Shrill or piercing in sound: as, a sharp voice.

You shall find the sound strike so sharp as you can scarce endure it.
Dacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 138.

The wood-bird's plaintive cry,
The locust's sharp reply,
Whittier, *The Maids of Attitash*.

(*c*) Keenly cold; piercing; biting; severe: as, a sharp frost; sharp weather.

The Winter is long and sharpe, with much snow in Cibola,
and therefore they then keepe in their Cellers, which are in place of Stoues vnto them.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 778.

I felt the sharp wind shaking grass and vine.
Scrimburne, *Laus Veneris*.

(*d*) Intensely bright.

8. Cutting; acrimonious; keen; severe; harsh; biting: as, sharp words; a sharp rebuke.

The loss of liberty
No doubt, sir, is a heavy and sharp burden
To them that feel it truly.
Deau, and *FL*, *Knight of Malta*, iii. 4.

Be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear.
Dryden, *Hiad*, i. 317.

(*a*) Stern; rigid; exacting.

Apter to blame than knowing how to mend;
A sharp, but yet a necessary friend.
Dryden and *Soames*, tr. of *Boileau's Art of Poetry*, iv. 1093.

(*b*) Severe; intense; violent; impetuous; fierce: as, a sharp struggle or contest.

The contention was so sharp between them that they departed asunder one from the other. *Acts* xv. 39.

Though some few shrunk at these first conflicts & sharp beginnings (as it was no marvell), yet many more came on with fresh courage.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 15.

(*c*) Pungent; painful or distressing; afflictive: as, a sharp fit of the gout; a sharp tribulation.

Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.
Shak., *R. and J.*, v. 1. 41.

One of those small but sharp recollections that return, lacerating your self-respect like tiny pen-knives.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xii.

It was a sharp fever that destroyed him.
G. Ticknor, *Span. Lit.*, I. 358.

9. Acute; quick; keen; strong: noting the senses of sight and hearing: as, a sharp eye; a sharp ear.

He had a sharp and piercing sight,
All one to him the day and night.
Drayton, *Nymphidia*.

All ears grew sharp
To hear the doom-blast of the trumpet.
Whittier, *Tent on the Beach*.

Hence—**10.** Vigilant; attentive: as, to keep a sharp lookout for thieves or for danger.

The only way for us to travel was upon the county roads, always keeping a sharp ear for the patrol, and not allowing ourselves to be seen by a white man.
The Century, XL. 615.

11. Acute of mind; keen-witted; of quick or great discernment; shrewd; keen: as, a sharp man.

Skelton a sharpe Satirist, but with more rayling and scofery than became a Poet Laureat.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 50.

To seem learned, to seem judicious, to seem sharp and conceited.
B. Jonson, *Epicene*, ii. 3.

Hence—**12.** Keenly alive to one's interests; quick to see favorable circumstances and turn them to advantage; keen in business; hence, barely honest; "smart": applied to both persons and things: as, sharp practices.

They found that the Don had been too sharp for them.
Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 228.

There is nothing makes men sharper, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 361).

I will not say that he is dishonest, but at any rate he is sharp.
Trotlope, *Franklin Parsonage*, ix.

13. Disposed to say cutting things; sarcastic.

Your mother is too sharp. The men are afraid of you, Maria. I've heard several young men say so.
Thackeray, *Philip*, iv.

14. Subtle; nice; witty; acute: said of things.

Sharp and subtle discourses procure very great applause.
He pleaded still not guilty, and alleged
Many sharp reasons to defeat the law.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 1. 14.

Shoe hath a wit as sharpe as her needle.
Heywood, *Fair Maid of the Exchange*.

15. Eager or keen, as in pursuit or quest.

Then he shope hym to ship in a sharp haste,
And drest for the depe as hym dere thought.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1750.

My falcon now is sharp and passing empty.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, iv. 1. 103.

To satisfy the sharp desire I had
Of tasting those fair apples.
Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 584.

16. Keenly contested: as, a sharp race.—**17.** Quick; speedy: as, a sharp walk; sharp work.

Away goes the Tally-ho into the darkness, forty-five seconds from the time they pulled up; Ostler, Boots, and the Squire stand looking after them under the Peacock lamp. "Sharp work," says the Squire, and goes in again to his bed, the coach being well out of sight and hearing.
T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 4.

18. In *phonetics*, noting a consonant pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; surd; non-vocal: as, the sharp mutes, *p*, *t*, *k*.—**19.** In *music*: (*a*) Of tones, above a given or intended pitch: as, a piano is sharp. (*b*) Of intervals, either major or augmented: as, a sharp third (a major third); a sharp fifth (an augmented fifth). (*c*) Of keys or tonalities, having sharps in the signature: as, the key of D is a sharp key. (*d*) Of organ-stops, noting mutation- or mixture-stops that give shrill tones. Opposed to *flat* in all senses but the last.—**Sharp dock**. See *dock*, 1.—**Sharp impression**, in *printing*, a clear print which shows the sharp edges of every type without any overlapping of ink.

= *Syn.* 1. *Sharp*, *Keen*, *Acute*. *Sharp* is the general word, and is applicable to edges, long or short, coarse or fine, or to points. *Keen* is a strong word, and applies to long edges, as of a dagger, sword, or knife, not to points. *Acute* is not very often used to express sharpness: when used, it applies to a long, fine point, as of a needle.—**6.** (*a*) Biting, pungent, hot, stinging, piquant, highly seasoned. (*c*) Nipping.—**8.** (*c*) Polignant, intense.—**11.** Astute, discerning, quick, ready, sagacious, cunning.—**13.** Caustic, tart.

II. *n.* 1. A pointed weapon; especially, a small sword; a dueling-sword, as distinguished from a blunted or buttoned foil: as, he fences better with foils than with sharps. [Obsolete or slang.]

Many swounging lay thorw schindringe of scharpe.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs.
Jeremy Collier, *Essays*, Duelling.

The Coast is once more clear, and I may venture my Carcase forth again—though such a Salutation as the last would make me very unfit for the matter in hand.—The Battalion I could bear with the Fortitude and Courage of a Hero; but these dangerous Sharps I never lov'd.
Aphra Behn, *Feigned Courtizans*, iii.

2. *pl.* One of the three usual grades of sewing-needles, the others being blunts and betweenes. The sharps are the longest and most keenly pointed.—**3.** A sharper; a shark.

Gamblers, slugging rings, and pool-room sharps of every shape.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XII. 6.

4. An expert: as, a mining sharp. [Slang.]

One entomological sharp, who is spoken of as good authority, estimates the annual loss in the United States from this source (insect parasites) at \$300,000,000.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 249.

5. *pl.* The hard parts of wheat, which require grinding a second time: same as *middlings*. See *middling*, *n.*, 3.—**6.** A part of a stream where the water runs very rapidly. *C. Kingsley*. (*Imp. Dict.*) [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** An acute or shrill sound.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasant sharps.
Shak., *R. and J.*, iii. 5. 28.

8. In *music*: (*a*) A tone one half-step above a given tone: as, the sharp of F (that is, F sharp).

The lutenist takes flats and sharps,
And out of those so dissonant notes does strike
A ravishing harmony.
Randolph, *Muses' Looking-Glass*, iv. 5.

(*b*) On the pianoforte, with reference to any given key, the key next above or to the right. See *flat*, *n.*, 7 (*b*). (*c*) In musical notation, the character ♯, which when attached to a note or staff-degree raises its significance one half-step. Opposed to *flat* in all senses.—**9.** A sharp consonant. See 1. 18.—**10.** In *diamond-cutting*, the edge of the quadrant when an octahedral diamond is

cleft into four parts.—**11.** A kind of boat used by oystermen. Also *sharpie*, *sharpy*.—**Double sharp**, in *music*: (*a*) A tone two half-steps higher than a given tone; the sharp of a sharp. (*b*) On the pianoforte, a key next but one above or to the right of a given key. (*c*) The character ×, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree raises its significance two half-steps.—**To fight or play at sharp**, to fight with swords or similar weapons.

Nay, sir, your commons seldom fight at sharp,
But buffet in a warehouse.
Fletcher (and another?), *Nice Valour*, v. 3.

The devil, that did but buffet St. Paul, plays methinks at sharp with me. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, ii. 7.

sharp (shärrp), *v.* [< ME. *sharpen*, *sharpen*, < AS. *searpan*, *searpan* (= OS. *searpan* = MD. D. *scherpen* = MLG. *scharpen*, *scherpen* = MHG. *scherfen*, *scherpfen*, G. *scharfen* = Sw. *skärpa* = Dan. *skjærpe*), make sharp, < *searpan*, sharp: see *sharp*, *a*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To sharpen; make keen or acute.

He sharpeth shaar and kultour bisily.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, i. 577.

To sharpe my sence with sundry beauties vew.
Spenser, *To all the gracious and beautifull Ladies in the Court*.

Then Lammikin drew his red, red sword,
And sharped it on a stane.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

2. In *music*, to elevate (a tone); specifically, to apply a sharp to (a note or staff-degree)—that is, to elevate it a half-step. Also *sharpen*.—**To sharp the main bowline**. See *bowline*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To indulge in sharp practices; play the sharper; cheat.

Among the rest there are a sharpening set
That pray for us, and yet against us bet.
Dryden, *King Arthur*, Prol., i. 38.

Went plungin' on the turf; got among the Jews; . . . sharped at cards at his club.
J. W. Patmer, *After his Kind*, p. 128.

2. In *music*, to sing or play above the true pitch. Also *sharpen*.

sharp (shärrp), *adv.* [< ME. *sharpe*; < *sharp*, *a*.] **1.** Sharply.

And cried "Awake!" ful wonderliche and sharpe.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, i. 729.

No marvel, though you bite so sharp at reasons.
Shak., *T. and C.*, ii. 2. 33.

2. Quickly.

Knights gather, riding sharp for cold.
Scrimburne, *Laus Veneris*.

3. Exactly; to the moment; not a minute later. [Colloq.]

Captain Osborne . . . will bring him to the 150th mess at five o'clock sharp. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, xxvii.

4. In music, above the true pitch: as, to sing sharp.—To brace sharp. See *brace*.—To look sharp. See *look*.

sharp-cedar (shürp'sō'diär), *n.* A tree, *Juniperus Oxycedrus*, of the Mediterranean region; also, a tree, *Acacia Oxycedrus*, of Australia.

sharp-cut (shürp'kut), *a.* Cut sharply and clearly; cut so as to present a clear, well-defined outline, as a figure on a medal or an engraving; hence, presenting great distinctness; well-defined; clear.

sharpen (shür'pn), *v.* [*< ME. sharpenen; < sharp + -en.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make sharp or sharper; render more acute, keen, eager, active, intensive, quick, biting, severe, tart, etc.; as, to sharpen a sword or a knife; to sharpen the appetite; to sharpen vinegar.

To sharpen her wiles.
Piers Plowman's Creed (L. E. T. S.), l. 773.

Good Archers, sharpening their Arrows with fish bones and stones. *Purche's Pilgrimage*, p. 431.

Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend. *Prov.* xxvii. 17.

All this served only to sharpen the aversion of the nobles. *Preceott, Ferri. and Isa*, ll. 17.

2. In music, same as sharp, *v.* 2.

II. intrans. 1. To make something sharp; put a keen edge or sharp point on something.

Cret. I prithee, Blomed, visit me no more
Ther. Now she sharpen's; well said, whetstone!
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 75.

2. To grow or become sharp.

Driven in by Autumn's sharpening air
From half-stripped woods and pastures bare,
Brisk Robin seeks a knoll for home.
Wordsworth, The Redbreast.

3. In music, same as sharp.

sharpener (shürp'nör), *n.* One who or that which sharpens.

sharper (shür'pör), *n.* [*< sharp + -er.*] 1. A man shrewd in making bargains; a tricky fellow; a rascal; a cheat in bargaining or gaming.

Sharppers, as pilkes, prey upon their own kind.
Sir R. L'Estrange

A Sharper that with Box and Pier
Draws in young Dittie to Vice.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede

2. A sharpener; an instrument or tool used for sharpening.

Engine lathes, hand lathes, upright drills, milling machines, sharpeners, etc. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.)*, vii. 10.

3. A long, thin oyster. [*Florida to Texas.*]

sharp-eyed (shürp'id), *a.* Sharp-sighted.

To sharp eye I reason this would seem untrue.
Dryden

Sharpey's fibers. See *fiber*.

sharp-fin (shürp'fin), *n.* An acanthopterygian fish. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 586.

sharp-ground (shürp'ground), *a.* Ground upon a wheel till sharp; sharpened.

Hadst thou no poison mix'd, no sharp-ground knife,
No sudden mean of death, though in or so mean,
But "banished" to kill me? *Shak., E. and J.*, iii. 3. 44

sharp-headed (shürp'hed'ed), *a.* Having a sharp head.—**Sharp-headed flinner.** See *flinner*.

sharpie (shür'pi), *n.* Same as *sharpie*.

sharp-ling, sharplin (shürp'ling, -lin), *n.* [*—(G. scharfling, the stickleback; as sharp + -ling.)*] The stickleback, a fish of which there are several species. Also *jack-sharpling*. See *stickleback* and *Gasterosteus*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The hidden bone that now-adays doth holde
The steel and Lead stone, Hydragire and Golde,
The Amber and straw, that lodgeth in one shell
Pearl-fish and sharpling.
Solceter, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ll. The Furies.

sharp-looking (shürp'luk'ing), *a.* Having the appearance of sharpness; hungry-looking; emaciated; lean.

A needy, hollow-eyed, sharp-looking wretch.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 210.

sharply (shürp'li), *adv.* [*< ME. scharply, sharpli, scharplich (= G. scharflich); < sharp + -ly.*] In a sharp or keen manner, in any sense of the word sharp.

sharpnails (shürp'näls), *n.* The stickleback, or sharpling; more fully *jack-sharpnails*.

sharpness (shürp'nes), *n.* [*< ME. scharpnes, scharpnisse; < sharp + -ness.*] The state or character of being sharp, in any sense of that word.

And the best quarrels in the heat are cursed
By those that feel their sharpness.

Shak., Lear, v. 3. 57.

That the Tree had power to glue sharpness of wit.

Purche's Pilgrimage, p. 24.

God sent him sharpness and sad accidents to ensoble his spirits.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 834.

Hans Reinier Oothout, an old navigator famous for the sharpness of his vision, who could see land when it was quite out of sight to ordinary mortals.

Iring, Knickerbocker, p. 143.

sharp-nosed (shürp'nōzd), *a.* 1. Having a sharp, pointed, or peaked nose; specifically said of the common eel, *Anguilla vulgaris*, also called *A. oxyrhyncha*. See *eel* under *Anguilla*.—2. Keen of scent; having a good nose or faculty of smell, as a dog.—**Sharp-nosed shark.** See *shark*.

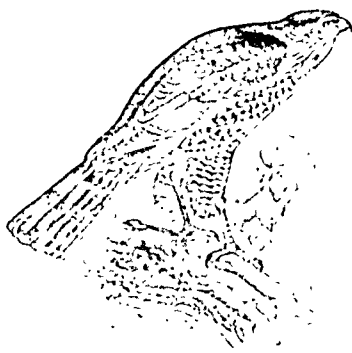
sharp-saw (shürp'sä), *n.* Same as *saw-sharpener*. [*Local, Eng.*]

sharp-set (shürp'set), *a.* Having a sharp appetite.

What was still more unfortunate, the fare which they were content to live upon themselves was so new to us, that we could not eat it, sharp set as we were.

B. Hall, Travels in North America, II. 178.

sharp-shinned (shürp'shind), *a.* Having slender shanks; specifically noting a hawk, *Accipiter fuscus*, one of the two commonest of the small hawks of North America. The adults are dark-plumbeous or slate-gray above, barred transversely



Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter velox*); a full female.

below with rufous on a white ground, and marked lengthwise with blackish shaft-lines. The tail is crossed with four blackish bars and tipped with whitish; the primaries are also barred or indented. The male is 10 or 12 inches long, and 21 in extent of wings; the female, 12 or 14 inches long, and 23 in extent.

sharp-shod (shürp'shod), *a.* Having shoes with calks or sharp spikes for safety in moving over ice; correlated with *rough-shod*, *smooth-shod*.

sharp-shooter (shürp'shü'tör), *n.* 1. One skilled in shooting with firearms, especially with the rifle; specifically, in military use, a skirmisher, or the occupant of a rifle-pit, posted to cut off outlying parties of the enemy, artillerymen, or the like, or to prevent approach by the enemy to a ford or other object of importance.—2. A swift, clipper-built schooner. [*Massachusetts.*]

sharp-shooting (shürp'shü'ting), *n.* The act of shooting accurately and with precise aim; practice or service as a sharp-shooter. See *sharp-shooter*.

sharp-sighted (shürp'si'ted), *a.* 1. Having quick or acute sight; as, a sharp-sighted eagle or hawk.—2. Having or proceeding from quick discernment or acute understanding; as, a sharp-sighted opponent; sharp-sighted judgment.

An healthy, perfect, and sharp-sighted mind.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, III.

Sharp's rifle. See *rifle*.

sharptail (shürp'täl), *n.* 1. The sharp-tailed grouse. See *Pediacetes*.—2. One of the many synallaxine birds of South America. See *Synallaxis*.—3. The pintail duck, *Drasila acuta*. [*Local, U. S.*]

sharp-tailed (shürp'täld), *a.* In ornith.: (a) Having a sharp-pointed tail; as, the sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediacetes phasianellus* or *columbianus*, the common prairie-hen of northwestern parts of America. See *eel* under *Pediacetes*. (b) Having acute or acuminate tail-feathers; specifically said of a finch, *Ammodramus caudacutus*, a small sparrow of the marshes of eastern parts of the United States and Canada, and of a sandpiper, *Actodromas acuminata*, of Alaska and Asia.

sharp-visaged (shürp'viz'ijd), *a.* Having a sharp or thin face.

The Welch that inhabit the mountains are commonly sharp-visaged.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

sharp-witted (shürp'wit'ed), *a.* Having an acute mind.

The sharpest witted lover in Arcadia.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia

Yet . . . I have known a number of dull-sighted, very sharp-witted men.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 82.

sharpie (shür'pi), *n.*; pl. *sharpies* (-pi-z). [*Also sharpie; < sharp + dim. -y.*] Same as *sharp*, *n.*, 11.

sharrag (shar'ag), *n.* Same as *shearhog*.

shasht, *n.* An obsolete form of *sash*.

shaster, shastra (shas'tör, -trij), *n.* [*Also sas-tra; < Skt. śāstra, < √ śās, govern, teach.*] A text-book or book of laws among the Hindus:

applied particularly to a book containing the authorized institutes of their religion, and considered of divine origin. The term is applied, in a wider sense, to treatises containing the laws or institutes of the various arts and sciences, as rhetoric.

shathmonti, *n.* Same as *shastmond*.

shatter (shat'tör), *v.* [*< ME. schateren, scatter, dash (of falling water); < √ shat, scatter.*] *I. trans.* 1. To scatter; disperse.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forced fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 5.

2. To break or rend in pieces, as by a single blow; rend, split, or rive into splinters, splinters, or fragments.

He raked a sigh so piteous and profound,
As it did seem to shatter all his bulk.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 1. 95.

Here shattered walls, like broken rocks, from far
Lie up in hideous views, the guilt of war.

Addison, The Campaign.

3. To break; disorder; derange; impair; destroy; as, shattered nerves; a constitution shattered by dissipation.

No consideration in the World doth so break in pieces and confound and shatter the Spirit of a Man, like the apprehension of God's wrath and displeasure against him for his sins.

Stillington, Sermons, II. ix.

I was shattered by a night of conscious delirium.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

=*Syn.* 2. *Smash*, etc. See *dash*.

II. intrans. To scatter; fly apart; be broken or rent into fragments.

Some [fragile bodies] shatter and fly in many pieces.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 841.

In well'ring waves my ship is tost,
My shattering sails away be shorn.

Sonnet (Arber's Eng. Garner), I. 400.

shatter (shat'tör), *n.* [*< shatter, v.*] 1. One part of many into which anything is broken; a fragment; used chiefly in the plural, and in the phrase to break or rend into shatters.

You may likewise stick the candle so loose that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and break it into shatters.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

2. A shattered or impaired state.

If the nerves are to be continually in a shatter with want of sleep.

Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 23.

shatterbrain (shat'tör-brän), *n.* A careless, giddy person; a scatterbrain. *Imp. Diet.*

shatter-brained (shat'tör-bränd), *a.* Disordered in intellect; intellectually weak; scatter-brained.

You cannot . . . but conclude that religion and devotion are far from being the mere effects of ignorance and imposture, whatever some shatter-brained and debauched persons would fain persuade themselves and others.

Dr. J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, III.

shatter-pated (shat'tör-pä'ted), *a.* Same as *shatter-brained*.

shattery (shat'tör-i), *a.* [*< shatter + -y.*] Brittle; that breaks and flies into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture.

A coarse grit-stone, . . . of too shattery a nature to be used except in ordinary buildings.

Pennant, Journey from Chester, p. 272.

shauchle¹, shaughle¹ (shäch'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shauchled, shaughled*, ppr. *shauchling, shaughling*. [*See, also schachle, shochel; cf. shaffle.*] To walk with a shuffling gait, as one lame or deformed. [*Scotch.*]

shauchle², shaughle² (shäch'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shauchled, shaughled*, ppr. *shauchling, shaughling*. [*See, also schachle (and shack); prob. in part < shauchtel, v., but perhaps in part associated with feel. skelja-sk, come askew, < skjälgr, wry, oblique, squinting, sloping; see shallow¹, shoal¹.*] To distort; deform; render shapeless or slipshod. [*Scotch.*]

And how her new shoon fit her auld shack'l'd feet.

Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

shaul (shäl), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shawl¹*.

shaup, shawp (sháp), *n.* [Assibilated form of *scap*1.] A husk or pod: as, a pea-shaup. [Scotch.]

shave (shäv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shaved* (pp. sometimes *shaven*), ppr. *shaving*. [*ME. shaven, schaven* (pret. *schoof, schof*, also *schavyde*, pp. *sharen, shave, i-schaven, y-schavo*), < *AS. sceafan, scafan* (pret. *scöf*, pp. *scafen*), shave, = *D. MLG. schaven*, scrape, plane, = *OHG. scaban, scapan*, *MHG. G. schaben*, scratch, shave, scrape, = *Icel. skafa* = *Sw. skafva* = *Dan. skave* = *Goth. skaban*, scrape, shave; prob. = *L. scabere*, scratch, scrape; cf. *Gr. σκαπεῖν*, dig, = *Lith. skapoti*, shave, cut; *skopti*, hollow out; *Russ. kopati*, dig; *skobli*, scraping-iron. From *shave* are derived *shaveling*, perhaps *shaft*1, *shaft*2; from the same ult. source are *scab, shab, scabby, shabby*.] **I. trans.** 1. To remove by a slicing, paring, or sliding action of a keen-edged instrument; especially, to remove by cutting close to the skin with a razor: sometimes with *off*: as, to *shave the beard*.

Also thei seye that wee synne dedly in *sharynge* oure Berdes. Manderille, Travels, p. 19.

Neither shall they *shave off* the corner of their beard. Lev. xxi. 5.

2. To make bare by cutting off the hair, or the like: as, to *shave the chin* or head; also, to remove the hair or beard of with a razor: as, to *shave a man*: often used figuratively.

Bot war the wel, if thou be waschen wyth water of schryfte & polysed als playn as parchmen *schauen*.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii.

For I am *shave* as nye as any frene. Chaucer, Complaint to his Purse, l. 19.

The labourer with a bending scythe is seen, Shaving the surface of the waving green. Gay, Rural Sports, l. 41.

3. To cut down gradually by taking off thin shavings or parings: as, to *shave shingles* or hoops.

And ten brode arowis held he there, Of which five in his right honde were, But they were *shaven* wel and dight, Naked and fethered aright. Rom. of the Rose, l. 911.

The third rule shall be, the making of some medley or mixture of earth with some other plants bruised or *shaved* either in leaf or root. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 528.

4. To skim along or near the surface of; pass very close to; come very near touching or grazing. Compare *shave*, *n.*, 3.

He scours the right-hand coast, sometimes the left; Now *shaves* with level wing the deep. Milton, P. L., ii. 634.

5. To strip; fleece; cheat; swindle.

I have been *shaved*—mischiefe and a thousand divells cease him!—I have been *shaved*! Marston, Dutch Courtezan, lii. 1.

Shaven latten. See *latten*.—To *shave notes*, to purchase promissory notes at a rate of discount greater than is customary. [*U. S.*] = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Peel, Shave off*, etc. See *parel*, *v. t.*

II. intrans. 1. To remove the beard with a razor; use a razor in removing the beard or hair from the face or head.—2. To be hard or extortionate in bargains; specifically, to purchase notes or securities at a greater discount than is common. [*U. S.*]

shave (shäv), *n.* [*< shave, v.*] 1. The act or operation of shaving; the being shaved.

The proprietors of barbers' shops, where a penny *shave* had been the staple trade, burst forth as fashionable performers. First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 74.

2. A shaving; a thin paring.—3. Motion so close to something as almost to scrape or graze it; a very close approach; hence, an exceedingly narrow miss or escape: often with *close* or *near*.

The next instant the hind coach passed my engine by a *shave*. Dickens.

"By Jove, that was a *near shave*!" This exclamation was drawn from us by a bullet which whistled within an inch of our heads. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, xxi.

4. A knife with a long blade and a handle at each end, for shaving hoops, spokes (a spoke-shave), etc.; a drawing-knife, used by shoemakers.

Wheel ladder for harvest, light pitch-forks, and tough, *Shave*, whip-lash well knotted, and cart-rope enough. Tusser, Husbandly Furniture, st. 6.

5. In *stock transactions*, a premium or consideration paid for an extension of time of delivery or payment, or for the right to vary a contract in some particular.—6. The proportion of receipts paid by a local theatrical manager to a traveling company or combination. [Theatrical cant.]—7. One who is close or hard in bargaining; specifically, one who shaves notes.

[Colloq.]—8. A trick; a piece of knavery, especially in money matters; hence, by extension, any piece of deception.

The deep gloom of apprehension—at first "a *shave* of old Smith's," then a well-authenticated report. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, xii.

shavet. A Middle English past participle of *shave*.

shave-grass (shäv'gräs), *n.* Same as *scouring-rush*.

shave-hook (shäv'hük), *n.* A tool used for cleaning the surfaces of metal preparatory to soldering, and for smoothing and dressing off solder. Timmen use a triangular plate of steel with sharpened edges; plumbers have a stouter form of scraper. See cut under *soldering-tool*.

shaveling (shäv'ling), *n.* [*< shave + -ling*1.] A shaven person; hence, a friar or religious: an opprobrious term. Compare *beardling*.

About him stood three priests, true *shavelings*, clean shorn, and polled. Mottoux, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 45.

It maketh no matter how thou live here, so thou have the favour of the pope and his *shavelings*. J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 291.

Then Monsieur le Curé offers you a pinch of snuff, or a poor soldier shows you his leg, or a *shaveling* his box. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 16.

News spread fast up dale and flord how wealth such as men never dreamed of was heaped up in houses guarded only by priests and *shavelings*, who dared not draw sword. J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., ii. 63.

shaven (shäv'n), A past participle of *shave*.

shaver (shäv'vēr), *n.* [*< ME. shaver, a barber: see shave*.] 1. One who shaves, or whose occupation it is to shave; a barber.

She's gotten him a *shaver* for his beard, A comber till his hair. Young *Bekie* (Child's Ballads, IV. 11).

The bird-fancier was an easy *shaver* also, and a fashionable hair-dresser also; and perhaps he had been sent for . . . to trim a lord, or cut and curl a lady. Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

2. One who makes close bargains, or is sharp in his dealings; one who is extortionate or usurious, or who fleeces the simple.

By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped of all they had. Knolles, Hist. Turks.

Who! the brace are flinch'd, The pair of *shavers* are sneak'd from us, Don. Ford, Lady's Trial, II. 1.

"He pays well, I hope?" said Steerforth. "Pays as he speaks, my dear child—through the nose. . . . None of your close *shavers* the Prince ain't." Dickens, David Copperfield, xxii.

3. A fellow; a chap; now, especially with the epithet *little* or *young*, or even without the epithet, a young fellow; a youngster. [Colloq.]

Bar. Let me see, sirrah, are you not an old *shaver*? Starc. Alas, sir! I am a very youth. Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iii. 3.

If he had not been a merry *shaver*, I would never have had him. Wily Beguiled (Hawkins's Eng. Drama, III. 375).

And all for a "Shrimp" not as high as my hat— A little contemptible "Shaver" like that! Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 127.

shave-weed (shäv'wēd), *n.* Same as *scouring-rush*.

shavie (shäv'vi), *n.* [Also *skavie*, perhaps < *Dan. skave*, wry, crooked, oblique, = *Sw. skcf* = *Icel. skcif* = *D. schcf* = *MLG. schcf* = *G. schief*, skew, oblique: see *skew*.] A trick or prank. [Scotch.]

But Cupid shot a shaft, That play'd the dame a *shavie*. Burns, Jolly Beggars.

shaving (shäv'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *shave, v.*] 1. The act of one who shaves; the removal of the beard or hair of the head with a razor; the use of a razor for removing the beard.

As I consider the passionate griefs of childhood, the weariness and sameness of *shaving*, the agony of corns, and the thousand other ills to which flesh is heir, I cheerfully say, for one, I am not anxious to wear it forever. Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, xvii.

Before Alexander's time only the Spartans shaved the upper lip, but after that *shaving* became more general. Encyc. Brit., VI. 455.

2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument; especially, a thin slice of wood cut off by a plane or a planing-machine.

Rippe vp the golden Ball that Nero consecrated to Jupiter Capitolinus, you shall have it stuffed with the *shavings* of his Beard. S. Gosson, The Schoole of Abuse.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, a process which follows skiving, and consists in removing inequalities and roughnesses by means of the curriers' knife, leaving the leather of uniform thickness, and with a fine smooth surface on the flesh side.—4. The act of fleecing or defrauding; swindling.

And let any hook draw you either to a fencer's supper, or to a player's that acts such a part for a wager; for by this means you shall get experience, by being guilty to their abominable *shaving*. Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 166.

shaving-basin (shäv'ving-bā'sn), *n.* Same as *barber's basin* (which see, under *barber*).

shaving-brush (shäv'ving-brush), *n.* A brush used in shaving for spreading the lather over the face.

shaving-cup (shäv'ving-kup), *n.* A cup used to hold the soap and lather for shaving.

shaving-horse (shäv'ving-hôrs), *n.* In *carp.*, a bench fitted with a clamping device, used to hold a piece of timber as it is shaved with a drawing-knife.

shaving-machine (shäv'ving-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *hat-manuf.*, a pouncing-machine.—2. A machine for shaving stereotype plates. E. H. Knight.

shaving-tub (shäv'ving-tub), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the wooden tub or box into which the cuttings of paper are made to fall when the forwarder is cutting the edges of books.

shawl (shā), *n.* [*< ME. shaw, schaw, schawe, schowe, schage*, < *AS. scaða*, a shaw; cf. *Icel. skögr* = *Sw. skog* = *Dan. skov*, a shaw; perhaps akin to *Icel. skuggi* = *AS. scita*, *sciða*, a shade, shadow: see *show*1, *sky*1.] 1. A thicket; a small wood; a shady place; a grove.

A nes on the north syde & nowhere non ellez Bot al echet in a *schage* that schaded ful cole. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 452.

Gaillard he was as goldfynch in the *shawe*. Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 3.

I have many steads in the forest *schaw*. Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 37).

Close hid under the greenwood *shaw*. Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, viii. 52.

2. A stem with the leaves, as of a potato or turnip. [Now only North. Eng. or Scotch in both senses.]

shawl2 (shā), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *show*1.

shawl3, *n.* An obsolete form of *shah*.

shaweret, *n.* An obsolete form of *shower*2.

shaw-fowl (shā'fowl), *n.* [*< shaw*2, *show*, + *fowl*1.] A representation or image of a fowl set up by fowlers to shoot at for practice. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

shawl1 (shāl), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shawl*1.

shawl2 (shāl), *n.* [= *F. châle* = *Sp. chal* = *Pg. chale* = *It. sciallo* = *D. sjaal* = *G. schawl*, *shawl*, = *Sw. Dan. schal, sjal* (< *E.*) = *Ar. Hind. shāl*, < *Pers. shāl*, a shawl or mantle.] A square or oblong article of dress, forming a loose covering for the shoulders, worn chiefly by women. Shawls are of several sizes and divers materials, as silk, cotton, hair, or wool; and occasionally they are made of a mixture of some or all of these staples. Some of the Eastern shawls, as those of Cashmere, are very beautiful and costly fabrics. The use of the shawl in Europe belongs almost entirely to the present century. Compare *chudder*, *cashmere*.—**Camel's-hair shawl.** See *camel*.—**Shawl dance**, a graceful dance originating in the East, and made effective by the waving of a shawl or scarf.

She's had t' best of education—can play on t' instrument, and dance t' *shawl dance*.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

Shawl muscle. Same as *trapezius* and *cuticularis*.

shawl2 (shāl), *v. t.* [*< shawl*2, *n.*] To cover with a shawl; put a shawl on. [Rare.]

Lady Clonbrony was delighted to see that her son assisted Grace Nugent most carefully in *shawling* the young heiress. Miss Edgeworth, Absentee, iii.

The upper part of Mrs. McKillop's body, bonneted and *shawled*, cautiously displayed itself in the aperture. L. W. M. Lockhart, Fair to See, xxxviii.

shawl-loom (shāl'lōm), *n.* A figure-weaving loom.

shawl-mantle (shāl'man'tl), *n.* A mantle or cloak for women's wear, made of a shawl, and usually very simple in its cut, having no sleeves, and often resembling the burnoose.

shawl-material (shāl'mā-tē'ri-pl), *n.* A textile of silk and wool used for dresses and parts of dresses for women. The material is soft and flexible, and is usually woven in designs of Oriental character.

shawl-pattern (shāl'pat'ern), *n.* A pattern having decided forms and colors, supposed to be like those of an Eastern shawl, applied to a material or a garment usually of plainer design: also used adjectively: as, a *shawl-pattern* waistcoat.

shawl-pin (shāl'pin), *n.* A pin used for fastening a shawl.

shawl-strap (shāl'strap), *n.* A pair of leather straps with buckles or automatic catches, fitted to a handle, for carrying shawls, parcels, etc.

shawl-waistcoat (shāl'wāst'kōt), *n.* A vest or waistcoat with a large prominent pattern like that of a shawl.

He had a *shawl waistcoat* of many colors; a pair of loose blue trousers; . . . a brown cutaway coat.

Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, viii.

shawm, shalm (shām), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shawme, shaulm, shalme, shaulme*; < ME. *shalme, shawme, shalmic, shalmic* = D. *scalmei* = MLG. *schalmeide* = MHG. *schalmic*, G. *schalmei* = Sw. *skalmeja* = Dan. *skalmeie*, < OF. *chalemie*, F. dial. *chalemie* (ML. reflex *scalmeia*), a pipe, a later form (< L. as if **calameia*) for *chalemelle*, f., *chalemel, chalumeau*, m., < ML. *calamella*, f., *calamellus*, m., a pipe, flute, < LL. *calamellus*, a little pipe or reed, dim. of L. *calamus*, a pipe, reed; see *calamus*, and cf. *chalumeau* and *calumet*.] A musical instrument of the oboe class, having a double reed inclosed in a globular mouthpiece. It was akin to the musette and the bagpipe, and passed over into the bassoon. The word survives in the *chalumeau* register of the clarinet. It is inaccurately used in the Prayer-book version of the 93th Psalm for *cornet* or *horn*. Compare *bombard*, 6.

Many thousand tymes twelve,
That maden londre mustraleyes
In cornemuse and shalmes.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1218.

As the minstrelles therefore blew theyr *shawms*, the barbarous people drew neare, suspecting that noyse to bee a token of warre, whereupon they made ready theyr bowes and arrowes.

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America), ed. Arber, p. 35.

Cit. What stately music have you? Have you *shawms*?
Prolog. Shavens? No.

Cit. No? I am a thief if my mind did not give me so. Ralph has a stately part, and he must needs have *shawms*: I'll be at the charge of them myself, rather than that we'll be without them.

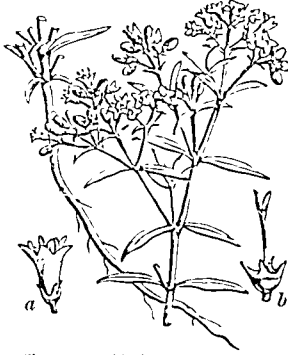
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

shawp, n. See *shaupe*.

shay, n. See *chay*.

shayak (sha'yak), *n.* [Tripoli.] A coarse woollen cloth manufactured at Tripoli and elsewhere in northern Africa.

shaya-root (shā'yā-rōt), *n.* [Also *ché-root, chay-root*; prop. *chaya-root* (also simply *chay*); < Tamil *chaya*, a root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, + E. *root*.] The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, or the plant itself, also called *Indian madder*. The outer bark of the roots furnishes a dye, in India in great repute, the source of the durable red for which the Indian chintzes are famous. The plant grows wild on the Coromandel coast, and is also cultivated there. The leaves are considered by the native doctors as expectorant.



Shaya root (*Oldenlandia umbellata*).
a, flower; b, pistil and calyx.

shaykh, n.

Same as *sheik*.

Shaysite (shā'y-zīt), *n.* [*< Shays* (see def.) + -ite².] In *U. S. hist.*, a follower or supporter of Daniel Shays, who in 1786-7 led an unsuccessful insurrection against the government of Massachusetts, in the western part of that State.

she (shē), *pron.* and *n.* [*< ME. she, sche, sheo, shece, sho, scho*, in the earliest form of this type, *see* (in the AS. Chronicle), *she*, *pron.* 3d pers. fem., taking the place of AS. *heō*, ME. *he, ho, she*, but in form irreg. < AS. *seō* = OS. *siu* = D. *zij* = MLG. *sē*, LG. *se* = OHG. *siu, si*, MHG. *sie, si*, G. *sie* = Icel. *sá, sjá* = Goth. *sā*, the fem. of the def. art., AS. *se* = Icel. *sá* = Goth. *sa*, the orig. a demonstrative pron. meaning 'that'; = Russ. *sia* (fem. of *set*), this, = Gr. *hē*, fem. of *ē*, the, = Skt. *sā*, she, fem. of *sas*, he, < *√ sa*, that, distinct from *√ ki*, > E. *he, etc.* The change from AS. *seō* to ME. *sche, scho*, etc., was irreg., and due to some confusion with *heo*, ME. *he, ho*, the reg. fem. pron. of 3d pers. fem. of *he*, he: see *he¹, her¹*.] *I. pron.* 3d pers. fem., possessive *her* or *hers*, objective *her*; nom. pl. *they*, possessive *their* or *theirs*, objective *them*. The nominative feminine of the pronoun of the third person, used as a substitute for the name of a female, or of something personified in the feminine. Compare *he¹*, especially for the forms *her, hers*.

And she was clefted Madame Eglentine.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 121.

Then followeth *she*; and lastly her slaves, if any have been given her.

Sandys, Trauailes (1632), p. 52.

Then Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for *she* was afraid.

Gen. xviii. 15.

She was the grandest of all vessels,

Never ship was built in Norway

Half so fine as *she*! *Longfellow, King Olaf*.

She is often used by people of small education or of comparatively secluded lives for the female that is chief in importance to the speaker, especially a wife; in this case it has a peculiar emphasis, separating the person referred to from all other women: as, "Sit down, *she*! be here in a minute." Compare the similar use of *he*.

She was formerly and is still dialectally sometimes used as an indeclinable form.

Yet will I weep, vow, pray to cruel *She*.

Daniel, Sonnet IV. (Eng. Garner, i. 582).

In the English of the Scotch Highlanders *she* is commonly used for *he*; so *her* for *his*.

II. n. 1. A female person; a woman: correlative to *he*, a man. [Now only humorous.]

Lady, you are the cruell'st *she* alive.

Shak., T. N., i. 5. 259.

Who'er *she* be.

That not impossible *she*.

That shall command my heart and me.

Crashaw, To his Supposed Mistress.

I stood and gaz'd at high Mall till I forgot 'twas winter, so many pretty *she's* marched by me.

Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

2. A female animal; a beast, bird, or fish of the female sex: correlative to *he*, a male animal: hence used attributively or as an adjective prefix, signifying 'female,' with names of animals, or, in occasional or humorous use, of other beings: as, a *she*-bear, a *she*-cat, a *she*-devil, etc. See *he¹, n., 2*.

You would think a smock were a *she*-angel, he so chants to the sleeve-hand and the work about the square on 't.

Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 211.

This is a Doppler, a *she* Anabaptist!

B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

They say that . . . the *Hee* and the *She* Eel may be distinguished by their fins.

J. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1633), x.

shea (shō'yē), *n.* The tree yielding shea-butter: same as *karite*. Also *shea-tree*.

shea-butter (shō'yē-but'ēr), *n.* See *vegetable butters* (under *butter¹*), *gutta-shea*, and *karite*.

sheading (shē'ding), *n.* [*< ME. scheding, sched-ung, schedinge*, division, separation, verbal *n.* of *scheden*, separate: see *shed¹*.] In the Isle of Man, a riding, titling, or division in which there is a coroner or chief constable. The isle is divided into six sheadings.

sheaf¹ (shēf), *n.*; pl. *sheaves* (shēvz). [*< ME. sheef, sheef, shef, sheffe, schof, shaf* (pl. *sheeces*), < AS. *seof* (pl. *seofas*), a sheaf, pile of grain (= D. *schoof* = MLG. *LG. schōf* = OHG. *scouf, scoup*, MHG. *schoup* (schoub-), G. dial. *schaub* = Icel. *skauf*, a sheaf), lit. a pile of grain 'shoved' together, < *scēfan* (pret. *seof*), shove: see *shore¹*.] A bundle or collection.

I am so haunted at the court, and at my lodging, with your refined choice spirits, that it makes me clean of another garb, another *sheaf*, I know not how!

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Jermyn, looking gravely and steadily at Felix while he was speaking, at the same time drew forth a small *sheaf* of papers from his side-pocket, and then, as he turned his eyes slowly on Harold, felt in his waistcoat-pocket for his pencil-case.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xvii.

Specifically—(a) A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.

The Virgin next, . . .

Milde-proudly marching, in her left hand brings

A *sheaf* of Corn, and in her right hand wings.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

The farmers laughed and nodded, and some bent Their yellow heads together like their *sheaves*.

Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth.

(b) A bundle of twenty-four arrows, the number furnished to an archer and carried by him at one time.

A *sheef* of peock arwes brighte and Kene

Under his belt he bar ful thriftly.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 104.

And, at his belt, of arrows keen

A furbish'd *sheaf* bore he.

Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 17.

(c) A bundle of steel containing thirty gads or ingots.

As for our steel, it is not so good for edge-tools as that of Colaine, and yet the one is often sold for the other, and like tale used in both—that is to sale, thirtie gads to the *sheffe*, and twelve *sheffes* to the burden.

Hollinshead, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 11.

(d) In *geom.*, a doubly infinite manifold of curves or surfaces comprising all which fulfil certain general conditions and also pass through certain fixed points; especially, a manifold of points or planes passing through one fixed point.—*Center of a sheaf*. See *center¹*.—*Syn.* (a) *Sheaf, Shock, Stack, Rick*. A *sheaf* is about an armful of the stalks of any small grain, tied at the middle into a bundle; a *sheaf* is a pile of sheaves, generally from ten to twelve, standing

upright or leaning together, sometimes with two or three laid across the top to turn off rain; a *stack* or *rick* is a much larger pile, constructed carefully to stand for some time, and thatched or covered, or so built as to keep out rain. In the United States the word *stack* is much more common than *rick*.

Oak returned to the *stack-yard*. . . There were five wheat-ricks in this yard, and three *stacks* of barley. . . "Mrs. Tall, I've come for the key of the granary, to get at the *rick-cloths*." . . . Next came the barley. This it was only possible to protect by systematic thatching. She instantly took a *sheaf* upon her shoulders, clambered up close to his heels, placed it behind the rod, and descended for another.

T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi., xxxvii.

And he would feed them from the *sheaf*

With flower of finest wheat.

Milton, Ps. lxxxix., l. 65.

When the wild peasant rights himself, the *rick*

Flames, and his anger reddens in the heavens.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

sheaf¹ (shēf), *v.* [*< sheaf¹*, *n.* Cf. *sheave¹*.] *I. trans.* To collect and bind; make sheaves of.

II. intrans. To make sheaves.

They that reap must *sheaf* and bind.

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 113.

sheaf² (shēf), *n.* Same as *sheave²*.

sheaf-binder (shēf'bin'dēr), *n.* A hand-tool for facilitating the binding of sheaves of grain with twine. One form consists of a large wooden needle with a hook at the point, which serves to tighten the cord round the sheaf and form it into a knot. Another form consists of a wooden block, which is attached to the cord and used to make a slip-knot, the block being left on the sheaf.

sheafy (shē'fī), *a.* [*< sheaf¹* + -y¹.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a sheaf or sheaves.

Ceres, kind mother of the bounteous year,

Whose golden locks a *sheafy* garland bear.

Gay, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., vi. 190.

Sheah, n. Same as *Shiah*.

sheal¹ (shēl), *n.* [Also *shiel*; a dial. form of *shell*, partly also of the related *shale¹*.] A shell, husk, or pod. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sheal¹ (shēl), *v. t.* [Also *sheel*, *shill*; a dial. form of *shell*, *v.* Cf. *sheal¹, n.*] To take the husks or pods off; shell. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

That's a *shealed* peasecod.

Shak., Lear, i. 4. 219.

sheal² (shēl), *n.* [Also *sheel*, *shiel*, *shiel*; either (a) < Icel. *skáli* = Norw. *skulte*, a hut; or (b) < Icel. *skjöl*, a shelter, cover, *skjili*, a shed, shelter (cf. *skjila*, screen, shelter, *skjilja*, a screening), = Sw. Dan. *skjul*, a shelter, a shed: all < *√ sku*, cover, Skt. *√ sku*, cover: see *skyl¹*, *shaw¹*, *shade¹*, *shed²*.] A hut or cottage used by shepherds, fishermen, sportsmen, or others as a temporary shelter while engaged in their several pursuits away from their own dwellings; also, a shelter for sheep on the hills during the night. Also *shealing*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A martiall kinde of men, who from the moneth of April unto August lye out scattering and Summering (as they terme it) with their cattell, in little cottages here and there, which they call *sheales* and shealings.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 566. (Davies.)

To be w¹ thee in Hieland *shiel*

Is worth lords at Castlegary.

Ballad of Lizie Baillie, ii. (Chambers's Scottish Song, iii. 114).

The swallow jinkin' round my *shiel*.

Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

sheal² (shēl), *v. t.* [*< sheal², n.*] To put under cover or shelter: as, to *sheal* sheep. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

shealing¹ (shē'ling), *n.* [*< sheal¹* + -ing¹.] *1.* The act of removing the shell or husk.—*2.* The outer shell, pod, or husk of pease, oats, and the like. [Prov. Eng.]

shealing² (shē'ling), *n.* [Also *sheeling*, *sheiling*, *shieling*; < *sheal²* + -ing¹.] Same as *sheal²*. [Scotch.]

You might ha'e been out at the *shealin*,

Instead o' sae lang to lye.

Lizzie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 66).

shealing-hill (shē'ling-hil), *n.* A knoll near a mill, where formerly the shelled oats were winnowed. *Scott, Old Mortality*. [Scotch.]

shear¹ (shēr), *v.*; pret. *sheared* or (archaic) *shore*, pp. *sheared* or *shorn*, ppr. *shearing*. [*< ME. scheren, scheren, sceren* (pret. *shar, schar, schare*, *scar*, pp. *schoren, schorn, schore*), < AS. *sceran, sciran* (pret. *scær*, pl. *scēron*, pp. *scoren*). *Shear*, clip, cut, = OFries. *skera, schera* = D. *scheren* = MLG. *LG. scheren* = OHG. *sceran*, MHG. *schern*, G. *scheren* = Icel. *skera* = Sw. *skära* = Dan. *skjære*, shear, cut; prob. = Gr. *skēpeiv* (for **skēpeiv*), shear, < *√ skar* = L. *scure*, cut, in *curtus* (for **scurtus*), short (see *short¹*). From *shear¹* or its orig. form are ult. E. *share¹*, *share²*, *share³*,

*shard*¹, *shard*², *scar*², *score*¹, perhaps *scare*¹, *shear*², *shears*, *sheer*², *shred*, *shore*¹, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To cut; specifically, to clip or cut with a sharp instrument, as a knife, but especially with shears, scissors, or the like: as, to *shear* sheep; to *shear* cloth (that is, to clip the nap).

The mete that she *shear*.

Sir Degrevant (Thornton Romances), l. 801.

Litsoones her shallow ship away did slide,

More swift then swallow *sheres* the liquid sky.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 5.

God tempers the wind, said Maria, to the *shorn* lamb.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey (Paris).

How strong, supple, and living the ship seems upon the billows!

With what a dip and rake she *shears* the flying sea!

R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, i.

2. To clip off; remove by clipping: as, to *shear* a fleece.

And sleeping in hir barm upon a day,

She made to clippe or *shere* his heer away.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 77.

How many griefs and sorrows that, like shears,

Like fatal shears, are *shearing* off our lives still!

Fletcher (and another?), Prophets, iii. 3.

But she, the wan sweet maiden, *shore* away

Clean from her forehead all that wealth of hair.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Hence—3. To fleece; strip bare, especially by swindling or sharp practice.

Thus is he *shorne*

Of eight score poundes a year for one poore corne

Of pepper. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

In his speculation he had gone out to *shear*, and come home *shorn*. *Mrs. J. H. Riddell*, City and Suburb, xxvii.

4†. To shave.

Not only thou, but every myghty man,

Though he were *shorn* ful hie upon his pan,

Sholde have a wyf.

Chaucer, Prologue to Monk's Tale, l. 64.

The seventeenth King was Egbert, who after twenty Years Reign forsook the World also, and *shore* himself a Monk. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 6.

5. To cut down or reap with a sickle or knife: as, to *shear* grain. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And ye maun *shear* it w' your knife,

And no lose a stalk (stalk) o' t' for your life.

The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

6†. To make or produce by cutting.

Till that I see his body bare,
And sithen my fyngir putte in thare within his hyde,
And fele the wound the spere did *shere* rize in his syde;
Are schalle I trowe no tales be-twene. *York Plays*, p. 453.

7. To produce a shear in. See *shear*¹, n., 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cut; cut, penetrate, or divide something with a sweeping motion.

This heard Geraint, and, grasping at his sword, . . .

Made but a single bound, and with a sweep of it

Shore thro' the swarthy neck. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. In *mining*, to make a vertical cut in the coal, or a cut at right angles to that made in "holing." See *hole*¹, v. t., 3.—3. To receive a strain of the kind called a shear. See *shear*¹, n., 3.

*shear*¹ (shēr'), n. [*shear*¹, v. Cf. *share*¹.] 1. A shearing or clipping: used in stating the age of sheep: as, a sheep of one *shear*, a two-shear sheep (that is, a sheep one or two years old), in allusion to the yearly shearing.—2. A barbed fish-spear with several prongs. *E. H. Knight*.—3. A strain consisting of a compression in one direction with an elongation in the same ratio in a direction perpendicular to the first. Thus, in fig. 1, suppose a body in which the axis AC is compressed to *ac*. Suppose there is an axis of equal elongation, upon which take BD equal to *ac*, so that after elongation it will be brought to *bd*, equal to *ac*. Then, all planes perpendicular to the plane of the diagram and parallel either to AB or to AD will remain undistorted, being simply rotated into positions parallel to *ab* or *ad*. If the body while undergoing strain be so rotated that *a* and *b* remain in coincidence with A and B (see fig. 2), the shear will be seen

to be an advance of all planes parallel to a fixed plane in parallel lines in those planes by amounts proportional to their distances from the fixed plane. A shear is often called a *simple shear*, meaning a shear uncompounded with any other strain. Any simple strain may be resolved into a shear, a positive or negative elongation perpendicular to the shear, and a positive or negative expansion.

4. Deflection or deviation from the straight; curve or sweep; sheer: as, the *shear* of a boat.

Some considerable *shear* to the bow lines will make a drier and safer boat. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 558.

Complex shear, a strain compounded of two or more simple shears.—Double shear. (a) In *dynam.*, a compound of two shears. (b) In *practical mech.*, a twofold doubling and welding.

*shear*², n. [*ME. shere, schere*, < *AS. sceara* (also in early glosses *scerero, sceruru*) (=

OFries. *skere, schere* = *D. schaar* = OHG. *skār, skūra*, pl. *scāri*, MHG. *schære* (prob. pl.), G. *schere, schere* = Icel. *skæri, shears*; cf. Sw. *skära*, a reaping-hook, Dan. *skjær, skjære*, plow-share, colter, < *sceran* (pret. *scær*), shear: see *shear*¹. Cf. *share*².] Same as *shears*.

This Sampson never sider drank ne wyn,

Ne on his heed cam rasour noon ne *shere*.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 66.

*shear*³, v. i. An obsolete form of *sheer*³.

shearbill (shēr'bil), n. The scissorbill, cut-water, or black skimmer; the bird *Rhynchops nigra*: so called from the bill, which resembles a pair of shears. See cut under *Rhynchops*.

sheard, n. An obsolete spelling of *shard*¹.

shearer (shēr'ēr), n. [*ME. scherere, scherer* = *D. scheerder* = OHG. *scerari, skeräre*, MHG. *G. scherer*, a barber; as *shear*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who shears. (a) One who clips or shears sheep; a sheep-shearer. (b) One who shears cloth; a shearmen. (c) A machine used to shear cloth. (d) One who cuts down grain with a sickle; a reaper. [Scotland and Ireland.]

2. A dyadic determining a simple shear.

shear-grass (shēr'grās), n. One of various sedge or grassy plants with cutting leaves, as the saw-grass, *Cladium Mariscus*.

shearhog (shēr'hog), n. A sheep after the first shearing. Also, contracted, *sherrug, sharrag*. [Prov. Eng.]

He thought it a mere frustration of the purposes of language to talk of *shearhogs* and ewes to men who habitually said *sharrags* and yowes.

George Eliot, Mr. Gilfil's Love Story, l. (Davies.)

shear-hooks, n. pl. See *sheer-hooks*.

shear-hulk, n. See *sheer-hulk*.

shearing (shēr'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *shear*¹, v.] 1. The act or operation of cutting by means of two edges of hardened steel, or the like, which pass one another closely, as in ordinary shears and scissors, and in machines made on the same principle.—2. That which is shorn or clipped off; that which is obtained by shearing: as, the *shearings* of cloth; the whole *shearing* of a flock.—3. A shearing.—4. The act, operation, or time of reaping; harvest. [Scotland and Ireland.]

O will ye fancy me, O,

And gae and be the lady o' Drum,

And lat your *shearing* abee, O?

Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 118).

5. The process of producing shear-steel by condensing blistered steel and rendering it uniform.—6. In *geol.*, the compression, elongation, and deformation of various kinds to which the components of rocks have frequently been subjected in consequence of crust-movements; the dynamic processes by which shear-structure has been produced.—7. In *mining*, the making of vertical cuts at the ends of a part of an undercut seam of coal, serving to destroy the continuity of the strata and facilitate the breaking down of the mass.—8. In *dynam.*, the operation of producing a shear.

shearing-hooks (shēr'ing-hūks), n. pl. [Also *sheering-hooks*; < *ME. shering-hokes*.] A contrivance for cutting the ropes of a vessel. Compare *sheer-hooks*.

In goth the grapnel so ful of crokes,

Among the ropes rennyth the *sheering-hokes*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 641.

shearing-machine (shēr'ing-mā-shēn'), n. 1. A machine used for cutting plates and bars of iron and other metals.—2. A machine for shearing cloth, etc.

shearing-stress (shēr'ing-stres), n. A stress occasioned by or tending to produce a shear.

shearing-table (shēr'ing-tā'bl), n. A portable bench fitted with straps or other conveniences for holding a sheep in position for shearing.

shear-legs (shēr'legz), n. pl. Same as *sheers*, 2.

Shear-legs . . . are now frequently used by marine engineers for the purpose of placing boilers, engines, and other heavy machinery on board large steamers.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 39.

shearless (shēr'les), a. [Also *sheerless*; < *shear*², *shears*, + *-less*.] Without shears or scissors.

And ye maun shape it knife-, *sheerless*,

And also sew it needle-, *sheerless*.

The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

shearling (shēr'ling), n. [*shear*¹ + *-ling*.] A sheep of one shear, or that has been once shorn.

In the European provinces lambs do not pay the tax until they are *shearlings*. *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 389.

shearman (shēr'man), n.; pl. *shearmen* (-men). [Formerly also *sheerman, sherman*; < *ME. scher-man, scharman*; < *shear*¹ + *man*. Hence the sur-

name *Shearman, Sherman*.] 1. One whose occupation it is to shear cloth.

Villain, thy father was a plasterer,

And thou thyself a *shearman*, art thou not?

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 141.

This Lord Cromwell was born at Putney, a Village in Surrey near the Thames Side, Son to a Smith; after whose Decease his Mother was married to a *Sheer-man*.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 288.

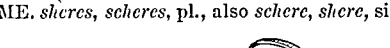
2†. A barber.

Scharman, or *scherman*. Tonsor, attonsor.

Prompt. Parv., p. 444.

shearn, n. Same as *sharn*.

shears (shērz), n. sing. and pl. [Formerly also *sheers* (still used in naut. sense: see *sheers*); < *ME. sheres, scheres*, pl., also *schere, shere*, sing.,



Shears for cutting Cloth.

a, screw-pivot on which as a fulcrum each blade with its handle works.

shears: see *shear*².] 1. A cutting- or clipping-instrument consisting of two pivoted blades with beveled edges facing each other, such as is used for cutting cloth, or of a single piece of steel bent round until the blades meet, the elasticity of the back causing the blades to spring open when the pressure used in cutting has ceased. The latter is the kind used by farriers, sheep-shearers, weavers, etc. Shears of the first kind differ from scissors chiefly in being larger. Implements of similar form used for cutting metal are also called *shears*. See also cuts under *clipping-shears* and *sheep-shears*.

Think you I bear the shears of destiny?

Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 91.

Time waited upon the *shears*, and, as soon as the thread was cut, caught the medals, and carried them to the river of Lethic.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 132.

Puddled bars are also generally sheared hot, either by crocodile or guillotine *shears*, into lengths suitable for piling.

W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 347.

2. Something in the form of the blades of shears. (a) A pair of wings.

Two sharpe winged *sheares*,

Decked with diverse plumes, like painted Jayes,

Were fixed at his backe to cut his airy wayes.

Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 5.

(b) In *bookbinding*, a long, heavy, curved knife, with a handle at one end and a heavy counterpoise at the other end of the blade, which cuts thick millboards, scissors-fashion, against a fixed straight knife on the side of an iron table. (c) An apparatus for raising heavy weights. See *sheers*, 2.

3. The ways or track of a lathe, upon which the lathe-head, poppet-head, and rest are placed.

—4. A shears-moth.—*Knight of the shears*. See *shear*.—*Perpetual shears*. Same as *revolving shears*.

—*Revolving shears*, a cylinder around which thin knife-blades are carried in a spiral, their edges revolving in contact with a fixed straight-edge called the *ledger-blade*. The machine is used to trim the uneven fibers from the face of woolen cloth.—*Rotary shears*. See *rotary*.—*Sieve and shears*. See *sieve* and *coccinomaney*.

—There goes but a pair of *shearst*. See *pair*.

shears-moth (shēr'mōth), n. One of certain noctuid moths; a shears or sheartail, as *Hadena dentina*: an English collectors' name. *Mamestra glauca* is the glaucous shears; *Hadena didyma* is the pale shears.

shear-steel (shēr'stēl), n. [So called from its applicability to the manufacture of shears, knives, scythes, etc.] Blister-steel which has been fagoted and drawn out into bars under the rolls or hammer: a repetition of the process produces what is known as *double-shear steel*. The density and homogeneity of the steel are increased by this process, and it is generally admitted that a better result is attained by hammering than by rolling. See *steel*.

shear-structure (shēr'struk'tūr), n. In *geol.*, a structure superinduced in rocks by shearing; a structure varying from lamellar to schistose, somewhat resembling the so-called "fluxion-structure" often seen in volcanic rocks, but produced by the flowing, not of molten, but of solid material, as one of the consequences of the immense strain by which the upheaval or plication of large masses of rock has been accompanied.

sheartail (shēr'tāl), n. 1. A humming-bird of the genus *Thaumastura*, having a very long forcinate tail, like a pair of shears, as *T. cora*, *T. henicura*, etc. In the *cora* hummer (to which the

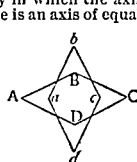


Fig. 1.

to be an advance of all planes parallel to a fixed plane in parallel lines in those planes by amounts proportional to their distances from the fixed plane. A shear is often called a *simple shear*, meaning a shear uncompounded with any other strain. Any simple strain may be resolved into a shear, a positive or negative elongation perpendicular to the shear, and a positive or negative expansion.

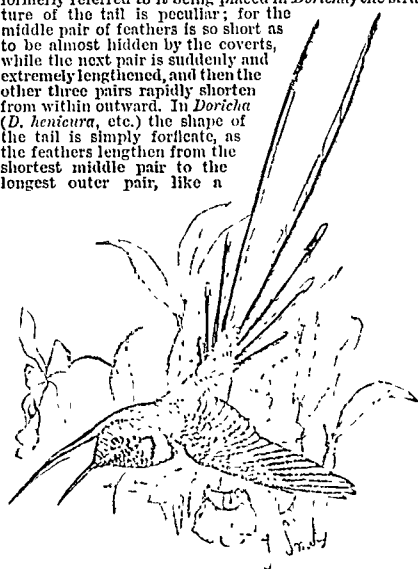
4. Deflection or deviation from the straight; curve or sweep; sheer: as, the *shear* of a boat.

Some considerable *shear* to the bow lines will make a drier and safer boat. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 558.

Complex shear, a strain compounded of two or more simple shears.—Double shear. (a) In *dynam.*, a compound of two shears. (b) In *practical mech.*, a twofold doubling and welding.

*shear*², n. [*ME. shere, schere*, < *AS. sceara* (also in early glosses *scerero, sceruru*) (=

genus *Thaumastura* is now usually restricted, the others formerly referred to it being placed in *Doricha* the structure of the tail is peculiar; for the middle pair of feathers is so short as to be almost hidden by the coverts, while the next pair is suddenly and extremely lengthened, and then the other three pairs rapidly shorten from within outward. In *Doricha* (*D. henicura*, etc.) the shape of the tail is simply forked, as the feathers lengthen from the shortest middle pair to the longest outer pair, like a



Sheartail (*Thaumastura cora*)

tern's. In all these cases the long feathers are very narrow and linear, or of about uniform width to their ends. The peculiar formation is confined to the males. *T. cora* has the tail (in the male) about 4 inches long, though the length of the bird is scarcely 6 inches: it is golden-green above and mostly white below, with a metallic crimson gorget reflecting blue in some lights, and the tail black and white. The female is 3½ inches long, the tail being 1½. It inhabits Peru. Five species of *Doricha* range from the Bahamas and parts of Mexico into Central America.

2. A sea-swallow or tern: from the long forked tail. See cut under *rosate*. [Prov. Eng.]—

3. A British shears-moth, as *Hadena dentina*.

shearwater (shēr'wā'tēr), *n.* [Formerly also *shearwater*, *shearwater*; < *shear*, *v.*, + *obj. water*.] 1. A sea-bird of the petrel family, *Procellariidae*, and section *Puffinæ*, having a long and comparatively slender, much-hooked bill, short nasal tubes obliquely truncate and with a thick nasal septum, long pointed wings, short tail, and close oily plumage. There are many species, mostly of the genus *Puffinus*, found on all seas, where they fly very low over the water, seeming to shear, shave, or graze it with their long blade-like wings (whence the name). Some of them are known as *haws* or *hardeners*. Three of the commonest are the greater shearwater, *P. major*; the Manx shearwater, *P. anglorum*; and the sooty shearwater, *P. fuliginosus*, all of the North Atlantic. They nest in holes by the seaside, and the female lays one white egg. See cut under *harden*.

2. Same as *cutwater*. 3. See *Rhynchops*.

sheat¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheel*.

sheat² (shēt), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *shot*? (cf. *sheat*³, var. of *shot*). Cf. *sheat-fish*.] The shad. Wright. [Prov. Eng.]

sheat³, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shot*.

sheat⁴, *a.* [Origin obscure.] Apparently, trim, or some such sense.

Neat, sheat, and fine,
As brisk as a cup of wine.

Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 163.

sheat-fish (shēt'fish), *n.* [Formerly also (erroneously) *sheath-fish*; appar. < *sheat*², a *shot*, + *fish*.] A fish of the family *Siluridae*, especially *Silurus glanis*, the great catfish of central and eastern Europe, the largest fresh-water fish of Europe except the sturgeons, attaining a weight of 300 or 400 pounds. The flesh is edible, the fat is used in dressing leather, and the sound yields a kind of gelatin. It is of elongate form with a small dorsal, no adipose fin, a long anal, and a distinct caudal with a roundish margin; there are six barbels. It takes the place in Europe of the common catfish of North America, and belongs to the same family, but to a different subfamily. (See cut under *Siluridae*.) With a qualifying term, *sheat-fish* extends to some related families. See phrases following.

At home a mighty *sheat-fish* smokes upon the festive board.
Kingsley, Hypatia, x. (Dacier)

Electric sheat-fishes, the electric catfishes, or *Malapteruridae*.—Flat-headed sheat-fishes, the *Aspredinidae*.—Long-headed sheat-fishes, the *Pleuronotidae*.—Mottled sheat-fishes, the *Loricariidae*.—Naked sheat-fishes, the *Pimelodidae*.—True sheat-fishes, the *Siluridae*.

sheath (shēth), *n.* [< ME. *shethe*, *schēth*, also *schede*, < AS. *scēth*, *scēth* = OS. *scēthia*, *scēthia* = D. *scheide* = MLG. *schēde*, LG. *schede*, *schere* = OHG. *scēida*, MHG. G. *scheide* = Icel. *skēithir*, fem. pl., also *skēithi*, a sheath, = Sw.

skida, a sheath, a husk or pod of a bean or pea, = Dan. *skide*, sheath; appar. orig. applied (as in Sw.) to the husk of a bean or pea, as 'that which separates,' from the root of AS. *scādan*, *scēdan*, etc., separate: see *shed*¹, *v.* Cf. *slide*.] 1. A case or covering, especially one which fits closely: as, the *sheath* of a sword. Compare *scabbard*.

His knif he dragh out of his *shethe*,
& to his herte hit wolde habbe ismite
Nadde his moder hit vnder hete.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

Put up thy sword into the *sheath*. John xviii. 11.
A dagger, in rich *sheath* with jewels on it
Sprinkled about in gold.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. Any somewhat similar covering. (a) In bot., the part of an expanded organ that is rolled around a stem or other body, forming a tube, as in the lower part of the leaves of grasses, the stipules of the *Polygonaceæ*, the tubular organ inclosing the seta of mosses, etc.; a vagina; also, an arrangement of cells inclosing a cylindrical body, as the medullary sheath. See cuts under *Equisetum*, *exogen*, and *cerca*.

The cleistogamic flowers are very small, and usually mature their seeds within the *sheaths* of the leaves.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 333.

(b) In zool., some sheathing, enveloping, or covering part. (1) The preputial sheath into which the penis is retracted in many animals, as the horse, bull, dog, etc. This sheath corresponds in the main with the foreskin of man, and is often called *prepuce*. (2) An elytron, wing-cover, or wing-case of an insect. (3) The horny covering of the bill or feet of a bird; especially, a sort of false cere of some birds, as the sheathbills, jagers, etc. See cuts under *puffin*. (4) The lorica or test which envelops many infusorians or other protozoans, some rotifers, etc. (5) The fold of skin into which the claws of a cat or other feline may be retracted. (c) In anat., specifically, a membrane, fascia, or other sheet or layer of condensed connective tissue which closely invests a part or organ, and serves to bind it down or hold it in place. Such sheaths may be cylindrical, as when investing a nerve or blood-vessel and extending in its course; or flat and expansive, as when binding down muscles. A layer of deep fascia commonly forms a continuous sheath of all the muscles of a limb, as notably in the case of the fascia lata, which envelops the thigh, and is made tense by a special muscle (the tensor fasciæ latae). See *fascia*, 7.

3. A structure of loose tissues for confining a river within its banks.—Carotid, chordal, cortical, crural, femoral sheath. See the adjectives.—Circus-sheath. See *circus*.—Dentinal sheath of Neumann, the proper sheath of the dentinal fibers; the wall of the dentinal canalliculi. Also called *dental sheath*.—Leaf-sheath, in bot.: (a) The sheath of a leaf. Specifically—(b) The membranous toothed girdle which surrounds each node of an *Equisetum*, corresponding to the foliage of the higher orders of plants. See cut under *Equisetum*.—Medullary, mucilaginous, penial, perivascular, rostral sheath. See the adjectives.—Protective sheath, in bot., the sheath or layer of modified parenchyma cells surrounding a fibrovascular bundle.—Sheath of Henle, a delicate connective-tissue envelop of a nerve-fiber outside of the sheath of Schwann, being a continuation of the perineurium.—Sheath of Mauthner, the protoplasmic sheath underneath Schwann's sheath, and pressing inward at the nodes of Ranvier to separate the myelin from the axis-cylinder. It thus incloses the myelin in a double sac. (Langer.) The outer leaf becomes thickened about the middle of the internode, inclosing a nucleus.—Sheath of Schwann. Same as *neurilemma*, or *primitiv sheath* (which see, under *primitiv*).—Sheath of the optic nerve, that continuation of the membranes of the brain which incloses the optic nerve.—Sheath of the rectus, the sheath formed, above the fold of Douglas, by the splitting of the aponeurotic tendon of the internal oblique muscle, and containing between its layers most of the rectus muscle.

sheath (shēth), *v. t.* Same as *sheathe*.

sheathbill (shēth'bil), *n.* A sea-bird of the family *Chionididae*. There are two species, *Chionis alba*, in which the sheath is flat like a cere, and *C. (or Chionarchus) minor*, in which the sheath rises up like the



Sheathbill (*Chionis alba*).

pommel of a saddle. Both inhabit high southern latitudes, as the Falkland Islands and Kerguelen Land; the plumage is pure-white, and the size is that of a large

pigeon. They are known to sailors as *kelp-pigeon* and *sore-eyed pigeon*.

sheath-billed (shēth'bil'd), *a.* Having the bill sheathed with a kind of false cere. See *sheath-bill*.

sheathclaw (shēth'klā), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Thecodactylus*.

sheathe (shēth), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sheathed*, ppr. *sheathing*. [Also sometimes *sheath*, which is proper only as taken from the mod. noun, and pron. *shēth*; < ME. *schēthen*, *scheden* = Icel. *skēitha*, *sheathe*; < *sheath*, *n.*] 1. To put into a sheath or scabbard; inclose in or cover with or as with a sheath or case: as, to *sheathe* a sword or dagger.

'Tis in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

Sheathe thy sword,
Fair foster-brother, till I say the word
That draws it forth.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 273.

2. To protect by a casing or covering; cover over or incase, as with armor, boards, iron, sheets of copper, or the like.

It were to be wished that the whole navy throughout were *sheathed* as some are.

Raleigh.

The two knights entered the lists, armed with sword and dagger, and *sheathed* in complete harness.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11.

3. To cover up or hide.

Her eyes, like marigolds, had *sheathed* their light.
Shak., Lucrece, I. 397.

In the snake, all the organs are *sheathed*; no hands, no feet, no fins, no wings.

Emerson, Civilization.

4. To render less sharp or keen; mask; dull.

Other substances, opposite to acrimony, are called demulcent or mild, because they blunt or *sheathe* those sharp salts; as pease and beans.

Arbuthnot.

To *sheathe* the sword, figuratively, to put an end to war or enmity; make peace.

Days of ease, when now the weary sword
Was *sheathed*, and luxury with Charles restored.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 140.

sheathed (shēth'd), *p. a.* 1. Put into a sheath; incased in a sheath, as a sword; specifically, in bot., zool., and anat., having a sheath; put in or capable of being withdrawn into a sheath; invaginated; vaginate.—2. Covered with sheathing or thin material, inside or outside.

sheather (shē'thēr), *n.* [< ME. *schēthere*; < *sheathe* + *-er*.] One who sheathes, in any sense.

sheath-fish (shēth'fish), *n.* A false form of *sheat-fish*. *Encyc. Brit.*; *Web. Int. Dict.*

sheathing (shē'thīng), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sheathe*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who sheathes.—2. That which sheathes, covers, or protects, or may be used for such purpose. Specifically—(a) In carpenter-work, boarding applied to any surface, or used to cover a skeleton frame; especially, such boarding when forming the inner or rough covering intended to receive an outer coating of any sort. (b) Thin plates of metal used for covering the bottom of a wooden ship, usually copper or yellow metal, and serving to protect it from the boring of marine animals; also, a covering of wood applied to the parts under water of many iron and steel vessels, to prevent corrosion of the metal and to delay fouling of the bottom. (c) Anything prepared for covering a surface, as of a wall or other part of a building: applied to tiles, metallic plates, stamped leather hangings, etc.

Mural *sheathings* imitative of the finest Persian patterns.
Art Jour., N. S., VII. 36.

(d) A protection for the main deck of a whaling-vessel, as pine boards, about one inch in thickness, laid over the deck to prevent it from being cut up by the spades, being burned while trying out oil, etc.

sheathing (shē'thīng), *p. a.* Inclosing by or as by a sheath: as, the *sheathing* base of a leaf; *sheathing* stipules, etc. See cut under *sheath*, 2.—*Sheathing canal*. See *canal*.

sheathing-nail (shē'thīng-nāl), *n.* A nail suitable for nailing on sheathing. That used in nailing on the metallic sheathings of ships is a cast nail of an alloy of copper and tin.

sheathing-paper (shē'thīng-pā'pēr), *n.* A coarse paper laid on or under the metallic sheathing of ships, and used for other like purposes; lining-paper.

sheath-knife (shēth'nif), *n.* A knife worn in a sheath attached to the waist-belt, as by merchant seamen and by riggers.

sheathless (shēth'les), *a.* [< *sheath* + *-less*.] Having no sheath; not sheathed; evaginate.

sheath-winged (shēth'wīng'd), *a.* Having the wings sheathed or incased in elytra, as a beetle; sharded; coleopterous; vaginipennate.

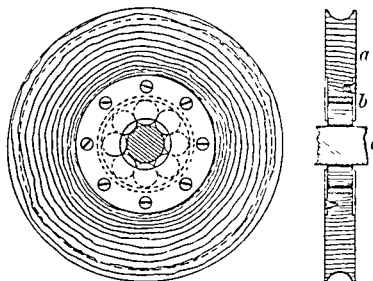
sheathy (shē'thī), *a.* [< *sheath* + *-y*.] Sheath-like. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

shea-tree, *n.* Same as *shea*.

sheave¹ (shōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sheaved*, ppr. *sheaving*. [< *sheaf*¹, *n.* Cf. *sheaf*¹, *v.*, and

*leave*³, < *leaf*¹, etc.] To bring together into sheaves; collect into a sheaf or into sheaves. **sheave**² (shēv), *n.* [Also *sheeve*, *sheaf*; a var. of *shive*: see *shive*.] 1. A slice, as of bread; a cut. [Scotch.]

She begs one *sheave* of your white bread,
But and a cup of your red wine.
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 8).
2. A grooved wheel in a block, mast, yard, etc., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley;



Block-sheave.
a, sheave; b, brass bushing; c, pin.

a shiver. See cut under *block*¹.—3. A sliding scutecheon for covering a keyhole.—**Dumb sheave**, an aperture through which a rope reeves without a revolving sheave.—**Patent sheave**, a sheave fitted with metal rollers to reduce friction. **sheaved** (shēvd), *a.* [*< sheaf*¹ + *-ed*².] 1†. Made of straw.

Her hair, nor loose nor tied in formal plat,
Proclaim'd in her a careless hand of pride;
For some, untuck'd, descended her *sheaved* hat,
Hanging her pale and pined cheek beside.
Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, l. 31.

2. Finished around the top with a flare, like that of a sheaf.

A well-sheaved wine glass could be made only in England. . . . Wine glasses with tops as well-sheaved as the best English work. *Reports to Society of Arts*, II. 134.

sheave-hole (shēv'hōl), *n.* A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

sheaves, *n.* Plural of *sheaf*¹ and of *sheave*². **she-balsam** (shē'bāl'sam), *n.* See *balsam-tree*. **shebender** (shēb'ən-dēr), *n.* [E. Ind. (?)]. A Dutch East India commercial officer.

shebang (shē-bang'), *n.* [Supposed to be an irreg. var. of *shebeen*.] A shanty; place; "concern": as, who lives in this *shebang*? he threatened to clean out the whole *shebang*. [Slang, U. S.]

There'll be a kerridge for you. . . . We've got a *shebang* fixed up for you to stand behind in No. 1's house, and don't you be afraid. *Mark Twain*, *Roughing It*, xlvii.

Shebat, *n.* See *Sabat*. **shebbel** (shēb'el), *n.* A certain fish. See the quotation.

The catching of the *shebbel* or Barbary salmon, a species of shad, is a great industry on all the principal rivers of the coast [of Morocco], and vast numbers of the fish, which are often from 5 to 15 pounds in weight, are dried and salted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 834.

shebeck (shē'bēk), *n.* Same as *shebec*. **shebeen** (shē-bēn'), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] A shop or house where excisable liquors are sold without the license required by law. [Ireland and Scotland.]

shebeener (shē-bē'nēr), *n.* [*< shebeen* + *-er*¹.] One who keeps a shebeen. [Ireland and Scotland.]

shebeening (shē-bē'nīng), *n.* [*< shebeen* + *-ing*¹.] The act or practice of keeping a shebeen. [Ireland and Scotland.]

Shechinah, **Shekinah** (shē-kā'nā), *n.* [*< Chal.* and late Heb. *shekhinah*, dwelling, < Heb. *shā-khan*, dwell (the verb used in Ex. xxiv. 16, Num. ix. 17, 22, x. 12).] The Jewish name for the symbol of the divine presence, which rested in the shape of a cloud or visible light over the mercy-seat.

shecklatont, *n.* Same as *ciclaton*.

shed¹ (shed), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shed*, ppr. *shedding*. [Early mod. E. also *shead*, *shede*; < ME. *sheden*, *scheden*, *schoden*, *shæden* (pret. *shedde*, *shaddde*, *schaddde*, *ssedde*, *shode*, pp. *shad*, *i-shed*), < AS. *scēddan*, (*scēddan*), *scēddan* (pret. *scēd*, *scēd*, pp. *scēdden*, *scæden*), part, separate, distinguish, = OS. *skēthan* = OFries. *skētha*, *skēda*, *schēda* = D. *scheiden* = MLG. *schēden* = OHG. *scēidan*, MHG. G. *scheiden*, part, separate, distinguish, = Goth. *skaidan*, separate; akin to AS. *scīd*, E. *slide*, AS. *scēth*, E. *sheath*, etc.; Teut. √ *skid*, part, separate; cf. Lith. *skedzu*,

skedu, I part, separate, L. *seindere* (perf. *scidi*), split, Gr. *σχίζω*, split, *σχίζα*, a splinter, Skt. √ *chid*, split: see *scission*, *schedule*, *schism*, etc. Cf. *sheath*, *slide*, *skid*, from the same ult. source. The alleged AS. **scēddan*, *shed* (blood), is not authenticated, being prob. an error of reading. The OFries. *schēddan*, NFries. *schodden*, push, shake, G. *schütten*, shed, spill, cast, etc., go rather with E. *shudder*.] 1. To part; separate; divide: as, to *shed* the hair. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Yif ther be any thing that knytteth and felawshippeth hymselfe to thilke mydel poynt it is constreyned into symplite, that is to seyn unto immoeveablete, and it ceseth to ben *shed* and to fletyn dyversly.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. prose C.

But with no craft of combis brode,
They mygte hire hore lokkis *shode*.
Gower, (*Hallivell*.)

Scriminate, . . . a plu or bodkin that women use to divide and *shed* their haire with when they dresse their heads.

Then up did start him Childe Vyet,
Shed by his yellow hair,
Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 77).

2. To throw off. (a) To cast off, as a natural covering: as, trees *shed* their leaves in autumn.

Trees which come into leaf and *shed* their leaves late last longer than those that are early either in fruit or leaf. *Bacon*, *Hist. Life and Death*, *Nature Durable*, § 20.

(b) To molt, cast, or exuviate, as a quadruped its hair, a bird its feathers, a crab its shell, a snake its skin, or a deer its antlers. (c) To throw or cause to flow off without penetrating, as a roof or covering of oil-cloth, or the like.

3. To scatter about or abroad; disperse; diffuse: as, to *shed* light on a subject.

"Some shal sowe the sække," quod Piers, "for *shedding* of the whete."
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 9.

If there were English *shed*d amongst them and placed over them, they should not be able once to styrr or murmure but that it should be known.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

The love of God is *shed* abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost. *Rom.* v. 5.

All heaven,
And happy constellations, on that hour
Shed their selectest influence; the earth
Gave sign of gratulation, and each hill.
Milton, P. L., viii. 513.

That still spirit *shed* from evening air!
Wordsworth, *Prelude*, ii.

4. To sprinkle; intersperse. [Rare.]

Her hair,
That flows so liberal and so fair,
Is *shed* with gray.
B. Jonson, *Masque of Hymen*.

5. To let or cause to flow out; let fall; pour out; spill: used especially in regard to blood and tears: as, to *shed* blood; to *shed* tears of joy.

Thou schalt *schede* the oile of anyonyng on his heed.
Wyclif, *Ex.* xxix. 7.

And many a wilde hertes blood she *shedde*.
Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, l. 267.

The Copies of those Tears thou there hast *shed* . . . are Already in Heaven's Casket bottled.

J. Beaumont, *Psyché*, ii. 150.

But, after looking a while at the long-tailed imp, he was so shocked by his horrible ugliness, spiritual as well as physical, that he actually began to *shed* tears.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xi.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cast, part with, or let fall a covering, vestment, envelop, or seed; molt; lose, cast, throw off, or exuviate a covering: as, the bird *sheds* in August; the crab *sheds* in June.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand.
Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

The *shedding* trees began the ground to strow.
Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, iii. 439.

2†. To be let fall; pour or be poured; be spilled. *Schyre schede*z the rayn in schowrez ful warme.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 506.

Swich a reyn down fro the welkne *shaddde*
That slow the fyr, and made him to escape.
Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, l. 741.

Faxe fytlered, & felt flosed hym vmbe,
That *schod* fro his schunderes to his schyre wykes.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1690.

shed¹ (shed), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shead*, *shede*, also dial. *shode*; < ME. *shecd*, *schede*, *schead*, *shode*, *schode*, *schood*, *schad*, *shæd*, separation, division, the parting of the hair, the temple or top of the head, < AS. *scēde*, the top of the head, a division, separation, *ge-scēdd*, division, separation, = OS. *scēth* = OFries. *skēthe*, *skēd*, *schēd* = OHG. *scēit*, MHG. G. *scheit*, distinction, division, etc.; cf. D. (*haar*)-*schēcl*, a tress of hair, = MLG. *schēdel* = OHG. *scēitila*, MHG. G. *scheitel*, the parting of the hair, the top of the head, the hair thereon; from the verb. The noun *shed* is most familiar in the comp. *water-shed*.] 1. A division or parting: as, the

shed of the hair (obsolete or provincial); a water-shed.

In heed he had a *sheed* biforn. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 18837.
Her wav'ring hair disparpling flew apart
In seemly *shed*.

T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's *Judith*, iv.

2. In *wearing*, a parting or opening between sets of warp-threads in a loom, made by the action of the heddles, or by the Jacquard attachment, for the passage of the shuttle and the weft-thread.

A double *shed* . . . is used when two tiers of shuttles are used at one time. *A. Barlow*, *Weaving*, p. 112.

3. The slope of land or of a hill: as, which way is the *shed*?—4†. The parting of the hair; hence, the top of the head; temples.

Ful streight and even lay his joly *shode*.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 130.

shed² (shed), *n.* [*< ME. *shed*, **shad*, in pl. *shaddys*; perhaps a particular use of ME. **shed*, written *ssed*, a Kentish form of *shade*: see *shade*¹. The particular sense is prob. due to association with the diff. word *shud*, a shed: see *shud*².] 1. A slight or temporary shelter; a penthouse or lean-to; hence, an outhouse; a hut or mean dwelling: as, a snow-shed; a wood-shed.

Houses not inhabited, as shoppis, celars, *shaddys*, ware-houses, stables, wharves, kranes, tymbre hawes.

Arnold's Chron. (1503), ed. 1811, p. 72.

Courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly *sheds*
With smoky rafters than in tap'stry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 323.

But when I touched her, lo! she too,
Fell into dust and nothing, and the house
Became no better than a broken *shed*.
Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

2. A large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, vehicles, etc.: as, a *shed* on a wharf; a railway-shed; an engine-shed.

These [wagons] filled the inn-yards, or were ranged side by side under broad-roofed *sheds*.

Lowell, *Cambridge Thirty Years Ago*.

shed³†, *n.* [Appar. ult. < L. *scheda*, a sheet of paper: see *schedule*.] A sheet. [Rare.]

Scheda . . . Angl. A sheet or *shed* of paper. . . . *Schedula* . . . Angl. A little sheet or scrow of paper.
Calepini Dictionarium Undecim Linguarum, ed. 1500.

shed⁴ (shed), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.] **shedder** (shed'er), *n.* [*< shed*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who sheds, pours out, or spills.

A son that is a robber, a *shedder* of blood.
Ezek. xviii. 10.

2. In *zoöl.*, that which sheds, casts, or molts; especially, a lobster or crab which is shedding its shell, or has just done so and is growing a new one.

I'm going to make a cast, as soon as you drop the anchor and give me some of that bait—which, by the way, would be a great deal more tempting to the trout if it were a *shedder* or "buster" instead of a hard-shell crab.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 639.

3. An adult female salmon after spawning. **shedding**¹ (shed'ing), *n.* [*< ME. sheding*, *shedding*, *shæding*; verbal n. of *shed*¹, *v.*] 1. A parting; separation; a branching off, as of two roads or a water-shed; hence, the angle or place where two roads meet. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Forr Farisew [Pharisee] bitacneth uss *shædding* inn Enngliss's speche.
Orminn, 16363.

Then we got out to that *shedding* of the roads which marks the junction of the highways coming down from Glasgow and Edinburgh.

W. Black, *Phaeton*, xxix.

2. A pouring out or spilling; effusion: as, the *shedding* of blood.

I thank the, lord, with ruful entent
Of thi peynus and thi turment,
With carful hert and dreri mod,
For *sheddynd* of thi swet blod.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 194.

Almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without *shedding* of blood is no remission. *Heb.* ix. 22.

3. The act of letting fall, casting off, or parting with something, as a plant its seed when ripe, or a covering husk: as, the *shedding* of wheat.

Promptly with the coming of the spring, if not even in the last week of February, the buffalo begins the *shedding* of his winter coat.

W. T. Hornaday, *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 412.

4. That which is shed, cast off, or exuviated; a cast or exuvium.

shedding² (shed'ing), *n.* [*< shed*² + *-ing*¹.] A collection of sheds, or sheds collectively. [Colloq.]

Self-contained Roofs in spans up to 30 ft., of Malleable Iron Columns requiring no foundations, are the most economical forms of durable *shedding* that can be erected.
The Engineer, LXIX., p. xv. of adv'ts.

shedding-motion (shéd'ing-mō'shōn), *n.* In weaving, the mechanism for separating the warp-threads in a loom, to form an opening between them for the passage of the shuttle; a dobby; more particularly used with reference to the Jacquard loom. See *loom*¹.

shed-line (shéd'lin), *n.* The summit line of elevated ground; the line of a water-shed.

shed-roof (shéd'rōf), *n.* Same as *pent-roof*.

shedulet, *n.* An obsolete form of *schedule*.

Sheeah, *n.* Same as *Shiah*.

sheeft, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheaf*¹.

sheel. See *sheal*¹, *sheal*².

sheeling (shō'ling), *n.* Same as *sheal*².

sheen¹ (shēn), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shine* (simulating *shine*¹, *v.*); < ME. *sheene*, *shene*, *schene*, *schene*, *seene*, *seone*, *scone*, < AS. *scēne*, *scjune*, *scōne*, *sciōne* = OS. *skūni*, *scōni* = OFries. *skēne*, *schēn*, *schōn* = D. *schoon* = MLG. *schōne*, LG. *schöne*, *schön* = OHG. *scōni*, MHG. *schāne*, G. *schön*, fair, beautiful, = Sw. *skön* = Dan. *skjøn*, beautiful (cf. Icel. *skjóni*, a piebald horse), = Goth. *skauins*, well-formed, beautiful (cf. *ibna-skauins*, of like appearance, **skauins*, *n.*, appearance, form, in comp. *gutha-skaunei*, the form of God); prob., with orig. pp. formative -*n*, from the root of AS. *scēdrian*, etc., look at, show: see *show*¹.] Fair; bright; shining; glittering; beautiful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

"After sharpest shoures," quoth Pees, "most sheene is the sonne."

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 450.

Yours blisful suster, Lucina the sheene,

That of the see is chief goddess and queene.

Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 317.

So faire and sheene

As on the earth, great mother of us all,

With living eye more fayre was never seene.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. l. 10.

By fountain clear, or spangled starlight sheen.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, II. l. 29.

sheen¹ (shēn), *v. i.* [*< sheen*¹, *a.*; in part a variant of *shine*¹.] To shine; glisten. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But he lay still, and slept sound,

Albert the sun began to sheen.

Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

You'll put on the robes o' red,

To sheen thro' Edinbrugh town.

Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 320).

This town,

That, sheening far, celestial seems to be.

Dryden, *Child Harold*, l. 17.

sheen¹ (shēn), *n.* [*< sheen*¹, *v. or a.*] Brightness; luster; splendor. [Chiefly poetical.]

And thirty dozen moons with borrow'd sheen,

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 2. 167.

The sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea.

Dryden, *Destruction of Sennacherib*.

sheen² (shēn), *n.* An obsolete (Scotch) plural of *shee*.

She lean'd her low down to her toe,

To loose her true love's sheen.

Willie and Lady Mairie (Child's Ballads, II. 5-).

Four-and twenty fair ladies

Put on that lady's sheen.

Young Hastings the Groom (Child's Ballads, I. 189).

sheenly (shēn'li), *adv.* [*< ME. sheenly*; < *sheen*¹ + *-ly*².] Brightly.

Scuin stoures that stoude stentlich loked,

Hee shewes forthe sheenly shynd and bright.

Alisunder of Maccdoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 641.

sheeny¹ (shē'ni), *a.* [*< sheen*¹ + *-y*¹.] Bright; glittering; shining; beautiful. [Poetical.]

Did of late Earth's sons besedge the wall

Of sheeny Heaven, and thou, some goddess fled,

Amongst us here below to hide thy nectar'd head?

Milton, *Death of Fair Infant*, l. 43.

Many a sheeny summer-morn

Adown the Tigris I was borne.

Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

sheeny² (shē'ni), *n.*; pl. *sheenies* (-niz). [Origin obscure.] A sharp fellow; specifically applied opprobriously to Jews; also used attributively. [Slang.]

sheep¹ (shēp), *n.*; pl. *sheep*. [*< ME. sheep*, *shep*, *sheep*, *shepe*, *scēap*, *scēp*, *scēp* (pl. *sheep*, *sheep*), < AS. *scēap*, *scēp* (pl. *scēap*, *scēp*) = OS. *scāp* = OFries. *skēp*, *schēp* = D. *schaap* = MLG. *schāp*, LG. *schaap* = OHG. *scāf*, MHG. *G. schaf*, *sheep*; root unknown. Not found in Goth., where *lamb* (= E. *lamb*) is used, nor in Scand., where *lamb*, *får* = Sw. *får* = Dan. *får*, *sheep*, appears (see *Farose*).] 1. A ruminant mammal of the family *Bovidae*, subfamily *Ovis*, and genus *Ovis*; specifically, *Ovis aries*, domesticated in many varieties, and one of the animals most useful to man. The male is a ram, the female a ewe, and the young a lamb; the flesh of the adult is mutton; of the young, lamb; the coat or fleece is wool, a principal material of warm clothing; the prepared hide is sheepskin, used for many pur-

poses; the entrails furnish sausage-cases, and are also dried and twisted into strings for musical instruments ("catgut"); the prepared fat makes tallow or suet; and the twisted horns of the ram are used in the manufacture of various utensils. The milk of the ewe is thicker than that of the cow, yielding a relatively greater quantity of butter and cheese. The sheep is one of the most harmless and timid of animals. The artificial breeds of *O. aries* are numerous; it is not known from what wild stock or stocks they are descended. The mouflon is a probable ancestor of some at least of the domestic varieties, especially those with short tail and crescentic horns. The principal English varieties of the sheep are the large Leicester, the Cotswold, the Southdown, the Cheviot, and the black-faced breeds. The Leicester comes early to maturity, attains a large size, has a fine full form, and carries more mutton, though not of finest quality, in the same apparent dimensions than any other; the wool is not so long as in some other breeds, but is considerably finer. The Cotswolds have been improved by crossing with Leicesters; their wool is fine, and their mutton fine-grained and full-sized. Southdowns have short, close, and curled wool, and their mutton is highly valued for its flavor; they attain a large size. All these require a good climate and rich pasture. The Cheviot is much harder, and is well adapted for the green, grassy hills of Highland districts; the wool is short, thick, and fine. The Cheviot possesses good fattening qualities, and yields excellent mutton. The black-faced is hardest of all, and adapted for wild heathery hills and moors; its wool is long and coarse, but its mutton is the very finest. The Welsh resembles the black-faced, but is less hardy; its mutton is delicious, but its fleece weighs only about 2 pounds. The foreign breeds of sheep are numerous, some of the more remarkable being (a) the broad-tailed sheep, common in Asia and Egypt, and remarkable for its large heavy tail; (b) the Iceland sheep, having three, four, or five horns; (c) the fat-rumped sheep of Tatar, with an accumulation of fat on the rump, which, falling down in two great masses behind, often entirely conceals the tail; (d) the Astrakhan or Bucharian sheep, with the wool twisted in spiral curls, and of very fine quality; (e) the Wallachian or Cretan sheep, with very large, long, and spiral horns, those of the male being upright, and those of the female at right angles with the head. All the wild species of *Ovis* have the book-name *sheep*, and also particular designations. (See *argali*, *bighorn*, *mouflon*, *musimon*.) The only indigenous form in the New World is the Rocky Mountain sheep, or bighorn, *O. montana*. Certain *Ovis* of modern genera detached from *Ovis* are called *sheep* with a qualifying term, as the mouflon, or Barbary sheep. See cuts under *amudat*, *bighorn*, *merino*, *Ovis*, *quadricon*, and *Ruminantia*.

In that Lond ben Trees that beren Wolle, as thoghe it were of *Sheep*.

Manderley, *Travels*, p. 263.

2. Leather made from sheepskin, especially split leather used in bookbinding.—3. In contempt, a silly fellow.—Barbary sheep, the bearded argali, or mouflon.—Black sheep, one who in character or conduct does little credit to the flock, family, or community to which he belongs; the reprobate or disreputable member; as, the black sheep of the family.

Jack! . . . Is not such a black sheep neither but what there are some white hairs about him.

Scott, *St. Ronan's Well*, xxxvi.

Indian sheep, the llama.—Marco Polo's sheep, *Ovis yaki*, one of the finest species of the genus.—Merino sheep. See *merino*.—Persian sheep, the llama.—Rocky Mountain sheep, the bighorn.—Sheep's eye or eyes, a bashful, diffident look; a wishful glance; a leer; an amorous look.

Go to, Nell; no more sheep's eyes; ye may be caught, I tell ye; these be liquorish looks.

Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 51).

Well, but for all that, I can tell who is a great admirer of m's; pray, m's, how do you like Mr. Spruce? I swear I have often seen him cast a sheep's eye out of a calf's head at you; deny it if you can. *Swift*, *Pollie Conversation*, l.

Those [eyes] of an amorous, roguish look derive their title even from the sheep; and we say such a one has a sheep's eye, not so much to denote the innocence as the simple slowness of the cast.

Spectator.

A fig for their nonsense and chatter!—suffer it, her

Chorus will excuse me for casting sheep's eyes at her.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 331.

Sheep's-foot trimmer, a shears or cutting-placers for removing superfluous growth from a sheep's foot.—**Sheep's-head porgy**. See *porgy*.—**Vegetable sheep**. Same as *sheep-plant*. See *Racoula*.

sheep², *n.* [ME., also *sheep*, *shepe*, < AS. **scēpe*, one who takes charge of sheep, < *scēap*, *sheep*; see *sheep*¹. Cf. *herd*², < *herd*¹.] A shepherd.

In a somer sason, whan soft was the sonne,

I shope me in shroudes as I a *shepe* [var. *sheep* (A), *shepherd* (C)] were.

Piers Plowman (B), *Prolog*, l. 2.

sheep-backs (shēp'baks), *n. pl.* Same as *roches moutonnées*.

The rounded knolls of rock along the track of a glacier have been called *sheep-backs* (*roches moutonnées*), in allusion to their form.

J. D. Dana, *Man. of Geol.* (rev. ed.), p. 699.

sheepberry (shēp'ber'ī), *n.*; pl. *sheepberries* (-iz).

1. A small tree, *Fithurum Lentago*, of eastern North America. It bears small white flowers in cymes, and black edible drupes.—2. The fruit of the above tree, so called from its fancied resemblance to sheep-droppings. Also *nanny-berry*.

sheep-biter (shēp'bi'tēr), *n.* A mongrel or ill-trained shepherd-dog which snaps at or worries

sheep; hence, one who cheats or robs the simple or those he should guard; a petty thief, or perhaps a faultfinding, backbiting, or censorious person. Compare *bite-sheep*.

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally sheep-biter come by some notable shame?

Shak., *T. N.*, II. 5. 6.

I wish all such old sheep-biters might dip their fingers in such sauce to their mutton.

Chapman, *May-Day*, III. 1.

There are political sheep-biters as well as pastoral; betrayers of public trust as well as of private.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

sheep-biting (shēp'bi'ting), *a.* Given to biting, snapping at, or worrying sheep or simple or defenseless persons; hence, given to robbing or backbiting those under one's care.

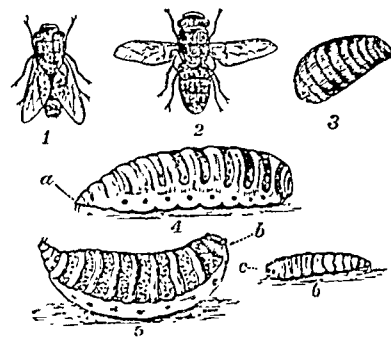
Why, you bald-pated, lying rascal, you must be hooded, must you? Show your knave's visage, with a pox to you! Show your sheep-biting face, and be hanged an hour!

Shak., *M. for M.*, v. 1. 350.

Sheep-biting mongrels, hand-basket freebooters!

Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, II. 2.

sheep-bot (shēp'bot), *n.* A bot-fly, *Cestrus ovis*, or its larva. It is a large yellowish-gray fly, which deposits its young larvae in the nasal orifices of sheep. The larvae crawl back into the passages of the nostrils or throat, and usually into the frontal sinuses, where they remain



Sheep-bot (*Cestrus ovis*).
1, adult fly, with wings closed; 2, same, with wings expanded; 3, empty puparium; 4, full-grown larva, dorsal view; 5, full-grown larva, ventral view; 6, anal appendages; 7, young larva; 8, anal stigmata.

feeding upon the mucous membrane for nine months, when they crawl out, drop to the ground, and transform to pupae, issuing as flies in six weeks or more. They are a source of great damage to sheep, and are frequently the indirect or even direct cause of death. The sheep-bot is common to Europe and America, and has been carried in exported sheep to many other parts of the world.

sheep-cote (shēp'kōt), *n.* [*< ME. shep-cote*; < *sheep*¹ + *cote*¹.] A small inclosure for sheep with a shepherd's house in it; a pen.

Pray you, if you know,

Where in the purlieus of this forest stands

A sheep-cote fenced about with olive trees?

Shak., *As you Like it*, IV. 3. 78.

sheep-dip (shēp'dip), *n.* Same as *sheep-wash*.

sheep-dog (shēp'dog), *n.* 1. A dog trained to watch and tend sheep; especially, a collie.—2. A chaperon. [Slang.]

"Some men are coming who will only bore you. I would not ask them, but you know it's for your good, and now I have a sheep-dog, I need not be afraid to be alone." "A sheep-dog—a companion! Becky Sharp with a companion! Isn't it good fun?" thought Mrs. Crawley to herself.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xxxvii.

sheep-faced (shēp'fäst), *a.* Sheepish; bashful.

sheep-farmer (shēp'fär'mēr), *n.* A farmer whose occupation is the raising of sheep.

sheepfold (shēp'fōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sheep-fould*; < ME. *sheepfulde*; < *sheep*¹ + *fold*², *n.*] A fold or pen for sheep.

sheephead (shēp'hēd), *n.* Same as *sheepshead*, a fish.

In fishes which live near the bottom and among the rocks, such as the sea-bass, red snapper, *sheephead*, and perch, the scales are usually thick.

Science, XV. 211.

sheep-headed (shēp'hēd'ed), *a.* Dull; simple-minded; silly; stupid.

And though it be a divell, yet is it most idolatrously adored, honoured, and worshipped by those simple sheep-headed fools whom it hath undone and beggared.

John Taylor, *Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

shepherd, *n.* A Middle English form of *shepherd*.

sheep-holder (shēp'hōl'dēr), *n.* A cradle or table for holding a sheep during the process of shearing; a sheep-table. *E. H. Knight*.

sheep-hook (shēp'hōk), *n.* [*< sheep*² + *hook*.] A shepherds' crook.

Thou a sceptre's heir,

That thus affect'st a sheep-hook!

Shak., *W. T.*, IV. 4. 431.

sheepish (shēp'ish), *a.* [*< ME. shepisshe*; < *sheep*¹ + *-ish*¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to sheep.

Of others shepherds, some were running after their sheep, strayed beyond their bounds; . . . some setting a bell for an ensign of a *sheepish* squadron.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, i.

Of their *sheepish* Astarte yee heard even now, and of their Legend of Dagon. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 91.

2. Like a sheep; having the character attributed to sheep or their actions; bashful; timorous to excess; over-modest; stupid; silly.

I have read over thy *sheepish* discourse of the Lamb of God and his Enemies, and entreated my patience to be good to thee whilst I read it.

Nashe, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 45.

Wanting there [at home] change of company, . . . he will, when he comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature. Locke, *Education*, § 70.

I never felt the pain of a *sheepish* inferiority so miserably in my life. Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 20.

Reserved and *sheepish*; that's much against him. Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, i. 1.

sheepishly (shē'pish-ly), *adv.* In a *sheepish* manner; bashfully; with mean timidity or diffidence; sillily.

sheepishness (shē'pish-ness), *n.* The character of being *sheepish*; bashfulness; excessive modesty or diffidence; mean timorousness.

sheep-laurel (shēp'lā'rel), *n.* The lambkill, *Kalmia angustifolia*, an American shrub the leaves of which are reputed poisonous to animals. Also *sheep-poison*, *calkill*, *wicky*.

sheep-louse (shēp'lous), *n.* [Cf. ME. *schepys lowce*, 'sheep's louse': see *sheep*¹ and *louse*¹.] 1. A parasitic dipterous insect, *Melophagus ovinus*; a sheep-tick. See *Melophagus*, and cut under *sheep-tick*.—2. A mallophagous parasite, *Trichodectes spharoccephalus*, 1 millimeter long, infesting the wool of sheep in Europe and America: more fully called *red-headed sheep-louse*.

sheepman (shēp'man), *n.*; pl. *sheepmen* (-men). A sheep-farmer or sheep-master.

Unless reserved or protected, the whole region will soon or late be devastated by lumbermen and *sheepmen*. The Century, XL. 667.

sheep-market (shēp'mär'ket), *n.* A place where sheep are sold. John v. 2.

sheep-master (shēp'mās'tēr), *n.* An owner of sheep; a sheep-farmer.

Suche vengeance God toke of their inordinate and vnsustainable couetousnes, sendinge amonge the shepe that pestiferous morein, whiche much more lustely shoulde haue fallen on the *shepe-masters* owne heades.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), i.

I knew a nobleman in England that had the greatest audits of any man in my time—a great grazier, a great *sheepmaster*, a great timber man, a great collier.

Bacon, *Riches* (ed. 1887).

sheep-pen (shēp'pen), *n.* An inclosure for sheep; a sheepfold.

sheep-pest (shēp'pest), *n.* 1. The sheep-tick.

—2. In bot., a perennial rosaceous herb, *Acrona ovina*, found in Australia and Tasmania. The hardened calyx-tube in fruit is beset with barbed spines, making it a serious nuisance in wool.

sheep-pick (shēp'pik), *n.* A kind of hay-fork. See *sheepick*.

His servant Perry one evening in Campden-garden made an hideous outcry, whereat some who heard it coming in met him running, and seemingly frightened, with a *sheep-pick* in his hand, to whom he told a formal story how he had been set upon by two men in white with naked swords, and how he defended himself with his *sheep-pick*, the handle whereof was cut in two or three places.

Examination of Joan Perry, etc. (1676). (Davies.)

sheep-plant (shēp'plant), *n.* See *Raoulia*.

sheep-poison (shēp'poi'zn), *n.* 1. Same as *sheep-laurel*.—2. A Californian plant, *Lupinus densiflorus*.

sheep-pox (shēp'poks), *n.* An acute contagious febrile disease of sheep, accompanied by an eruption closely resembling that of small-pox; variola ovina. It appears in epizootics, the mortality ranging from 10 to 50 per cent., according to the type of the disease. The virus is transmitted through the air, as well as by direct contact. The disease, not known in the United States, has been greatly restricted on the continent of Europe in recent years by the strict enforcing of sanitary and preventive measures. Thus, in 1887 it prevailed to a slight extent in France, Italy, and Austria. In Rumania, on the other hand, it attacked during the same year 64,000 sheep. Inoculation was practised during the first half of the present century, and frequently became the source of fresh outbreaks. It is now recommended only when the disease has actually appeared in a flock.

The formidable disorder of *sheep-pox* is confined chiefly to the continent of Europe. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 204.

sheep-rack (shēp'rak), *n.* 1. A building for holding sheep, especially for convenience in feeding them. It is provided with suitable gates or doors, and is fitted with a rack for hay and with troughs. It is sometimes mounted on a frame with wheels, so as to be movable.

2. The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*: so called from its habit of perching on the backs of sheep to feed on the ticks. [Prov. Eng.]

sheep-range (shēp'rānj), *n.* See *range*, 7 (a). **sheep-reeve** (shēp'rēv), *n.* [Cf. ME. *shepe-refe*; < *sheep*¹ + *reeve*¹.] A shepherd.

Item, where as Browne ys not well wyllyng yn my maters, whych for the wrong takyng and wyth haldyng my shepe I ought take a accoun ayenst hym; for declaracioun in whate wyse he dyd it, John Bele my *sheperefe* can enforme you best, for he laboured about the recuere of it. Paston Letters, I. 175.

sheep-rot (shēp'rot), *n.* A name given to the butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, and the pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, marsh-plants supposed to produce the rot in sheep. See *rot*, 2, *sheep's-bane*, *flukewort*, and *Hydrocotyle*. Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

sheep-run (shēp'rūn), *n.* A large tract of grazing-country fit for pasturing sheep. A sheep-run is properly more extensive than a sheepwalk. It appears to have been originally an Australian term.

sheep's-bane (shēps'bān), *n.* A species of pennywort—in England *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, and in the West Indies *H. umbellata*: so named from their association with sheep-rot. See *Hydrocotyle* and *pennywort*.

sheep's-beard (shēps'bērd), *n.* A composite plant of the genus *Urospermum* (formerly *Arnopogon*), related to the chicory. There are two species, natives of the Mediterranean region. *U. Dalechampii*, a dwarf tufted plant with large lemon-colored heads, is handsome in cultivation.

sheep's-bit (shēps'bit), *n.* A plant, *Jasione montana*: so called, according to Prior, to distinguish it from the devil's-bit scabious. The name is somewhat extended to other species of the genus. See *Jasione*. Also called *sheep's-scabious*.

sheep's-eye (shēps'ī), *n.* See *sheep's eye*, under *sheep*¹.

sheep's-fescue (shēps'fes'kū), *n.* A grass, *Festuca ovina*, native in many mountain regions, also cultivated elsewhere. It is a low tufted perennial with fine leaves and culms, perhaps the best of pasture-grasses in sandy soils, forming the bulk of the sheep-pasture in the Scotch Highlands. It is also an excellent lawn-grass.

sheep's-foot (shēps'fūt), *n.* In printing, an iron hammer with a split curved claw at the end which serves for a handle. The claw is used as a pry for lifting forms from the bed of a press.

sheep-shank (shēp'shāngk), *n.* 1. The shank or leg of a sheep; hence, something lank, slender, or weak: in the quotation applied to a bridge.

I doubt na', frien', ye'll think ye're nae *sheepshank*, Ance ye were streetik o'er frae bank to bank! Burns, *Brigs of Ayr*.

2. Naut., a kind of knot, hitch, or bend made on a rope to shorten it temporarily.

sheepshead (shēps'hed), *n.* 1. A fool; a silly person.

Ah errant *Sheeps-head*, hast thou llud' that long, And dar'st not looke a woman in the face? Chapman, *All Fools* (Works, 1673, I. 136).

2. A sparoid fish, *Archosargus* or *Diplodus probatocephalus* (formerly known as *Sargus ovis*), abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and highly esteemed as a food-fish. It is a stout and very deep-bodied fish, with a steep frontal profile, of a grayish color with about eight vertical black bands, and the fins mostly dark. It attains a length of 30 inches, though usually found of a smaller size.

3. A scimenoid fish of the fresh waters of the United States, *Haplodinotus grunniens*. Also called *drum*, *croaker*, and *thunder-pumper*.—*Sheepshead* (or *sheep's-head*) porgy. See *porgy*.—*Three-banded sheepshead*. Same as *moonfish* (t).

sheepshead (shēps'hed), *v. i.* To fish for or catch *sheepshead*. [U. S.]

sheep-shearer (shēp'shēr'er), *n.* One who shears or clips sheep.

Judah was comforted, and went up unto his *sheep-shearers* to Timnath. Gen xxxviii. 12.

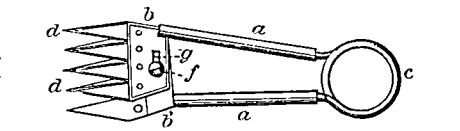
sheep-shearing (shēp'shēr'ing), *n.* 1. The act of shearing sheep.—2. The time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion.

I must go buy spices for our *sheep-shearing*. Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 3. 125.

There are two feasts annually held among the farmers, . . . but not confined to any particular day. The first is the *sheep-shearing*, and the second the harvest home. Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 467.

Sheep-shearing machine, a machine for shearing sheep. The cutters usually reciprocate between guard-teeth, like the knives of a mowing-machine.

sheep-shears (shēp'shēr'z), *n. sing. and pl.* A



Multiple-bladed Sheep-shears. a, a, handles joined by coiled spring c; b, b, plates joined to the handles and sliding upon each other, the motion being limited by the screw f working in slot g; d, d, blades.

kind of shears used for shearing sheep. The pointed blades are connected by a steel bow, which renders them self-opening.

sheep-silver (shēp'sil'ver), *n.*

1. A sum of money formerly paid by tenants for release from the service of washing the lord's sheep.—2. Mica. Also *sheep's-silver*. [Scotch.]

The walls and roof . . . composed of a clear transparent rock, incrustated with *sheeps-silver*, and spar, and various bright stones. Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 249).

sheepskin (shēp'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a sheep; especially, such a skin dressed or preserved with the wool on, and used as a garment in many parts of Europe, as by peasants, shepherds, etc. The skin of a sheep fastened to the end of a long stick is used in Australia for beating out bush-fires.

Get the women and children into the river, and let the men go up to windward with the *sheepskins*. H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, xxiv.

2. Leather made from the skin of a sheep. See *sheep*¹, 2.—3. A diploma, deed, or the like engrossed on parchment prepared from the skin of the sheep. [Colloq.]

Where some wise draughtsman and conveyancer yet toils for the entanglement of real estate in the meshes of *sheepskin*. Dickens, *Bleak House*, xxxii.

sheep-sorrel (shēp'sor'el), *n.* A plant, *Rumex acetosella*, a slender weed with hastate leaves of an acid taste, abounding in poor dry soils. Also *field-sorrel*. See cut under *Rumex*.

sheep's-parsley (shēps'pārs'li), *n.* 1. An umbelliferous plant, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.—2. Another umbelliferous plant, *Charophyllum temulum*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

sheep-split (shēp'split), *n.* The skin of a sheep split by a knife or machine into two sections.

sheep's-scabious (shēps'skā'bi-us), *n.* Same as *sheep's-bit*.

sheep's-silver, *n.* See *sheep-silver*, 2.

sheep-station (shēp'stā'shən), *n.* A sheep-farm. [Australia.]

sheep-stealer (shēp'stē'lēr), *n.* One who steals sheep.

sheep-stealing (shēp'stē'ling), *n.* The stealing of sheep: formerly a capital offense in Great Britain.

sheepswool (shēps'wūl), *n.* A kind of sponge, *Spongia equina*, var. *gossypina*, of high commercial value, found in Florida. Another sponge, of unmarketable character, is there called *bastard sheepswool*.

The *sheepswool* sponges are by far the finest in texture of any of the American grades. Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 820.

sheep-tick (*Melophagus ovinus*), eight times natural size.

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sheep-tick (shēp'tik), *n.* 1. A pupiparous dip-terous insect of the family *Hippoboscidae*, *Melophagus ovinus*, which infests sheep. It is com-mun in pasture-grounds about the commencement of summer. The pupae laid by the female are shining oval bodies, like the pips of small apples, which are to be seen attached by the pointed ends to the wool of the sheep. From these issues the tick, which is horny, bristly, of a rusty-ocher color, and destitute of wings. It fixes its head in the skin of the sheep, and extracts the blood, leaving a large round tumor. Also called *sheep-louse*. See cut on preceding page.

2. Same as *sheep-louse*, 2.

sheepwalk (shēp'wāk), *n.* A pasture for sheep; a tract of considerable extent where sheep feed. See *sheep-run*.

It is only within the last few years that the straths and glens of Sutherland have been cleared of their inhabitants, and that the whole country has been converted into an im-mense *sheep walk*.

Quoted in *Mayhew's* London Labour and London Poor, (II. 310.)

sheep-walker (shēp'wā'kēr), *n.* A sheep-mas-ter; one who keeps a sheepwalk. *Encyc. Diet.* [Colloq.]

sheep-wash (shēp'wosh), *n.* 1. A lotion or wash applied to the fleece or skin of sheep, either to kill vermin or to preserve the wool.—2. A sheep-washing (preparatory to sheep-shearing), or the feast held on that occasion.

A seed-cake at fastens; and a lusty cheese-cake on our *sheep-wash*.

Two Lancashire Lovers (1610), p. 10. (Halliwell.)

Also *sheep-dip*.

sheep-whistling (shēp'hwis'ling), *a.* Whis- tling after sheep; tending sheep.

An old *sheep-whistling* rogue, a run-tender.

Shak, W. T., iv. 4. 895.

sheep-worm (shēp'wōrm), *n.* A nematoid worm, *Trichocephalus affinis*, infesting the em- cum of sheep.

sheepy (shē'pi), *a.* [*< sheep* + *-y*.] Pertain- ing to or resembling sheep; sheepish. *Chaucer*.

sheer¹ (shēr), *a.* [*< (a) ME. shere, schere, schere, skere*, *< AS. as if *sewre = Icel. skarr = Sw. skar = Dan. skær*, bright, clear, sheer, pure; merged in ME. with *(b) ME. shure, schure, schyre, shur*, *< AS. seir*, bright, = OS. *skir*, *skiri* = OFries. *skir* = MD. *schir* = MLG. *schir*, LG. *schur* = MHG. *schir*, G. *schier*, clear, free from knots, = Icel. *skirr* = Sw. *skar* = Goth. *skeirs*, bright, clear; *< Teut. √ ski*, in AS. *seiman*, etc., shine: see *shine*.] 1. Pure; clear; bright; shining.

The blood shot for scham in to his *schyre* face.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 317.

Had life away the grave stone,

That clothed was as snow *shere*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 106. (Halliwell.)

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain,

From whence this stream through muddy passages

Hath held his current and defiled himself!

Shak, Rich II., v. 3. 61.

2. Uncombined with anything else; simple; more; bare; by itself.

If she say I am not fourteen pence on the score for *sheer* ale, score me up for the lyngest knave in Christendom.

Shak, T. of the S., Ind., II. 25.

Thou never hadst in thy house, to stay men's stomachs, A piece of Suffolk cheese, or gammon of bacon, Or any esculent, but *sheer* drink only.

Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iv. 2.

3. Absolute; utter; downright: as, *sheer* non- sense or ignorance; *sheer* waste; *sheer* stupidity.

Poor Britton did as he was bid—then went home, took to his bed, and died in a few days of *sheer* fright, a victim to practical joking.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 37.

Here is a necessity, on the one side, that I should do that which, on the other side, it appears to be a *sheer* impossi- bility that I should even attempt.

De Quincey.

A conviction of inward demeritment so *sheer* took posses- sion of me that death seemed better than life.

H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 120.

Mr. Jonathan Rossiter held us all by the *sheer* force of his personal character and will, just as the ancient mar- ner held the wedding guest with his glittering eye.

H. B. Store, Oldtown, p. 421.

4. Straight up or straight down; perpendicu- lar; precipitous; unobstructed: as, a *sheer* de- scent.

This "little cliff" arose, a *sheer* unobstructed precipice of black shining rock.

Poe, Tales, I. 161.

'Upon a rock that, high and *sheer*,

Rose from the mountain's breast.

Bryant, Hunter's Vision.

5. Very thin and delicate; diaphanous: espe- cially said of cambric or muslin.

Fine white batistes, French lawns, and *sheer* organdies delicately hemstitched.

New York Evening Post, March 8, 1890.

sheer¹ (shēr), *adv.* [*< ME. *schere* (= MLG. *schire* = G. *schier*); *< sheer¹*, *a.*] Quite; right; straight; clean.

You give good fees, and those beget good causes; The prerogative of your crowns will carry the matter, Carry it *sheer*.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, III. 1.

Sturdiest baks, Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts, Or torn up *sheer*.

Milton, P. R., iv. 419.

Sheer he cleft the bow asunder.

Longfellow, Hiawatha, vii.

She, cut off *sheer* from every natural aid.

Browning, Ring and Book, IV. 720.

Then we came to the isle Æolian, where dwelt Æolus, . . . in a floating island, and all about it is a wall of bronze unbroken, and the cliff runs up *sheer* from the sea.

Butcher and Lang, Odyssey, x.

sheer² (shēr), *v. t.* [*< ME. (a) sheren, scheren, skeren* (= OSw. *skæra* = ODan. *skære*), *(b)* also *schiren, skiren*, make bright or pure; *< sheer¹*, *a.*] To make pure; clear; purify.

sheer², *v.* An obsolete spelling of *shear¹*.

sheer³ (shēr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *shear*, *shere*; a particular use of *sheer²*, now spelled *shear*, due to D. influence, or directly *< D. scheren*, shear, cut, barter, jest, refl. withdraw, go away, warp, stretch, = G. *scheren*, refl., withdraw, take oneself off: see *shear¹*.] *Naut.*, to swerve or deviate from a line or course; turn aside or away, as for the purpose of avoiding collision or other danger: as, to *sheer* off from a rock.

They boarded him again as before, and threw four kegeders or grapnalls in iron chains; then *shearing* off, they thought so to have torn down the grating.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 52.

As ye barko *sheered* by ye canow, he shote him close under her side, in ye head.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 317.

If they're hard upon you, brother, . . . give 'em a wide berth, *sheer* off and part company cheerly.

Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxxix.

To *sheer* alongside, to come carefully or by a curving movement alongside any object.

sheer³ (shēr), *n.* [*< sheer³*, *v.*] 1. The rise from a horizontal plane of the longitudinal lines of a ship as seen in looking along its side. These lines are more or less curved; when they do not rise noticeably at the bow and stern, as is most common, the ship is said to have a straight *sheer* or little *sheer*. See cut under *forebody*.

The amount of rise which gives the curvilinear form of the top side, decks, etc., is termed the *sheer* of these lines.

Thearle, Naval Arch., § 90.

In side-wheel boats the guards are wide enough to in- close the paddle boxes. There is a very slight *sheer* or rise, at the bows, and a smaller rise at the stern, so that the deck is practically level.

The Century, XXVIII. 365.

2. The position in which a ship at single anchor is placed to keep her clear of the anchor.—3. The paint-stroke or sheer-stroke of a vessel.—4. A curving course or sweep; a deviation or divergence from a particular course.

When she was almost abreast of us they gave her a wide *sheer*; this brought her so close that the faces of the peo- ple aboard were distinctly visible.

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, v.

[Nautical in all uses.]

Sheer draft. See *draft*.—**Sheer plan**. Same as *sheer draft*.—**Sheer ratline**. See *ratline*.—To break *sheer*. See *break*.—To quicken the *sheer*, in ship-building, to shorten the radius of the curve.—To straighten the *sheer*, to lengthen the radius of the curve.

sheer-batten (shēr'bat'n), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, same as *sheer-pole*, 2.—2. In ship-building, a strip nailed to the ribs to indicate the position of the wales or bends preparatory to bolting the planks on.

sheer-hooks (shēr'hūks), *n. pl.* [Prop. *shear- hooks*; cf. *shearing-hooks*. *Sheer* is the old spell- ing, but retained prob. because of association with the also nauti- cal *sheer³*.] A combination of hooks having the inner or concave

curve sharpened, so as to cut through whatever is caught; especially, such hooks formerly used in naval engagements to cut the enemy's rig- ging.

sheer-hulk (shēr'hulk), *n.* An old dismantled ship, with a pair of sheers mounted on it for masting ships. Also *shear-hulk*. See cut in next column.

Here, a *sheer hulk*, lies poor Tom Bowling,

The darling of the crew;

No more he'll hear the tempest howling,

For Death has breached him to.

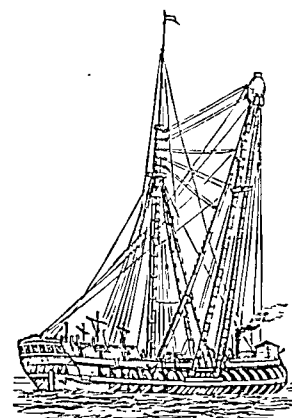
C. Dibdin, Tom Bowling.

sheering-hookst, *n. pl.* See *shearing-hooks*.

sheer-leg (shēr'leg), *n.* 1. One of the spars forming sheers.—2. *pl.* Same as *sheers*.

sheerlest, *a.* See *shearless*.

sheerly (shēr'li), *adv.* [*< ME. schyrlly*; *< sheer¹* + *-ly*.] Absolutely; thoroughly; quite.



Sheer-hulk.

There he schrof hym *schyrlly*, & schewed his mysdedez Of the more & the mynne, & merci hesechez, & of absolucoun he on the segge calles.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1880.

Turn all the stories over in the world yet, And search through all the memories of mankind, And find me such a friend! It's out-done all, Outstripp'd em *sheerly*, all, all, thou hast, Polydore! To die for me!

Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

sheermant, *n.* An obsolete form of *shear- man*.

sheer-mold (shēr'möld), *n.* In ship-building, a long thin plank for adjusting the ram-line on the ship's side, in order to form the sheer of the ship. One of its edges is curved to the ex- tent of sheer intended to be given.

sheer-pole (shēr'pöl), *n.* 1. One of the spars of a sheers, or a single spar stayed by guys, and serving as a substitute for sheers of the usual form.—2. *Naut.*, an iron rod placed hori- zontally along the shrouds on the outside, just above the deadeyes, and seized firmly to each shroud to prevent its turning. Also *sheer-bat- ten*.

sheers (shērz), *n. pl.* 1. An obsolete spelling of *shears*.—2. A hoisting apparatus used in masting or dismasting ships, putting in or taking out boilers, mounting or dismounting guns, etc., and consisting of two or more spars or poles fastened together near the top, with their lower ends separated to form a base. The legs are steadied by guys, and from the top depends the necessary tackle for hoisting. Permanent sheers, in dockyards, etc., are sloped together at the top, and crowned with an iron cap bolted thereto. The sheers used in masting, etc., are now usually mounted on a wharf, but were formerly placed on an old ship called a *sheer-hulk*. The apparatus is named from its resemblance in form to a cutting-shears. Also *shears*, *shear-legs*.

sheer-strake (shēr'strāk), *n.* [*< sheer³* + *strake*.] In ship-building, same as *paint-strake*.

Sheer strakes are the strakes of the plating (generally outer) which are adjacent to the principal decks.

Thearle, Naval Arch., § 298.

Sheer Thursday (shēr-thērz'dä). [*< ME. shere Thursdai, schere Thorsdai, scere Thorsdai*, = Icel. *skiri-thörsdagr* (= Sw. *skär-torsdag* = Dan. *skær-torsdag*), *< skira*, cleanse, purify, baptize (*< skirr*, pure), + *thörsdagr*, Thursday: see *sheer¹*, *a.*, and *Thursday*.] The Thursday of Holy Week; Maundy Thursday. Compare *Chare Thursday*.

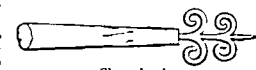
And the nexte daye, that was *Shyre Thursdaye*, aboute noone, we landed at Kyryell in Normandy, and rode to Depe the same nyght.

Sir R. Gylesford, Tylgrymage, p. 3.

sheerwateri, *n.* An obsolete form of *shear- water*.

sheesh (shē'she), *n.* [*< Pers.* word signify- ing 'glass'.] An Eastern pipe with long flex- ible stem: like the narghile, except that the water-vessel is of glass.

sheet¹ (shēt), *n.* [Under this form (early mod. E. also *sheet*) are merged three words of differ- ent formation, but of the same radical origin: (a) *< ME. shete, schete, scheete, ssete*, *< AS. scēte, scjēte* (not **scjēta* as in Lye), *pl. scjētan*, a sheet (of cloth); (b) *< ME. schete*, *< AS. scēttan*, the foot of a sail (*scētt-line*, a line from the foot of a sail, a sheet), = MD. **schote*, D. *schoot* = MLG. *schote*, LG. *schote*, > G. *schote*, a line from the foot of a sail; the preceding being secondary forms of the more orig. noun; (c) *< ME. schete, sect*, *< AS. scētt, scēt*, *pl. scēttas, scēttas*, *scēttas*, a sheet (of cloth), a towel, the corner or fold of a garment, also a projecting angle (*thryj-scētt*, three-cornered, etc.), a part (*corthan scētt*,



Sheer hooks.

foldan scēdt, a portion of the earth, a region, the earth; *sēs scēdt*, a portion of the sea, a gulf, bay, etc., = OFries. *skūt, schūt*, the fold of a garment, the lap, = D. *schoot* = MLG. *schōt* = OHG. *scōz*, also *scōzo, scōza*, MEG. *schōz*, G. *schoss, schooss*, the fold of a garment, lap, bosom, = Icel. *skaut*, the corner of a square cloth or other object, a corner or quarter of the earth or heavens, a line from the foot of a sail, the skirt or sleeve of a garment, the lap, bosom, a hood, = Sw. *sköte* = Dan. *skjød*, the flap of a coat, the lap, bosom, = Goth. *skauts*, the hem of a garment; appar. orig. in sense of 'projecting corner,' so called as jutting out, or less prob. from the resemblance to the head of a spear or arrow (cf. *gorc*?, a triangular piece of cloth or ground, ult. < AS. *gār*, spear); from the root of AS. *scēdtan* (pret. *scēdt*), etc., shoot: see *shoot*. The forms of these three groups show mixture with each other and with forms of *shoot*, *n.*, and *shot*, *n.* 1. A large square or rectangular piece of linen or cotton spread over a bed, under the covers, next to the sleeper: as, to sleep between sheets.

Se the *shetes* be fayre & swete, or elles loke ye have clene *shetes*; than make up his bedde manerly.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 233.

Ne *shetis* clene to lye betwene,

Made of thred and twyne.

The Nutbrowne Maide (Child's Ballads, IV. 151).

How bravely thou becomest thy bed, fresh lily,

And whiter than the sheets!

Shak., *Cymbeline*, II. 2. 15.

2. In general, a broad, usually flat, and relatively thin piece of anything, either very flexible, as linen, paper, etc., or less flexible, or rigid, as lead, tin, iron, glass, etc. (a plate).

Oure lady her hede sche schette in a *schete*,

And git lay still doted and dased,

As a womman mapped and mased.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

(a) One of the separate pieces, of definite size, in which paper is made; the twenty-fourth part of a quire. In the printing-trade the sheet is more clearly defined by naming its size: as, a sheet of cap or a sheet of royal (see *sizes of paper*, under *paper*); in bookbinding the sheet is further defined by specifying its fold: as, a sheet of quarto or a sheet of duodecimo.

I would I were so good an alchemist to persuade you that all the virtue of the best affections that one could express in a sheet were in this rag of paper.

Donne, *Letters*, xxxiii.

(b) A newspaper: so called as being usually printed on a large piece of paper and folded.

That guilty man would fain have made a shroud of his Morning Herald. He would have flung the sheet over his whole body, and lain hidden there from all eyes.

Thackeray, *Philip*, xvi.

(c) pl. Leaves and pages, as of a book or a pamphlet. [Rare.]

In sacred sheets of either Testament.

'Tis hard to finde a higher Argument.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 1.

The following anecdote is also related of him, but with what degree of truth the editor of these sheets will not pretend to determine. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1837), p. 23.

(d) In *math.*, a separate portion of a surface, analogous to the branch of a curve; especially, one of the planes of a Riemann's surface.

[*Sheet* is often used in composition to denote that the substance to the name of which it is prefixed is in the form of sheets or thin plates: as, sheet-iron, sheet-glass, sheet-tin.]

3. A broad expanse or surface: as, a sheet of water, of ice, or of flame.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder.

Shak., *Lear*, III. 2. 40.

We behold our orchard-trees covered with a white sheet of bloom in the spring.

Darwin, *Cross and Self Fertilisation*, p. 400.

When the river and bay are as smooth as a sheet of beryl-green silk.

O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, p. 100.

4t. A sail.

A deeper Sea I now perforce must saile,

And lay my sheets ope to a freer gale.

Heywood, *Anna and Phillis*.

5. *Naut.*, a rope or chain fastened to one or both of the lower corners of a sail to extend it and hold it extended, or to change its direction. In the square sails above the courses the ropes by which the clues are extended are called *sheets*. In the courses each clue has both a tack and a sheet, the tack being used to extend the weather clue and the sheet the lee clue. In fore-and-aft sails—except gaff-topails, where the reverse is the case—the sheet secures the after lower corner and the tack the forward lower corner. In stud-sails the tack secures the outer clue and the sheet the inner one.

6. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a layer; a lamina or lamella, as of any membranous tissue.—7. In *mining*, galena in thin and continuous masses. The ore itself is frequently called *sheet-mineral*. [Upper Mississippi lead region.]—Advance-sheets. See *advance*, *n.* 6.—A sheet in the wind, somewhat tipsy; fuddled; hence, to be or have three sheets in the wind, to be very tipsy or drunk.

Though S. might be a thought tipsy—a sheet or so in the wind—he was not more tipsy than was customary with him. He talked a great deal about propriety and steadiness, . . . but seldom went up to the town without coming down three sheets in the wind.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 185.

Flat sheets. See *blanket-deposit*.—Flowing sheets. See *flowing*.—In sheets, not folded, or folded but not bound: said especially of printed pages: as, a copy of a book in sheets.—Oiled sheets. See *oil*.—Set-off sheet. See *set-off*.—Sheet and a half, in printing, a sheet of paper, or a folded section, which contains one half more paper or pages than the regular sheet or section.—To flow a jib or staysail sheet. See *flow*.—To gather aft a sheet. See *gather*.—To haul the sheets flat aft. See *flat*.

sheet¹ (shēt), *v. t.* [*< sheet¹, n.*] 1. To furnish with sheets: as, a sheeted couch.—2. To fold in a sheet; shroud; cover with or as with a sheet.

Like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,

The bark of trees thou browsedst.

Shak., *A. and C.*, i. 4. 65.

A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,

The graves stood tenantless, and the sheeted dead

Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets.

Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 1. 115.

The strong door sheeted with iron—the rugged stone stairs.

Bulwer, *My Novel*, xii. 5.

3. To form into sheets; arrange in or as in sheets.

Then sheeted rain burst down, and whirlwinds howl'd aloud.

Scott, *Vision of Don Roderick*, *The Vision*, st. 36.

To sheet home (*naut.*). See *home*, *adv.*

Our topsails had been sheeted home, the head yards braced aback, the fore-topmast staysail hoisted, and the buoys streamed. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 70.

sheet² (shēt). An old variant of *shoot*, used in sheet-anchor, and common in dialectal speech.

sheet-anchor (shēt'ang'kōr), *n.* [Formerly also shoot-anchor, shoot-anker, shot-anchor; lit. anchor to be 'shot' out or suddenly lowered in case of great danger; < shoot, sheet², + anchor¹.] 1. One of two anchors, carried on shores in the waist, outside, abaft the fore-rigging, and used only in cases of emergency. The sheet-anchors were formerly the heaviest anchors carried, but they are now of the same weight as the bowers.

Hence—2. Figuratively, chief dependence; main reliance; last resort.

This saying they make their shoot-anker.

Cranmer, *Ans. to Gardiner*, p. 117.

sheet-bend (shēt'bend), *n.* *Naut.*, a bend very commonly used for fastening two ropes together. It is made by passing the end of one rope up through the bight of another, round both parts of the bight, and under its own part.

sheet-cable (shēt'kā'bl), *n.* The chain-cable belonging to or used with the sheet-anchor. Also called sheet-chain.

sheet-calender (shēt'kal'en-dēr), *n.* A form of calendaring-machine in which rubber, paper, and other materials are pressed into sheets and surfaced. *E. H. Knight*.

sheet-copper (shēt'kop'ēr), *n.* Copper in sheets or broad thin plates.

sheet-delivery (shēt'dē-liv'ēr-i), *n.* In printing, the act or process of delivering the printed sheet from the form to the fly. *E. H. Knight*.

sheeted (shē'ted), *p. a.* [*< sheet¹ + -ed²*.] 1. Having a broad white band or patch around the body: said of a beast, as a cow.—2. In printing, noting presswork which requires the placing of a clean sheet over every printed sheet to prevent the offset of moist ink.

sheetent (shē'tn), *n.* [*< sheet¹ + -en²*.] Made of sheeting.

Or wanton rigg, or litcher dissolute,

Do stand at Powles-Crosse in a sheeten sute.

Davies, *Paper's Complaint*, l. 250. (*Davies*.)

sheet-glass (shēt'glās), *n.* A kind of crown-glass made at first in the form of a cylinder, which is cut longitudinally and placed in a furnace, where it opens out into a sheet.—Sheet-glass machine, a machine for forming glass in a plastic state into a sheet. It consists of an inclined table, on which the molten glass is poured, with adjustable pieces on the sides of the table to regulate the width of the layer. From the table the sheet of glass passes to rollers, which bring it to the desired thickness.

sheeting (shē'ting), *n.* [*< sheet¹ + -ing¹*.] 1. The act or process of forming into sheets or arranging in sheets: as, the sheeting of tobacco.—2. Stout white linen or cotton cloth made wide for bed-sheets: it is sold plain or twilled, and bleached or unbleached.—3. In *hydraul. engin.*, a lining of timber to a caisson or coffer-dam, formed of sheet-piles, or piles with planking between; also, any form of sheet-piling used to protect a river-bank.—4. In *milit. engin.*, short pieces of plank used in conjunction with

frames to support the earth forming the top and sides of galleries.—Calico sheeting, cotton cloth used for bed-sheets. [Eng.]

sheeting-machine (shē'ting-mā-shēn'), *n.* A wool-combing machine.

sheeting-pile (shē'ting-pil), *n.* Same as sheet-pile.

sheet-iron (shēt'ī'ern), *n.* Iron in sheets or broad thin plates.

sheet-lead (shēt'led'), *n.* See *lead*².

sheet-lightning (shēt'līt-ning), *n.* See *lightning*¹, 2.

No pale sheet-lightnings from afar, but fork'd

Of the near storm, and aiming at his head.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

sheet-metal (shēt'met'al), *n.* Metal in sheets or thin plates.—Sheet-metal die, one of a pair of formers between which sheet-metal is pressed into various shapes.—Sheet-metal drawing-press, a form of stamping-machine for forming seamless articles from sheet-metal.—Sheet-metal gage, a gage, usually working by a screw, for measuring the thickness of sheet-metal.

Sheet-metal polisher, a machine with scouring surfaces, between which metallic plates are passed to remove scale or foreign matters preparatory to tinning, painting, etc.—Sheet-metal scourer, a machine in which sheet-metal is scoured by means of wire brushes, and polished by rollers covered with an elastic or fibrous material and carrying sand.—Sheet-metal straightener, a machine for straightening sheet-metal by the action of rollers or pressure surfaces applied transversely to the bend or buckle of the plate.

sheet-mineral (shēt'min'ē-rāl), *n.* A name given to galena when occurring in thin sheet-like masses, especially in the upper Mississippi lead region. See *sheet*¹, 7.

sheet-pile (shēt'pīl), *n.* A pile, generally formed of thick plank shot or jointed on the edge, and sometimes grooved and tongued, driven between the main or gage piles of a coffer-dam or other hydraulic work, either to retain or to exclude water, as the case may be. Also sheeting-pile. See *cut under sea-wall*.

sheet-work (shēt'wērk), *n.* In printing, presswork in which the sheet is printed on one side by one form of type, and on the other side by another form: in contradistinction to half-sheet work, in which the sheet is printed on both sides from the same form.

sheeve, *n.* See *sheave*².

shefet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheaf*¹.

sheik, sheikh (shēk or shāik), *n.* [Also *scheik*, *shaik*, *sheyk*, *sheykh*, *shaykh*, formerly *sheek*; = OF. *esceque*, *séic*, F. *cheik*, *sheik*, *cheikh* = G. *scheik* = Turk. *sheykh*, < Ar. *sheikh*, a chief, *shaykh*, a venerable old man, lit. 'old' or 'elder' (used like L. *senior*: see *senior*, *sire*, *seigneur*, etc.), < *shākhā*, grow old, be old.] In Arabia and other Mohammedan countries, an old man; an elder. (a) The head of a tribe or village; a chief.

Here wee should have paid two dollars apeice for our heads to a *Sheek* of the Arabs. *Sandys*, *Travailes*, p. 119.

We may hope for some degree of settled government from the native sultans and sheikhs of the great tribes.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 862.

I resolved to take a Berberi, and accordingly summoned a *Shaykh*—there is a *Shaykh* for everything down to thieves in Asia—and made known my want.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medimah*, p. 62.

(b) A religious chief among Mohammedans; a title of learned or devout men; master.—Sheik ul Islam, the title of the grand mufti at Constantinople, the chief authority in matters of sacred law of the Turkish empire; the presiding official of the hierarchy of Moslem doctors of law.

sheil, sheiling, *n.* Same as *sheal*².

shekarry (shē-kar'i), *n.* See *shikaree*.

shekel (shēk'el), *n.* [Formerly also *sicel* (< F.); = D. *sikkel* = G. Sw. Dan. *sekel* = Icel. *sikill*, < OF. *sicle*, *cicle*, F. *sicle* = Sp. Pg. It. *sicelo*, < LL. *siclus*, < Gr. *σικλος*, *σικλος*, a Hebrew shekel, a weight and a coin (expressed by *διδραχμον* in the Septuagint, but equal to 4 Attic *δραχμαι* in Josephus; the Persian *σικλος* was one three-thousandth part of the Babylonian talent), < Heb. *sheqel*, a shekel (weight), < *shāqal*, Assyrian *shāqal* = Ar. *thaqal*, weigh.] 1. A unit of weight first used in Babylonia, and there equal to one sixtieth part of a mina. As there were two Assyrian minas, so there were two shekels, one of 17 grams (258 grains troy), the other of 8.4 grams (129 grains). A trade shekel had a weight of 3.2 grams (127 grains). Modified both in value and in its relation to the mina, the shekel was adopted by the Phœnicians, Hebrews, and other peoples. There were many different Phœnician shekels, varying through 15.2 grams (234 grains), 14.5 grams (224 grains), 14.1 grams (218 grains), down to 13.5 grams (209 grains). The Hebrew shekel, at least under the Maccabees, was 14.1 grams. See also *siglos*.

2. The chief silver coin of the Jews, probably first coined in 141 B. C. by Simon Maccabæus. Obverse, "Shekel of Israel," pot of manna or a sacred vessel; reverse, "Jerusalem the holy," flower device, sup-



Obverse. Reverse.
Jewish Shekel.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

posed to be Aaron's rod budding. Specimens usually weigh from 212 to 220 grains. Half-shekels were also struck in silver at the same date.

3. *pl.* Coins; coin; money. [Slang.]

From their little cabinet-plano were evoked strains of enchanting melody by fingers elsewhere only to be bought by high-piled shekels. *The Century*, XL. 577.

shekert, *n.* An obsolete form of *checker*¹.

Shekinah, *n.* See *Shechinah*.

sheld¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *shield*.

sheld² (sheld), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shold¹* for *shoal¹*.

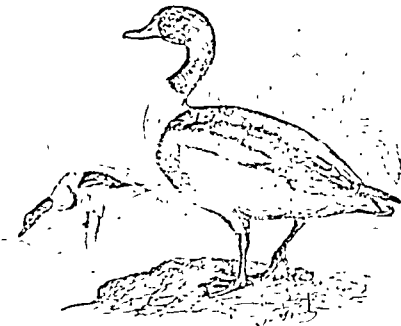
sheld³ (sheld), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *shelled* (Halliwell); appar. only in comp., as in *sheldrake* and *sheldapple*, being the dial. or ME. *sheld*, a shield, used of 'spot' in comp.: see *sheld¹*, *sheldapple*, *sheldrake*.] Spotted; variegated. *Coles*.

sheldaflet, *n.* See *sheldapple*.

sheldapple (shel'dap'l), *n.* [Also in obs. or dial. forms *sheldappel*, *sheld-aple*, *sheldafle* (appar. by error), also *shell-apple*, *shell-apple*, early mod. E. *sheldappel*, appar. for **sheld-dapple*, < *sheld¹*, shield, + *dapple*. The second element may, however, be a popular perversion of *alp²*, a bullfinch. Cf. D. *schilddink*, a greenfinch, lit. 'shield-finch.' Cf. *sheldrake*.] 1. The chaff-finch. [Prov. Eng.]-2. The crossbill, *Loria curvirostra*. See cut under *crossbill*.

sheld-fowl (shel'd'foul), *n.* [< *sheld* (as in *sheldrake*) + *fowl¹*.] The common sheldrake. [Orkney.]

sheldrake (shel'drāk), *n.* [Formerly also *sheldrake* (also *sheldrake*, *sheld-drake*, *shildrake*, appar. artificial forms according to its orig. meaning), < ME. *scheldrak*, prob. for **sheld-drake*, lit. 'shield-drake,' < *sheld*, a shield (in allusion to its ornamentation) (< AS. *scýld*, a shield, also part of a bird's plumage), + *drake*; see *shield* and *drake*. Cf. Icel. *skjöldung*, a sheldrake, *skjöldutr*, dappled, < *skjöld*, a shield, a spot on cattle or whales; Dan. *skjoldet*, spotted, brindled, < *skjold*, a spot, a shield. Cf. *shelduck*, *sheld-fowl*. The Orkney names *skeldrake*, *skelduck*, *skeldgoose* appar. contain a corrupted form of the Scand. word cognate with E. *sheld¹*, *shield*.] 1. A duck of either of the genera *Tadorna* and *Casarca*. The common sheldrake is *T. vulpanser*, or *T. cornuta*, the so-called *links goose*, *fly goose*,



Sheldrake (*Tadorna cornuta* or *vulpanser*).

skelgoose or *skelduck*, *burrow* or *barron-duck*, *bergander*, etc., of Great Britain and other parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. This is a duck, though with somewhat the figure and carriage of a goose, and belongs to the *Anatinae* (having the hallux unlobed), but is maritime, and notable for nesting in underground burrows. It is about as large as the mallard, and has a similar glossy greenish-black head and neck; the plumage is otherwise varied with black, white, and chestnut in bold pattern; the bill is carmine, with a frontal knob, and the legs are flesh-colored. This bird is half-tamed in some places, like the elder duck, and laid under contribution for its eggs. The ruddy sheldrake or Brahminy duck is *T. casarca*, or *Casarca rutila*, wide-ranging like the foregoing. Each of these sheldrakes is represented in Australian, Papuan, and Polynesian regions by such forms as *Tadorna radjah*, *Casarca tadornoides*, and *C. variegata*. No sheldrakes properly so called are American.

2. The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*, whose variegated plumage somewhat resembles that of the sheldrake. [Local, Eng.]-3. A merganser or goosander; especially, the red-

breasted merganser, also called *shelduck*.-4. The canvasback duck. [Virginia.]

Sheldrach or *canvasback*.

Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1788).

shelduck (shel'duk), *n.* [Also *shelduck*, for orig. **sheld-duck*, < *sheld* (as in *sheldrake*), + *duck²*.] 1. Same as *sheldrake*, 3.-2. The female of the sheldrake.-3. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. *Yarrell*. [Local, Ireland.]

shelf¹ (shelf), *n.*; *pl.* shelves (shelvz). [< ME. *schelfe*, *shelfe* (*pl.* *schelves*, *shelves*), < AS. *scylfe*, a plank or shelf, = MLG. *schelf*, LG. *schelfe*, a shelf, = Icel. *skjálfr*, a bench, seat (only in comp. *hlidh-skjálfr*, lit. 'gate-bench,' a name for the seat of Odin); prob. orig. 'a thin piece'; cf. Sc. *shelve*, a thin slice; D. *schilfer*, a scale, *schilferen*, scale off, LG. *schelfern*, scale off, peel, G. *schelfe*, a husk, shell, paring, *schelfen*, *schelfern*, peel off; Gael. *spealb*, a splinter, split. Cf. *shelf²*.] 1. A thin slab or plank, a piece of marble, slate, wood, or other material, generally long and narrow, fixed horizontally to a wall, and used for supporting small objects; in general, a narrow flat surface, horizontal or nearly so, and raised above a larger surface, as of a floor or the ground.

In the southern wall there is a . . . little shelf of common stone, supported by a single arch; upon this are placed articles in hourly use, perfume bottles, coffee cups, a stray book or two. *R. F. Burton*, El-Mednah, p. 188.

2. In ship-building, an inner timber, or line of timbers, following the sheer of the vessel, and bolted to the inner side of ribs, to strengthen the frame and sustain the deck-beams. See cut under *beam*, 3.

The ends of the deck-beams rest upon a line of timbers secured on the inside surface of the frames. This combination of timbers is termed the shelf. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 201.

3. The charging-bed of a furnace.

The bed of the furnace is divided into two parts; the "working bed," that nearest the fire, is 6 in. or so lower than the shelf or charging bed.

Spens, *Enye*, *Manuf.*, I. 290.

4. In scissors, the bottom of the countersink which receives the head of the screw uniting the two blades.—To put, lay, or cast on the shelf, to put aside or out of use; lay aside, as from duty or active service; shelve.

The seas
Had been to us a glorious monument,
Where now the fates have cast us on the shelf
To hang 'twixt air and water.
Heywood, *Fortune by Land and Sea*.

shelf¹ (shelf), *v. t.* [< *shelf¹*, *n.* Cf. *shelve¹*, the more common form of this verb.] Same as *shelve¹*.

shelf² (shelf), *n.*; *pl.* shelves (shelvz). [Regarded as a particular use of *shelf¹*, but in part at least, in the sense of 'shoal' or 'sand-bank,' due to association with *shelve²*, and thus ult. practically a doublet of *shoal¹*, *sheld²*, *shallow¹*; see *shelve²*, *shoal¹*, *shallow¹*.] 1. A rock, ledge of rocks, reef, or sand-bank in the sea, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships; a reef or shoal; a shallow spot.

To avoid the dangers of such shallow places and shelves, he ever sent one of the smallest caravels before, to try the way by soundings.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, ed. [Arber, p. 89].

What sands, what shelves, what rocks do threaten her!
B. Jonson, *Catiline*, III. 1.

On the tawny sands and shelves
Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves.
Milton, *Comus*, I. 117.

Ships drift darkling down the tide,
Nor see the shelves o'er which they glide.
Scott, *Rokeby*, IV. 27.

2. A projecting layer or ledge of rock on land.—3. The bed-rock; the surface of the bed-rock; the rock first met with after removing or sinking through the superficial detritus. [Eng.]

shelvy (shel'f), *a.* [< *shelf²* + -y¹.] Full of shelves; shelvy. (a) Abounding with sand-banks or rocks lying near the surface of the water, and rendering navigation dangerous: as, a shelvy coast.

Adventurous Man, who durst the deep explore,
Oppose the Winds, and tempt the shelvy Shore.

Congreve, *Birth of the Muse*.

(b) Full of rocky up-cropping ledges.

The tillable fields are in some places so . . . tough that the plough will scarcely cut them, and in some so shelvy that the corn hath much ado to fasten its roots.

R. Carew, *Survey of Cornwall*, p. 19.

shell (shel), *n.* [< ME. *schelle*, *schelle*, < AS. *scel*, *scell*, *scill*, *scyl*, *scyll*, *scelle*, a shell, = D. *schel*, also *schil*, shell, cod, peel, rind, web (of the eye), bell, = Icel. *skel*, a shell, = Goth. *skalja*, a tile; akin to *scale¹*. Cf. *sheat¹*, a doublet of *shell*.]

1. A scale or husk; the hard outer covering of some kinds of seeds and fruits, as a cocoanut.

In Egypt they fill the shell with milk, and let it stand some time, and take it as an emetic.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 233.

2. In zool., a hard outer case or covering; a crust; a test; a lorica; a carapace; an indurated (osseous, cartilaginous, cuticular, chitinous, calcareous, silicious, etc.) integument or part of integument. (See *exoskeleton*.) Specifically—(a) In mammal., the peculiar integument of an armadillo, forming a carapace, and sometimes also a plastron, as in the fossil glyptodons. (b) An egg-shell.

This lapwing runs away with the shell on his head.

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2. 103.

(c) In herpet., a carapace or plastron, as of a turtle; specifically, tortoise-shell. (d) In ichth., the box-like integument of the ostracions. (e) In mollusc., the test of any mollusk; the valve or valves of a shell-fish; the chitinated or calcified product of the mantle; a conch. A shell in one, two, or several pieces is so highly characteristic of mollusks that these animals are commonly called *shell-fish* collectively, and many of them are grouped as *Tentacea*, *Conchifera*, etc. In some mollusks, as bibranchiate cephalopods, the shell is internal, constituting the pen or cuttle (see *calamary*); in others there is no shell. The shell is secreted chiefly by a mantle or folds of the mantle which are developed around the soft parts, and is usually composed of carbonate of lime. It is generally univalve and spiral, as in most gastropods. In chitons there are eight valves imbricated in a longitudinal series, bound together by a marginal band. In bivalves two shells are developed from and cover the sides of the animal, right and left. (See cuts under *bivalve*.) Some mollusks otherwise bivalve have accessory valves. (f) In *Brachiopoda* there are two valves, but one covers the back and the other the abdominal region, so that the valves are dorsal and ventral. These shells are sometimes composed chiefly of phosphate of lime, as in *lingulas*. (g) In *Crustacea*, the hard chitinous or calcareous integument or crust, or some special part of it: as, the shell of a crab or lobster. (h) In entom.: (1) The wing-case of a beetle; an elytron; a shield: as, "cases or shells (elytra)," *Suttonson and Shuckard*. (2) The cast skin of a pupa, especially of lepidopterous insects; a pupa-shell. (i) In echinoderm., the hard crust or integument, especially when it coheres in one hollow case or covering; a test: as, the shell of a sea-urchin. (j) In *Vermes*, the tube or case of a tubicolous worm, when hard, thick, or rigid, like a mollusk's shell: as, the shell of a serpulid. (k) In some *Protozoa*, a silicious or calcareous test or lorica of any kind. Such shells are present under numberless modifications, often beautifully shaped and highly complicated, perforated, camerated, etc., as in foraminifera, radiolarians, sun-animalcules, many infusorians, etc.

3. In anat., some hard thin or hollowed part. (a) A turbinate bone; a scroll-bone. (b) A hollow cylindrical cast or exfoliation, as of necrosed bone; a squama. 4. The outer ear, auricle, or conch: as, pearly shells or pink shells. [Chiefly poetical.]

The whole external shell of the ear, with its cartilages, muscles, and membranes, is in Man a useless appendage. *Haeckel*, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), II. 437.

5. A shelled or testaceous mollusk: a shell-fish. In this sense *shell* may be added, with or without a hyphen, to numerous words, serving to specify mollusks or groups of mollusks. Some of the best-established of such combinations are noted after the phrases given below.

6. The outer part or casing of a block which is mortised for the sheave, and bored at right angles to the mortise for the pin which forms the axle of the sheave. See cuts under *block¹*.

A block consists of a shell, sheave, pin, and strap (or strop). The shell is the frame or case.

Quattrough, *Boat Sailer's Manual*, p. 13.

7. The thin film of copper which forms the face of an electrotyp, and is afterward backed with type-metal to the required thickness.—8. Something resembling or suggesting a shell in structure or use. (a) A frail structure or vessel incapable of sustaining rough handling, or of which the interior has been destroyed: as, the house is a mere shell.

His seraglio, which is now only the shell of a building, has the air of a Roman palace.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 91.

The ruin'd shells of hollow towers.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxvi.

(b) Any framework or exterior structure regarded as not being completed or filled in.

The Marquis of Medina Cidonia, in his vicereignty, made the shell of a house, which he had not time to finish, that commands a view of the whole bay, and would have been a very noble building had he brought it to perfection.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 426).

(c) A kind of rough coffin; also, a thin coffin designed to be inclosed by a more substantial one. (d) A racing-boat of light build, long, low, and narrow (generally made of cedar



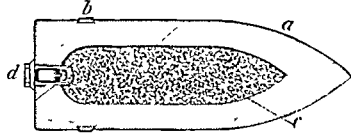
Shell or Shell boat.
A, side-view; B, cross-section; a, shell; A, sliding seat; d, d', outriggers; e, e', oars.

or paper), rowed by means of outriggers, and (as now made) with the ends covered over to a considerable distance from both bow and stern, to prevent water from washing in; a scull; a gig.

When rowing alone in a single gig or *shell* the amateur will encounter in his early lessons the novel experience of considerable difficulty in maintaining the balance of his boat.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 320.

(c) Collectively, the outside plates of a boiler.
9. A hollow object of metal, paper, or the like, used to contain explosives. Especially—(a) In *pyrotechny*, a sort of case, usually of paper, thrown into the air, often by the explosion of another part of the firework, and bursting by the ignition of the charge from a fuse usually lighted by the same explosion. (b) *Milit.*, a metal case containing an explosive, formerly spherical and thrown from mortars or smooth-bore cannon, now generally long and partly cylindrical with a conical or conoidal



Shell for use in Army and Navy Breech-loading Ruled Ordnance.
a, body of shell, of cast-iron for ordinary use, or of steel for penetrating armor; b, rotating ring of copper, which engages the rifling grooves and imparts axial rotation to the shell; c, powder charge; d, Hotchkiss percussion fuse.

point; a bombshell. Shells are exploded either by a fuse calculated to burn a definite length of time and ignited by the blaze of the gun, or by the concussion of striking. Spherical shells were formerly used also as hand-grenades. See cut under *percussion-fuse*.

10. A copper cylinder used as a roller in printing on paper or calico, the design being engraved upon the outer surface: so called because it is thin and hollow, and is mounted upon a wooden roller when in use.—11. A part of the guard of a sword, consisting of a solid plate, sometimes perforated, attached to the cross-guard on either side. The combination of the two shells resulted in the cup-guard.

I imagined that his weapon had perforated my lungs, and of consequence that the wound was mortal; therefore, determined not to die unrevenged, I seized his *shell*, which was close to my breast, before he could disentangle his point, and, keeping it fast with my left hand, shortened my own sword with my right, intending to run him through the heart.

Smollett, Roderick Random, lix. (*Davies*.)

A Silver and Gold hilted Sword of a Trophy Pattern, with a man on Horseback on the Middle of the Pommel, and the same in the *Shell*.

Quoted in *Ashley's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I, 157.

12. A shell-jacket.—13. A concave-faced tool of cast-iron, in which convex lenses are ground to shape. The glass is attached to the face of a runner, and is worked around in the shell with a swinging stroke. *E. H. Knight*.

The grinding and polishing tools . . . for concave lenses consist of a concave rough grinding-tool of cast iron, called a *shell* . . . *Ure, Dict.*, III, 105.

14. A gouge-bit or quill-bit.—15. In *weaving*, the part of the lay into the grooves of which the reed fits. They are called respectively *upper* and *under shells*. *E. H. Knight*.—16. A musical instrument such as a lyre, the first lyre being made, according to classic legend, of strings drawn over a tortoise's shell.

When Jubal struck the corded *shell*.

Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

When Music, heavenly maid, was young, . . .

The Passions oft, to hear her *shell*,

Thronged around her magic cell.

Collins, The Passions.

Cheered by the strength of Ronald's *shell*,

E'en age forgot his tresses hoar.

Scott, Glenfinlas.

17. In some public schools, an intermediate class or form.

The sixth form stood close by the door on the left. . . . The fifth form behind them, twice their number and not quite so big. These on the left; and on the right the lower fifth, *shell*, and all the junior forms in order.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i, 5.

"The *shell*" [at Harrow School], observed Bertram, "means a sort of class between the other classes. Father's so glad Johnnie has got into the *shell*."

Jean Ingelov, Fated to be Free, xiv.

18. Outward show, without substance or reality.

So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of religion that, if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be consecrated. *Ayliffe, Parergon*.

Baptismal shell. See *baptismal*.—Blind shell. (a) A bombshell which, from accident or a bad fuse, has fallen without exploding. (b) A shell filled with fuse-composition, and having an enlarged fuse-hole, used at night to determine the range. (c) A shell whose bursting-charge is exploded by the heat of impact.—Bombay shell, a name in India for the *Cassia trifida*, one of the helmet-shells, imported at Bombay in large quantities from Zanzibar, and reshipped to England and France to make cameos.—Chambered shells. See *chambered*.—Chank or shank-shell. Same as *chank*.—Chastelion shell. See *Chastelion*.—Coat-of-mail shell, a chiton. See cuts under *Polyplocophora* and *Chitonida*.—Convolute shell. See *convolute*.—Incendary, live, magnetic

shell. See the adjectives.—Left-handed shell, a sinistral or sinistrose shell of a univalve. See *sinistral*.—Mask-shell, a gastropod of the genus *Persona*, resembling a triton. *P. P. Carpenter*.—Metal shell, a cartridge-case of thin, light metal charged with powder and shot (or ball), for use in breech-loading guns and rifles, and fitted with a cap or primer for firing by percussion. They are used and loaded like paper shells (see below), and can be fired and recharged many times. Similar metal shells are almost universally used for the fixed ammunition of revolving pistols, but for shot-guns they are largely superseded by paper shells. See cut under *shot-cartridge*.—Money-shell, a money-cowry. See *cowry*.—Pallial shell. See *pallial*.—Panama shell, a certain volute, *Voluta peruviana*.—Paper shell. (a) A case made of successive layers of paper pasted one on another, and filled with a small bursting-charge of powder, and various pyrotechnic devices. It is fired from a mortar, and is fitted with a fuse so regulated as to explode it at the summit of its trajectory. (b) A cartridge-case of paste-board, containing a charge of powder and shot, to be exploded by center-fire or rim-fire percussion, now much used for breech-loading shot-guns instead of metal shells. They are made in enormous quantities for sportsmen, of different sizes to fit the usual bores, and of various patterns in respect of the devices for firing. Some have pretty solid metal heads, with nipples for percussion-caps, and such may be reloaded like metal shells, though they are not generally used after once firing. They are loaded by special machines for the purpose, including a device for crimping the open end down over the shot-wad, and take different charges of powder and shot according to the game for killing which they are designed to be used. See cut under *shot-cartridge*. (c) A rowboat made of paper. See def. 8 (d).—Perspective shell. See *perspective* and *Solarium*.—Pilgrim's shell. See *pilgrim*.—Purple-shell, a gastropod affording a dyestuff. See *Murex*, *Purpura*, and *purpur*.—Ram's-horn shell, an ammonite.—Reverse shell. See *reverse*.—Right-handed shell, a dextral or dextrose shell of a univalve. See *dextral*.—Shell couching. See *couching*.—Slit top-shell, any member of the *Scissurellidae*. *P. P. Carpenter*.—Watering-pot shell. See *aspergillum* and *watering-pot*. (See also *acorn-shell*, *agate-shell*, *apple-shell*, *ark-shell*, *auger-shell*, *basket-shell*, *boat-shell*, *bubble-shell*, *cameo-shell*, *carrier-shell*, *clink-shell*, *cone-shell*, *date-shell*, *ear-shell*, *egg-shell*, *fan-shell*, *fig-shell*, *gold-shell*, *helmet-shell*, *idol-shell*, *jingle-shell*, *ladder-shell*, *lamp-shell*, *lantern-shell*, *nutshell*, *phoebe-shell*, *razor-shell*, *reef-shell*, *rock-shell*, *rosary-shell*, *scorpion-shell*, *screw-shell*, *shuttle-shell*, *silver-shell*, *tooth-shell*, *top-shell*, *trumpet-shell*, *tube-shell*, *tulip-shell*, *tun-shell*, *turban-shell*, *tusk-shell*, *wedge-shell*, *wing shell*, *worm-shell*.)

shell (shel), v. [*ME. *schellen, schyllen*, shell (= *D. schillen*, pare, peel), *< shell, n.* Cf. *scale, shell*.] I. trans. 1. To strip off or remove the shell or outer covering of; take out of the shell: as, to *shell* nuts.

For duller than a *shelled* crab were she. *J. Baillie*.

Under the largest of two red-heart cherry-trees sat a girl *shelling* peas. She had a professional way of inserting her small, well-curved thumb into the green shales, ousting their contents with a single movement.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 31.

2. To remove from the ear or cob; as, to *shell* corn.—3. To cover with or as with a shell; in case in or as in a shell.

Shell thee with steel or brass, advised by dread,

Death from the casque will pull thy cautious head.

Colton, tr. of Montaigne, xvi. (*Davies*.)

4. To cover or furnish with shells, as an oyster-bed; provide shells for spat to set; also, to cover (land) with oyster-shells as a fertilizer.

The planter now employs all his sloops, and hires extra men and vessels, to distribute broadcast, over the whole tract he proposes to improve that year, the many tons of shells that he has been saving all winter. . . . Sometimes the same plan is pursued with seed that has grown naturally, but too sparingly, upon a piece of uncultivated bottom; or young oysters are scattered there as spawners, and the owner waits until the next season before he *shells* the tract.

Fisheries of U. S., V, ii, 643.

5. To throw bombshells into, upon, or among; bombard: as, to *shell* a fort or a town.

There was nothing to prevent the enemy *shelling* the city from heights within easy range.

Gen. McClellan, quoted in *The Century*, XXXVI, 393.

6. See the quotation.

Rigodon. Formerly a beat of drum while men who were *shelled* (a French punishment, the severest next to death) were paraded up and down the ranks previous to their being sent to their destination. *Wieland, Mil. Dict.*

To *shell* out, to hand over; deliver up: as, *shell* out your money! [*Slang*.]

Will you be kind enough, sir, to *shell* out for me the price of a daacent horse fit to mount a man like me?

Miss Edgeworth, Love and Law, i, 1.

II. *intrins.* 1. To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat.—2. To cast the shell or exterior covering: as, nuts *shell* in falling.—3. To deal in or have to do with oyster-shells in any way; transport, furnish, or make use of oyster-shells as an occupation. See I., 4. [*Local, U. S.*]

shellac (she-lak' or shel'ak), n. [*Also shellack, shell-lac, shell-lack; < shell + lac*.] Seed-lac melted and formed into thin plates. This is the form in which it is generally sold for making varnish and the like. See *lac*.—Shellac finish, a polish, or a polished surface, produced by the application of shellac varnish and subsequent rubbing of the surface.

The varnish is usually applied more than once, each coat being thoroughly rubbed, so that the pores of the wood are filled up and the surface is left smooth, but without any thick coat of varnish covering it.—Shellac varnish, a varnish made by dissolving shellac in some solvent, as alcohol, with sometimes the addition of a coloring matter. shellac (she-lak' or shel'ak), v. t.; pret. and pp. *shellacked*, ppr. *shellacking*. [*Also shellack; < shellac, n.*] To coat with shellac.

In the finishing of this class of rods they are polished with pumice stone, their pores are filled with whitening and water, and they are *shellacked* and varnished.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII, 196.

shell-apple (shel'ap'1), n. See *sheld-apple*.

shell-auger (shel'au'ger), n. An auger which has a hollow shell extending several inches from the cutting edge toward the handle.

shellback (shel'bak), n. An old sailor; a sea-dog; a barnacle. [*Slang*.]

Had a landsman heard me say that I had changed my name, then, unless I had explained that property was the cause, he would straightway have suspected me of arson, forgery, or murder: . . . these two *shell-backs* asked no questions, suspected nothing, simply said "Hegerton it is," and so made an end of the matter.

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xx.

shell-bank (shel'bank), n. A shelly bank or bar, usually covered at high tide, forming favorite feeding-grounds for various fishes. [*U. S.*]

shellbark (shel'bark), n. Either of two hickories of eastern North America, so named from the loose, flat, strap-like scales of the bark on old trees. The principal one is *Carya alba* (*Hicoria ovata*); the big or bottom shellbark, thriving particularly on bottom-lands in the west, is *C. (H.) sulcata*. Both are important hard-wood timber-trees, and both yield sweet and oily marketable nuts, those of the former being smaller, thinner-shelled, and sweeter. Also *shagbark*. See cut under *hickory*.

shell-bit (shel'bit), n. A typical form of the bit for boring in wood. It is shaped like a gouge so as to shear the fibers round the circumference of the holes.

shell-blow (shel'blō), n. A call sounded on a horn made of a large shell, usually the conch or strombus. [*West Indies*.]

shell-board (shel'bōrd), n. A frame placed on a wagon or cart for the purpose of carrying hay, straw, etc.

shell-boat (shel'bōt), n. Same as *shell*, 8 (d).

shell-box (shel'boks), n. 1. A box divided into compartments for keeping small shells of different varieties as part of a conchological collection.—2. A box decorated by the application of shells arranged in ornamental patterns.

shell-button (shel'but'n), n. A hollow button made of two pieces, front and back, joined by a turnover seam at the edge and usually covered with silk or cloth.

shell-cracker (shel'krak'er), n. A kind of sun-fish, *Eupomotis speciosus*. [*Florida*.]

shell-crest (shel'krest), n. Among pigeon-fanciers, a form of crest running around the back of the head in a semicircle: distinguished from *peak-crest*.

shell-dillisk (shel'dil'isk), n. The dulse, *Rhodomenia palmata*: so called from its growing among mussel-shells near low-water mark. See *dulse*, *dillisk*, *Rhodomenia*. [*Ireland*.]

shell-dove (shel'duv), n. A ground-dove of the genus *Scardafella*, as *S. squamata* or *S. inca*; a *scate-dove*. See cut under *Scardafella*.

shelldrake, n. An obsolete form of *sheldrake*.

shellduck, n. See *shelduck*.

shell-eater (shel'ē'tēr), n. The open-beaked stork: same as *clapper-bill*. See cut under *open-bill*.

shelled (sheld), a. Having a shell, in any sense; as applied to animals, testaceous, conchiferous, ostracous, ostracodermatous, entomostacous, thoracostacous, coleopterous, loricate, thick-skinned, etc. (see the specific words).

Mr. Cumberland used to say that authors must not be thin-skinned, but *shelled* like the rhinoceros.

I. D'Iseradi, Calam. of Authors, p. 216.

sheller (shel'er), n. [*< shell + -er*.] One who shells or husks, or a tool or machine used in shelling or husking: as, a corn-sheller; pea-shellers.

These young rascals,

These pescod-shellers, do so cheat my master

We cannot have an apple in the orchard

But straight some fairy longs for't.

Randolph, Amyntas, iii, 4.

Specifically—(a) A machine for stripping the kernels of maize or Indian corn from the cob; a corn-sheller. (b) One who makes a business of opening bivalves for market; an opener; a shucker; a sticker. [*New Jersey*.]

The clams are thoroughly washed before they are given over to the knives of the "shellers," or "openers"—as they are sometimes called.

Fisheries of U. S., V, ii, 593.

Shelley's case. See *case*¹.

shell-fire (shel'fir), *n.* Phosphorescence from decayed straw, etc., or touchwood. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

shell-fish (shel'fish), *n. sing. and pl.* [Early mod. E. *shelfish*, *shelfishie*, < ME. *shelfish*, < AS. *scelfisc*, *scylfisc* (= Icel. *skelfiskr*), < *scell*, *scyll*, shell, + *fisc*, fish.] An aquatic animal, not a fish, having a shell, and especially one which comes under popular notice as used for food or for ornament. Specifically—(a) A testaceous or conchiferous mollusk, as an oyster, clam, scallop, whelk, piddock, etc.; collectively, the *Mollusca*.

The inhabitants of this land (Mollusca), at such a time as the Spaniards came thither, took a *shelfishie* [*Tridacna gigas*] of such a hodge bodge ynt the fleshe therof wayed .xlviij. pound weight. Whether it is apparant yat great pearles should be found there, forasmuch as pearles are the byrth of certayn *shelfishes*.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 31).

(b) A crustaceous animal, or crustacean, as a crab, lobster, shrimp, or prawn.

shell-flower (shel'flou'ér), *n.* 1. See *Mollusca*.—2. The turtlehead or snakehead, *Chelone glabra*, and other species.—3. One of various species of *Alpinia* of the *Zingiberaceae*.

shell-follicle (shel'fol'i-kl), *n.* A shell-sac; the integument of a mollusk, in the form of an open follicle or sac in which the shell primarily lies, out of and over which it may and usually does extend.

shell-gage (shel'gāj), *n.* A form of calipers with curved detachable interchangeable arms and a graduated arc, for determining the thickness of the walls of a hollow projectile.

shell-gland (shel'gland), *n.* 1. The shell-secreting organ of a mollusk. It appears at a very early period of embryonic development, and is the active secretory substance of the shell-sac or shell-follicle. The original shell-gland of the embryo may be transient and be replaced by a secondary shell-forming area, or may be permanently retained in a modified form.

2. An excretory organ of the lower crustaceans, as entomostracans, forming a looped canal in a mantle-like fold of the integument, one end being evened, the other opening beneath the mantle: so called from its position beneath the shell. See cuts under *Apus* and *Daphnia*.

At the anterior boundary of the head, the double, black, median eye . . . shines through the carapace, and at the sides of the latter two coiled tubes with clear contents, the so-called *shell glands*, are seen.
Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 215.

shell-grinder (shel'grin'dér), *n.* The Port Jackson shark. See *Cestraciontidae*, and cut under *selachian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 174.

shell-gun (shel'gun), *n.* A cannon intended to be used for throwing shells; especially, such a cannon used for horizontal firing, as distinguished from a mortar, which is used for vertical firing.

shell-head (shel'hed), *n.* The dobson or hell-granmite. [Georgia.]

shell-heap (shel'hép), *n.* A large accumulation of shells, usually mixed with bones of animals, ashes, bits of charcoal, and utensils of various kinds, the whole being the remains of a dwelling-place of a race subsisting chiefly on shell-fish. Such accumulations are found in many places in Europe and America, along coasts and rivers. They are sometimes of prehistoric age, but similar accumulations may be forming and are forming at the present time in any part of the world where savage tribes find the conditions favorable for the support of life on shell fish. See *Kitchen midden*.

shell-hook (shel'hák), *n.* An implement for grappling and carrying projectiles.

shell-ibis (shel'i'bis), *n.* A stork of the genus *Anas lomus*. See cut under *openbill*.

shell-ice (shel'is), *n.* Ice left suspended by the withdrawal of the water beneath. Such ice may be either over ice formed earlier and then overflowed or over the land; the thickness ranges upward from a film, but the name is generally applied only to ice that is shell-like in thinness.

shelling (shel'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *shell*, *v.*] 1. The act of removing the shell.—2. The act of bombarding a place.—3. A commercial name for groats. *Simmonds*.

shell-insects (shel'in'sekts), *n. pl.* An old name of entomostracous crustaceans; the *insects à coquilles* of the French. Also *shelled insects*.

shell-jacket (shel'jak'et), *n.* An undress military jacket.

Three turbaned soldiers in tight *shell-jackets* and baggy breeches.
Harper's Mag., LXXX, 366.

shell-lac (shel-lak'), *n.* Same as *shellac*.

shell-less (shel'les), *a.* [*< shell* + *-less*.] Having no shell; not testaceous; tuniate: as, the

shell-less mollusks (that is, the ascidians). See *Nuda* (b). *Cuvier* (trans.); *Huxley*.

shell-lime (shel'lim), *n.* Lime obtained by burning sea-shells.

shell-limestone (shel'lim'stón), *n.* A deposit of shells, in a more or less fragmentary condition, which has become imperfectly solidified by pressure or by the infiltration of calcareous or sandy material. Shell-limestone, or shelly limestone, is called in Florida *coquina*. The muschelkalk, a division of the Triassic, is a shell-limestone, and this is a literal translation of the German name for this rock. See *Triassic* and *muschelkalk*.

shellman (shel'man), *n.; pl. shellmen* (-men). One of a gun's crew on board a man-of-war whose duty it is to pass shells for loading.

shell-marble (shel'mär'bl), *n.* An ornamental marble containing fossil shells. See *marble*, 1.

shell-marl (shel'mär'l), *n.* A white earthy deposit, crumbling readily on exposure to the air, and resulting from the accumulation of more or less disintegrated fragments of shells. Such deposits are of frequent occurrence at the bottom of lakes and ponds, or where such bodies of water have formerly existed.

shell-meat (shel'müt), *n.* Shelled food; some edible having a shell, as shell-fish or eggs. [Rare.]

Shellmeats may be eaten after foul hands without any harm.
Fuller, *Holy State*, p. 386. (*Latham*.)

shell-mound (shel'mound), *n.* A mound or heap chiefly made of shells of mollusks which have in former times been used for food; a shell-heap (which see).

shell-ornament (shel'ór'ng-ment), *n.* Ornamentation of which forms studied from natural shells form an important part; any piece of decoration of which any shell-form is a characteristic part.

shell-parrakeet (shel'par'fā-kēt), *n.* The Australian undulated, waved, or zebra grass-parrakeet, *Melopsittacus undulatus*. See cut under *Melopsittacus*.

shell-parrot (shel'par'at), *n.* Same as *shell-parrakeet*.

shell-proof (shel'prüf), *a.* Same as *bomb-proof*.

shell-pump (shel'pump), *n.* In *well-boring*, a sand-pump.

shell-quail (shel'kwäl), *n.* An American quail of the genus *Callipepla*, as *C. squamata*; a scale-quail. See cut under *Callipepla*.

shell-reducer (shel'rē-dū'sér), *n.* A tool made on the principle of pincers, with which a die or a plug is used to reduce or expand a cartridge-shell in order to make it fit the bullet.

shell-room (shel'rōm), *n.* A room on board ship below the berth-deck, constructed and lighted like a magazine, and used for the stowage of loaded shells.

shell-sac (shel'sak), *n.* Same as *shell-follicle*.

shell-sand (shel'sand), *n.* Sand chiefly composed of the triturated or comminuted shells of mollusks, valuable as a fertilizer.

shell-snail (shel'snäl), *n.* A snail with a shell; any such terrestrial gastropod, as distinguished from slugs, which have a small shell, if any. Both these forms used to be called *snails*.

shellum (shel'um), *n.* Same as *schelm*, *skellum*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

shell-work (shel'wérk), *n.* Ornamental work made up of marine shells, usually small, combined in various patterns and glued to a surface, as of wood or cardboard. See *sea-bean*, 2.

shell-worm (shel'wérn), *n.* 1. A worm with a shell; a tubicolous annelid with a hard case, as a *serpula*. See cut under *Serpula*.—2. A mollusk of the family *Dentalidae*; a tooth-shell. See cut under *tooth-shell*.

shelly¹ (shel'i), *a.* [*< shell* + *-y*¹.] 1. Abounding in, provided with, or covered with shells.

The Ocean rolling, and the *shelly* Shore,
Beautiful Objects, shall delight no more.
Prior, *Solomon*, III.

Go to your cave, and see it in its beauty.
The billows else may wash its *shelly* sides.
J. Baillie.

2. Consisting of a shell or shells; forming or formed by a shell.

The snail . . .
Shrinks backward in his *shelly* cave.
Shak., *Venus* and *Adonis*, l. 1031.

3. Of the nature of a shell; testaceous; conchylous; chitinous, as the carapace of a crab; calcareous, as the shell of a mollusk; silicious, as the test of a radiolarian.

This membrane was entirely of the *shelly* nature.
Goldsmith, *Hist. Earth*, IV. v.

shelly² (shel'i), *n.; pl. shellyies* (-iz). [Appar. an abbr. dim. of *shell-apple*, *shield-apple*.] Same as *chaffinch*, 1. *Macgillivray*.

shelm, *n.* See *schelm*.

shelook (shel'ók'), *n.* [*< Ar. shalūk*.] An Arabian name for any hot, dry, dust-bearing desert wind, excluding the simoom.

shelter (shel'tér), *n.* [An altered form of *sheltron*, *sheltrum*, *q. v.* The formation of this word became obscured, and the terminal element conformed to the common termination *-ter*, the first syllable being prob. always more or less vaguely associated with *shield*, ME. and dial. *sheld*, its actual origin, and perhaps in part with *sheal*?] 1. A cover or defense from exposure, attack, injury, distress, annoyance, or the like; whatever shields or serves as a protection, as from the weather, attack, etc.; a place of protection: as, a *shelter* from the rain or wind; a *shelter* for the friendless.

I will bear thee to some *shelter*.
Shak., As you Like it, II. 6. 17.

The healing plant shall aid,
From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade.
Pope, *Messiah*, l. 16.

2. The protection or immunity from attack, exposure, distress, etc., afforded by a place or thing; refuge; asylum.

Your most noble virtues, . . . under which I hope to have *shelter* against all storms that dare threaten.
Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, Ded.

It happened to be a very windy evening, so we took *shelter* within the walls of some cottages.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. l. 164.

If a show'r approach,
You find safe *shelter* in the next stage-coach.
Corper, *Retirement*, l. 402.

The tribunals ought to be sacred places of refuge, where . . . the innocent of all parties may find *shelter*.
Macaulay, *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

=*Syn.* 1. Screen, shield.—2. Cover, covert, sanctuary, haven. See the verb.

shelter (shel'tér), *v.* [*< shelter, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To protect from exposure, attack, injury, distress, or the like; afford cover or protection to; hence, to harbor: as, to *shelter* thieves.

The weeds which his broad-spreading leaves did *shelter*.
Shak., *Rich.* II., III. 4. 50.

Why was not I deform'd, that, *shelter'd* in
Secure neglect, I might have scap'd this sin?
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, II. 142.

In vain I strove to check my growing Flame,
Or *shelter* Passion under Friendship's Name.
Prior, *Celia* to *Damon*.

Near thy city-gates the Lord
Shelter'd his *Jonah* with a gourd.
D. G. Rossetti, *The Burden of Nineveh*.

A lonely valley *sheltered* from the wind.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 325.

2. To place under cover or shelter; seek shelter or protection for; house; with a reflexive pronoun, to take refuge; betake one's self to cover or a safe place.

They *sheltered themselves* under a rock. *Abbot*.

Another royal mandate, so anxious was he to *shelter himself* beneath the royal shadow, he [Crammer] caused to be addressed to his own officers, to elicit his own clergy to Lambeth.
R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xxi.

=*Syn.* 1. To *Defend*, *Protect*, etc. (see *keep*), shield, screen, shroud, house, ensconce, hide.

II. *intrans.* To take shelter.

There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool.
Milton, *P. L.*, IX. 1109.

shelterer (shel'tér-ér), *n.* One who shelters, protects, or harbors: as, a *shelterer* of thieves or of outcasts.

shelterless (shel'tér-less), *a.* [*< shelter* + *-less*.] 1. Affording no shelter or cover, as from the elements; exposed: as, a *shelterless* roadstead.

No more orange groves and rose gardens; but the treeless, *shelterless* plain, with the fierce sun by day and frosts at night.
Froude, *Sketches*, p. 211.

2. Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.

Now, sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies,
Where piercing winds blow sharp, and the chill rain
Drops from some pent-house on her wretched head.
Rare, *Jane Shore*, v. 1.

shelter-tent (shel'tér-tent), *n.* See *tent*.

sheltery (shel'tér-i), *a.* [*< shelter* + *-y*¹.] Affording shelter. [Rare.]

The warm and *sheltery* shores of Gibraltar.
Gilbert White, *Nat. Hist. Selborne* (ed. 1875), p. 114.

sheltie, *n.* See *shelly*¹.

sheltopusick, *n.* See *sheltopusik*. *Huxley*.

sheltron, *sheltrum*, *n.* [Early mod. E. *sheltron*, occurring in the var. form *jeltron*; < ME. *sheltron*, *sheltrone*, *sheltroun*, *sheltrum*, *sheltrone*, *sheltroun*, *schiltroun*, *sheltrum*, *scheldtrume*, *sheldtrume*, *shultrum*, *Se. chel-*

drome, childrome (AF. *chiltron*), a body of guards or troops, squadron, hence defense, protection, shelter; < AS. *scylð-truma*, lit. 'shield-troop,' a guard of men with shields, < *scylð*, a shield, + *truma*, a band or troop of men (cf. *getrum*, a cohort), < *trum*, firm, steadfast: see *shield* and *trum*. Hence *shelter*, q. v.] 1. A body of troops in battle array; a squadron; a battalion.

Thaire shippis in sheltrons shotton to lond,
Knyt hom with cables & with kene anores.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6033.

His archers on aythere halfe he ordayne thet-afyre
To schake in a sheltron, to schotte whene thame lykez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1902.

A-gein hem myght endure noon harneys, ne no kynges,
ne wardes, ne sheltron, were it neuer so clos.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 320.

2. Shelter; refuge; defense. See *shelter*.

For-thi mesure we vs wel and make owre faithe owre shel-
troun,
And thorw faith cometh contricioun conscience wote wel.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 81.

shelty¹, sheltie (shel'ti), n.; pl. *shelties* (-tiz).
[Also *shalt, sholt*; said to be an abbr. dim. of
Shetland pony.] A small sturdy horse; a Shet-
land pony. [Scotch.]

Three *shelties* . . . were procured from the hill—little
shaggy animals, more resembling wild bears than any
thing of the horse tribe, yet possessed of no small degree
of strength and spirit. *Scott, Pirate*, xi.

shelty² (shel'ti), n.; pl. *shelties* (-tiz). [Cf.
sheat² (?).] A sheal; a cabin or shanty.

The Irish turf cabin and the Highland stone *shelty* can
hardly have advanced much during the last two thousand
years. *A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select.*, p. 212.

shelvel¹ (shelv), v. t.; pret. and pp. *shelved*, ppr.
shelving. [Also *shelf*; < *shelf¹*, n.] 1. To place
on a shelf; to *shelve* books.—2. To lay by
on a shelf; put away or aside as disposed of
or not needed; hence, to put off or neglect:
as, to *shelve* a question or a claim.

But even though he die or be *shelved*, the race of tra-
itors will not be extinct. *W. Phillips, Speeches*, etc., p. 79.

3. To furnish with shelves, as a room or closet.
shelve² (shelv), v.; pret. and pp. *shelved*, ppr.
shelving. [Prob. ult. < Icel. *skelja-sk*, reil.,
become askew, lit. 'slope itself' (= Sw. dial.
skjälgr, *skjälgr*, refl., become crooked, twist), <
skjälgr, wry, oblique, hence sloping, = Sw. dial.
skjälgr, crooked, *skjälgr*, oblique, wry; see *shalt-
loaf*, *shoat¹*, *sheld²*, of which *shelvel²* is thus
practically the verb. The change of the final
guttural g to r appar. took place through *u*,
which appears in *shallow* and some of its cog-
nate forms.] I. intrans. To slope; incline.

After we had, with much ado, conquered this hill, we
saw in the midst of it the present mouth of Vesuvio,
which goes *shelving* down on all sides till above a hun-
dred yards deep.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Dolm, I. 439).

At Keeling attoll the shores of the lagoon *shelve* gradu-
ally where the bottom is of sediment.

In the stillness she heard the ceaseless waves lapping
against the *shelving* shore.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xlv.

II. trans. To incline or tip (a cart) so as to
discharge its load. [Prov. Eng.]

shelve² (shelv), n. [*shelve²*, v., or a variant
of *shelf²*.] A shelf or ledge. [Rare.]

Could'st on a *shelve* beneath its [a cliff's] brink, . . .
The wizard waits prophetic dream.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 5

Above her, on a crag's uneasy *shelve*,
Upon his elbow raised, all prostrate eke,
Shadow'd Enecladus.
Keats, Hyperion, ll.

shelver (shel'vēr), n. [*shelve²* + -er¹.] A
wagon or truck shelving or sloping toward the
back.

shelves, n. Plural of *shelf*.

shelving¹ (shel'ving), n. [Verbal n. of *shelve¹*,
v.] 1. Materials for shelves, or shelves collec-
tively.—2. The act of placing or arranging on a
shelf or shelves: as, the *shelving* of one's books;
hence, the act of putting away, off, or aside.—3. In
husbandry, an open frame fitted to a wagon
or cart to enable it to receive a larger load of
some light material, as hay or leaves.

shelving² (shel'ving), n. [Verbal n. of *shelve²*,
v.] 1. Sloping.—2. A shelvy place; a bank or
reef. [Rare.]

He spoke, and speaking, at his stern he saw
The bold Cleonthus near the *shelvings* draw.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 210.

shelvy (shel'vi), a. [*shelve²*, *shelf²*, + -y¹.]
Shelving; sloping; shallow.

I had been drowned but that the shore was *shelvy* and
shallow.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5. 15.

The bat in the *shelvy* rock is hid.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

shemeringt, n. A Middle English form of *shim-
mering*.

Shemite (shem'it), n. [*Shem* + -ite². Cf.
Semite.] Same as *Semite*.

Shemitic (shē-mit'ik), a. [*Shemite* + -ic. Cf.
Semitic.] Same as *Semitic*.

Shemitish (shēm'it-tish), a. [*Shemite* + -ish¹.]
Same as *Semitic*.

Shemitism (shēm'i-tizm), n. [*Shemite* + -ism.]
Same as *Semitism*.

shenanigan (shē-nan'i-gan), n. [Origin ob-
scure.] Nonsense; humbug; deceit: as, now,
no *shenanigan* about this. [Slang.]

shend¹ (shend), v. [*ME. shenden, schenden*,
scenden, < AS. *scendan*, bring to shame, dis-
grace, harm, ruin, = OS. *scendan* = OFries.
schanda = MD. D. *schenden* = MLG. *schenden*
= OHG. *scentan*, MHG. *schenden*, G. *schänden*
= Sw. *skända* = Dan. *skjænde*, bring to shame,
disgrace; from the noun: AS. *scand*, *secant*,
scand, *second* = OHG. *scanta*, MHG. G. *schande*,
etc., = Goth. *skanda*, shame, disgrace, ruin:
see *shand*.] I. trans. 1. To put to shame;
bring reproach, disgrace, or ignominy upon;
disgrace.

We be all *shent*.

For so fals a company in england was never.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

Debatefull strife, and cruel enmity,
The famous name of knightthod fowly *shend*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 35.

2. To blame; reprove; reproach; scold; revile.

Though that I for my prymer shal be *shent*,
And shal be beton thyres in an houre,
I wol it comen, our lady for to honoure.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 89.

For silence keynyng thou shalt not be *shent*,
Where as thy speache May cause thes repent.
Dabees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 344.

Alas, sir, be patient. What say you, sir? I am *shent* for
speaking to you.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 112.

3. To injure; harm; spoil; punish.

Herowde the kyng has malise ment,
And shappis with shame yow for to *shende*,
And for that 3e non harmes shulde hente,
Be othir wates god wil ye wende.
York Plays, p. 137.

Hasty processe will *shende* it eury dele,
Advise yow wel and do be good counsell.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1637.

4. To ruin; destroy.

Of me unto the worldes ende
Shal neither ben ywriten nor ysaunge
No goodde worde, for this bokes wol me *shende*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1060.

Such a dream I had of dre portent
That much I fear my body wil be *shent*;
It bodes I shall have wares and woeful strife.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 110.

5. To defeat; outdo; surpass.

Anthony is *shent*, and put hire to the flighte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 652.

That did excell
The rest, so far as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser starrs. *Spenser, Prothalamion*, l. 122.

6. To forbid. *Hallivell*.—7. To defend; pro-
tect.

Not the aide they brought,
Which came too late, nor his owne power could *shend*
This wretched man from a mooste fearful end.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Let David's harp and lute, his hand and voice,
Give laud to him that loveth Israel,
And sing his praise that *shendeth* David's fame,
That put away his sin from off his sight,
And sent his shame into the streets of Gath.
Psalm, David and Bethsabe.

II. intrans. To be ruined; go to destruction.

Less the tender grasses *shende*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1400.

shendful¹ (shend'fūl), a. [ME. *schendful*, *schind-
ful*; < *shand*, **shend*, n., + -ful.] Ignominious.

She is ful glad in hir corage,
If she se any gret lynage
Be brought to nought in *schynful* wise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 250.

Swuch was Godes death o rode — plufal and *shendful*
ouer alle othre.
Ancren Ricle, p. 356.

shendfully¹ (shend'fūl-i), adv. [ME. *schendful-
liche*; < *schendful* + -ly².] Ignominiously; mis-
erably; shamefully.

Spec hire scheome *schendfuliche*. *Ancren Ricle*, p. 316.

As the bible telleth,
God sende to eyge that Saul schulde dye,
And all his seed for that sunne *schendfulliche* ende.
Piers Plowman (A), III. 261.

The enemyes of the lande were *shendfully* chasyd and
utterly confounded.
Fabyan.

shendship¹ (shend'ship), n. [*ME. shend-
shipe, schendschip, schenschip, schenship, schen-
ship, schendshepe*; < *shand*, **shend*, n., + -ship.]
Shame; punishment; injury; harm.

And their *schendshepe* salle be mare
Than ever had any man here in thoght.
Hampole, Trick of Conscience, l. 7146.

To much defouled for *shendship* that man is worthy to
have.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

shenet, a. and v. A Middle English form of
sheen¹.

Shenshai (shen'shī), n. A member of one of
the two sects into which the Parsees of India
are divided. Compare *Kadmee*.

shent¹. Preterit and past participle of *shend*.

she-oak (shē'ōk), n. [*Cf. she-pine*.] One of va-
rious shrubs and trees of the peculiar, chiefly
Australian, genus *Casuarina*. They are without
true leaves, the place of these being supplied by whorls of
slender deciduous branchlets. The latter are of an acidu-
lous taste, and are relished by cattle. The wood is very
hard, excellent as fuel, and valuable for fine or coarse
woodwork; its appearance gives to some species the name
of *beefwood*. The species specifically called *she-oak* are
C. stricta (C. quadrivalvis), the coast she-oak (sometimes,
however, called *he-oak*), *C. glauca*, the desert she-oak, and
C. suberosa, the erect she-oak. See *Casuarina*.

Sheol (shē'ōl), n. [*Heb. she'ol*, a hollow place,
a cave, < *shā'al*, dig, hollow out, excavate.]
The place of departed spirits: a transliteration
of the Hebrew. The original is in the authorized ver-
sion generally rendered *grave*, *hell*, or *pit*; in the revised
version of the Old Testament the word *Sheol* is substituted.
It corresponds to the word *Hades* in Greek classic litera-
ture and in the revised version of the New Testament.
See *hell¹*.

sheolic (shē'ō'lik), a. [*Sheol* + -ic.] Per-
taining to Sheol or hell. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser.,
vi. 398. [Rare.]

shepet¹, n. An old spelling of *sheep¹*, *sheep²*.

shepe², n. [ME., < AS. *scipe*, wages.] Wages;
hire.

In witholdynge or abreggyng of the *shepe*, or the
hyre, or of the wages of servauntz.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

shepent, n. An obsolete form of *sheppen*.

shepherd (shēp'erd), n. [Early mod. E. also
shephard, shepheard, sheepeerd (also as a sur-
name *Shepherd, Sheppard, Shepard*); < ME.
sheepherde, shepherd, shephirde, shepherde,
shephurde, shepphirde, sheperde, shepparde,
< AS. *scēaphyrde, scēaphyrde* (= G. *schafhirte*),
a keeper of sheep, shepherd (cf. *scēaphorden*, a
sheepfold); < *scēap*, sheep, + *hyrde*, a herd, a
guardian: see *sheep¹* and *herd²*.] A man who
herds, tends, and guards sheep in pasture; a
pastor.

In the Weye to Jerusalem, half a Myle fro Betheleem,
is a Chirche, where the Angel seyde to the *Sheppardes*
of the Birthe of Crist.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 72.

The Lord is our *shepherd*, and so called in more places
than by any other name.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

Shepherd kings, or *Hyksos*, a race or dynasty probably
of Semitic origin, who took Memphis, and rendered the
whole of Egypt tributary. The conquest appears to have
taken place about 2200 or 2100 B. C., and dynasties XV.
and XVI. were probably Hyksos. Their rule in Egypt
may have lasted from 200 to 600 years. Attempts have
been made to connect their expulsion with the narrative
in the book of Exodus.—**Shepherd's crook**, a long staff
having its upper end curved so as to form a hook, used by
shepherds.—**Shepherd's dog**, a variety of dog employed
by shepherds to protect the flocks and control their move-
ments. It is generally of considerable size, and of power-
ful, little build, with the hair thick-set and wavy, the tail
inclined to be long and having a bushy fringe, the muzzle
sharp, and the eyes large and bright. The collie or sheep-
dog of Scotland is one of the best-known and most intelli-
gent dogs of this wide-spread and useful variety.—**Shep-
herd's fute**, either a flageolet or an oboe of simple con-
struction, such as is used by shepherds. Also *shepherd's*
pipe.—**Shepherd's plaid**. Same as *shepherd's tartan*.—
Shepherd's tartan. See *tartan*.—**Shepherd's weath-
er-glass**, the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. Also *poor-
man's weather glass*. These and the names *shepherd's clock*,
swatch, *-calendar*, and *-sundial*, and *John-go-to-bed-at-noon*
allude to the closing of its flowers early in the afternoon
or at the approach of bad weather. See *pimpernel*, 4.—
The Good Shepherd, a title given to Jesus Christ (John
x. 11).—**The Shepherds**, a fanatical sect which origi-
nated among shepherds in northern France about 1251,
professedly for the deliverance of Louis IX. (St. Louis), who
had been prisoner in Egypt. The Shepherds were fiercely
opposed to the clergy and monks, and usurped priestly
functions. They held possession of Paris for a while, and
committed many outrages, especially upon the Jews. The
movement was soon suppressed. An outbreak of mendi-
cants similarly named took place under Philip V. in 1320,
but this also soon came to an end.

shepherd (shēp'erd), v. t. [*shepherd*, n.] 1.
To tend or guide as a shepherd.

Multitudes of dense white fleecy clouds
Were wandering in thick flocks along the mountains,
Shepherded by the slow, unwilling wind.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, II. 1.

2. To attend or wait on; gallant. [Jocose.]

Shepherding a lady. *Edinburgh Rev.*

3. To watch over, as a mining claim, and estab-
lish a right to it by doing a certain amount of
work on it: said especially of digging small
pits in the neighborhood of a rich deposit of
gold; hence, to attend or hang about (a person)

heriff² n. See *sherif*.

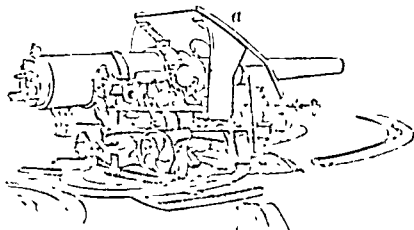
terminally (see *terminally*, *n.*) [*cf. shoring + shry.*
after the equiv. *shrievally*.] 1. The office or

arm, which passed through rings or straps on its inner side, or hung around the neck by a girth or strap. The shield of the middle ages was in the tenth century very long, pointed at the bottom and rounded at the top. (See *kite-shield*, below.) At later periods it was changed in size and shape, becoming shorter and smaller, at first triangular and afterward broad, short, and pointed. (See *écu*, and *tilting-shield* (below).) In the fifteenth century the shield proper was relegated to the just, and soon after disappeared altogether. (For the hand-shield used for parrying blows, see *buckler*; for the large shield used in sieges, see *parise*.) Shields of barbarous peoples differ greatly in size, shape, and material; thus, those of the peoples of South Africa, made of hide, are nearly six feet long; those of the Mussulman nations are much smaller and usually round. See also cuts under *buckler*, *enarme*, *hoplite*, *orle*, *parise*, *pelta*, *rondache*, and *scutum*.

What signe is the leverest
To haue schape in thil shield to schewe armes?
William of Palerne (C. I. T. S.), l. 3214.

So to the fight the thick battalions throng,
Shields urg'd on shields, and men drove men along.
Pope, *Iliad*, iv. 485.

2. Anything that protects or is used as a protection. (a) A movable screen, usually of steel, serving to protect heavy guns and the gunners while serving them.



Six inch Breech Loading Rifle on the Tripod Stand, U. S. Army.

A similar contrivance is used by rappers. (b) In mining, a framework erected for the protection of a miner in working an adit, pushed forward as the work progresses. (c) In submarine work, a construction at the head of a tunnel to keep back the silt or clay as the tunnel is advanced. In some operations the shield is left permanently in place, being covered in by the brickwork that follows close behind the excavation.

The work of excavating in the tunnel will be done with large steel shields, 22 feet in diameter.

Sci. Amer., N. S., l. x. 41.

(d) A fender-plate attached to the share of a corn plow to prevent chods from rolling on to the young plants.

E. H. Knight. (e) In zoö. (1) A protective or defensive plate, buckler, or callosity, of some determinate size, shape, or position; a cuticle, scutum, or scutellum, a lorica; a carapace, as the *plastron* or bucklers of a goid fish, the *plastron* of a turtle, an arm-plate, etc. See cuts under *carapace*, *lorica*, *plastron*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *callosity*.

(2) Some part, place, or mark likened to a shield; a shield-form, etc. See cut under *large*.

(3) In dressmaking, a piece or strip of some repellent fabric used to protect a dress from mud, perspiration, etc. as, a *skirt-shield*; an *arm-shield*.

3. Figuratively, a shelter, protection, or defense; a bulwark.

Fear not, Abram; I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward.

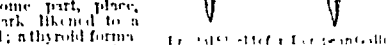
Gen. xx. 1.

My counsel is my shield. Stat., Rich. III., iv. 3. 56.

4. In bot., any flat, buckler-like body that is fixed by a stalk or pedicel from some part of the under surface, as the apothecium in certain lichens. (See *apothecium*.) In the *Characeae*, a whorl of eight flat disk-shaped cells composing the anthidium is called a *shield*. See *shield-shaped*.

Some of the species of *Platanus* have curious contrivances, such as a channelled lichen, *Lecanora*, etc., compelling moths to insert their proboscis directly in front. Darwin, *Fertil. of Orchids* by Insects, p. 75.

5. In her.: (a) The shield-shaped escutcheon used for all displays of arms, except when



Shield. Argent, a chevron gules (that is, the field silver and the chevron red), quarterly, first and fourth argent, a chevron gules; in an, second and third gules, a cross argent (that is, the field red and the cross silver or white).

borne by women and sometimes by clergymen. See *escutcheon* and *lozenge*. (b) A bearing representing a knightly shield.—Gt. A French

crown (in French, *écu*), so called from its having on one side the figure of a shield.

He was bountied in a reconyssaunce
To paye twenty thousand shield anon.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 331.

7. The semi-transparent skin of the sides of a

boar-pig, which is of considerable thickness,

affording shield-like protection against the attacks of an adversary; apparently used formerly

to furnish a shield for burlesque or mimic contests. N. and Q., 2d ser., X. 478.

He looks like a shield of brawn at Shrovetide, out of date.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

We will drink in helmets,
And cause the souldier turn his blade to knives,
To conquer capons, and the stubble goose;
No weapons in the age to come be known
But shield of bacon and the sword of brown.

Randolph, Jealous Lovers (1610). (Nares.)

8. A breed of domestic pigeons, of which there

are four varieties, black, red,

blue, and silver.—Cephalo-

thoracic, frontal, pygal

shield. See the adjectives.—Kite-

shield, the tall, long-pointed shield

of the early middle ages.—Norman

shield, a name given to the kite-shield.

—Shield à bouche, a shield having

in its right side or upper right-hand

corner an opening or indentation for

the lance or sword-blade. See *bouche*, l.

—Shield of pretense. See *pretense*, and

escutcheon of pretense (under *escutcheon*).

—Shield of the Passion, a pretended

escutcheon in which the attributes

of the Passion are depicted like the

beatings of a coat of arms.—

Standing shield. (a) Same as *parise*.

(b) More properly, a mantle or wood-

en bulwark for crossbowmen and the

like.—Tilting-shield, a shield borne

by a knight in the joust or tilting-lists.

shield (shēld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sheld*; <

ME. *schelden*, *schelden*, *schelden*, *schelden*, *schelden*, <

AS. *scaldan*, *scaldan*, *scaldan*, *scaldan* = Teut.

scaldan, protect, guard, defend, shield; from

the noun.] I. trans. 1. To protect, defend, or

shelter from danger, calamity, distress, annoy-

ance, or the like; as, to shield one from attack;

to shield one from the sun; to shield a criminal.

And shield him from poverty and shame.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 88.

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,

To see the hero vanquished father shield.

Dryden, *John*, x. 1135.

2. To ward off.

They brought with them their usual weapons, fit to

shield the cold, and that continual frost to which they

had at home been accustom'd. Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

A colowr over them they throw, . . .

To shield the wind if it should blow.

Dryden, *Nymphidia*.

3. To forbid; forbid; avert. [Obsolete or

archaic.]

Take what you list, God shield that ye spare.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 256.

God shield I should disturb devotion.

Shelton, R. and J., iv. l. 41.

II. intrans. To not or serve as a shield; to be

shelter or protection.

That when he sayde, that god wyl sheld

Alleviate his paine (ed. Morris), l. 534.

The truly brave,

When they behold the brave oppressed with odds,

Are touch'd with a desire to sheld and save.

Burns, *Don Juan*, viii. 106.

shield-animalcule (shēld'-an-imal'kūl), *n.* An

infusorian of the family *Aspidiscidae*.

shield-backed (shēld'bak't), *a.* Having a very

large pronotum extended like a shield over the

next two thoracic segments; specifically noting

a group of wingless grasshoppers (*Locustidae*)

known in the United States as *western crickets*,

as of the genera *Thyrenotus* and *Anabrus*. J.

H. Comstock.

shield-bearing (shēld'bēaring), *a.* In zoö., hav-

ing a shield; scutate or scutigerous; squamate;

loriate; cataphract.

shield-beetle (shēld'bētl), *n.* Any coleopter-

ous insect of the family *Coryphidae*. A. Adams,

Man. Nat. Hist.

shield-belt (shēld'bēlt), *n.* In her., a guise

used as a bearing. This is rare as an independent

bearing, but often occurs in connection with a shield,

which is hung by it from a boss, or held up by a sup-

porter, human or animal.

shield-bone (shēld'bōn), *n.* [ME. *sheld-*

bone; < *sheld* + *bone*.] A blade-bone. [Prov.

Eng.]

Some of his bones in Warwick yett

Within the castle there doe lye:

One of his shield-bones to this day

Hangs in the city of Coventry.

Legend of Sir Guy. (Halliwell.)

shield-brooch (shēld'brōch), *n.* A brooch representing a shield. Particularly—(a) A small model, as of an ancient buckler. (b) At the present time, a more elaborate composition, as of a shield surrounded by weapons, standards, or the like.

shield-budding (shēld'bud'ing), *n.* Budding by means of a T-shaped incision, the most ordinary method; T-budding. See *budding*, 3.

shield-bug (shēld'bug), *n.* A heteropterous insect of the family *Scutelleridae*: so called from the size of the scutellum.

shield-centiped (shēld'sen'ti-ped), *n.* A centipede of the family *Cermatidae*. See cut under *Scutigeridae*.

shield-crab (shēld'krab), *n.* Any crab of the family *Dorippidae*.

shield-dagger (shēld'dag'ēr), *n.* An implement of war carried in the left hand, and serving as a buckler and on occasion as an offensive weapon; specifically, a weapon used by certain Indian tribes, in which a pair of horns of some variety of antelope are secured together by crosspieces. It is capable of inflicting formidable wounds.

shield-drake (shēld'drak), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*.

shield-duck (shēld'duk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*.

shielded (shēld'ed), *a.* [< *shield* + -ed.] In zoö., shield-bearing; scutigerous; cataphract; loriate. See cut under *phylloxera-mite*.

shielder (shēld'ēr), *n.* [< ME. *schelder*; < *shield* + -er.] One who shields, protects, or shelters.

shield-fern (shēld'fērn), *n.* Any fern of the genus *Aspidium*: so called from the form of the indusium of the fructification. The sori or fruit-dots are roundish and scattered or arranged in ranks; the indusia are solitary, roundly peltate or kidney-shaped, fixed by the middle or edge. For further characterization, see *Aspidium*.—Christmas shield-fern, an evergreen fern, *Aspidium acrostichoides*, with rigid lanceolate fronds, much used in decoration at Christmas-time. The pinnae are linear-lanceolate, somewhat scy-shaped or half-halberd-shaped at the slightly stalked base, the upper ones only fertile. It is a native of eastern North America from Canada to Florida.

shield-gilled (shēld'gild), *a.* Scutibranchiate. P. P. Carpenter.

shield-headed (shēld'hed'ed), *a.* In zoö.: (a) Stegocephalous, as an amphibian. (b) Pellocephalous, as a crustacean.

shield-lantern (shēld'lan'tērn), *n.* A lantern so arranged and protected as to throw light through an opening in a shield outward, so that the bearer of the shield sees his enemy while unseen himself: a rare device of the later middle ages.

shieldless (shēld'les), *a.* [< *shield* + -less.] Without shield or protection.

Are emuchs, women, children, *shieldless* quite
Against attack their own thinlily limbs?

Browning, *Ring and Book*, l. 235.

shieldlessly (shēld'les-ly), *adv.* In a shieldless manner or condition; without protection.

shieldlessness (shēld'les-nes), *n.* Unprotected state or condition.

shield-louse (shēld'lous), *n.* A scale-insect; any coccid, but especially a scale of the subfamily *Diaspidina*.

shield-plate (shēld'plāt), *n.* A plate, usually of bronze and circular, thought to have formed the umbo of a circular shield the other parts of which have decayed. Such plates are numerous in graves of northern Europe; they are often richly decorated with circular bands, spiral scrolls, and other devices.

sheldrake (shēld'drak), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*.

shield-reptile (shēld'rep'til), *n.* A shielded or cataphract reptile; a turtle or tortoise; an alligator or crocodile; any member of the *Cataphracta*. J. E. Gray, *Catalogue of the Shield Reptiles in the British Museum*.

shield-shaped (shēld'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a shield, or suggesting a shield in figure; scutate; peltate; thyrid. The forms of shields being various, the term is equally indefinite; but in botanical use it means, specifically, plane and round or oval, with a stalk or support attached to some part of the under surface, as the leaves of *Trapa*, *Najas*, *Hydrocolea umbellata*, the indusia of certain ferns (*Aspidium*), and the apothecia of many lichens. See *scutate*, *peltate*, *apothecium*, *indusium*, and cut under *large*.

shield-ship (shēld'ship), *n.* A vessel of war carrying movable shields to protect the heavy guns except at the moment of firing; superseded by the turret-ship. E. H. Knight.

shield-slater (shēld'slāt'ēr), *n.* A cursorial isopod of the genus *Cassidina*.

shieldtail (shēld'tāl), *n.* A snake of the family *Uropeltidae*.

shield-toad (shēld'tōd), *n.* A turtle or tortoise.

shield-urchin (shēld'ēr'chin), *n.* A clypeatroid sea-urchin; an echinoid of flattened and irregular or circular form; especially, a member of the *Scutellidae*. See cut under *Clypeastridae*.

shieling (shē'ling), *n.* Same as *sheal*².

shier, shiest (shī'ēr, shī'est), *a.* Forms of the comparative and superlative of *shy*.

shift (shift), *v.* [*ME. shiften, schiften, shyften*, < *AS. sciftan, scyftan*, divide, separate, = *D. schiften* = *MLG. schiften, schichten*, *LG. schiften*, divide, separate, turn, = *Icel. skipta* (for **skifta*) = *Sw. skifta* = *Dan. skifte*, divide, part, shift, change; cf. *Icel. skifta*, shive, cut in slices; see *shive*.] **1.** *trans.* 1. To divide; partition; distribute; apportion; assign: as, to *shift* lands among coheirs. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Witness Tyburses and Valerians shifte,
To which God of his bountie wolde shifte
Corones two of floures wel smelling.

Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 278.

2. To transfer or move, as from one person, place, or position to another: as, to *shift* the blame; to *shift* one's quarters; to *shift* the load to the other shoulder.

For good maner he hath from hym *schifte*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Unto Southampton do we *shift* our scene.

Shak., *Ilen*, V., ii., prol., l. 42.

You are a man, and men may *shift* affections.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

And now supine, now prone, the hero lay,
Now *shifts* his side, impatient for the day.

Pope, *Ilad*, xxiv. 18.

The shepherd *shifts* his mantle's fold,
And wraps him cloths from the cold.

Scott, *Marmion*, l., Int.

3†. To cause or induce to move off or away; get rid of, as by the use of some expedient.

Whilst you were here o'erwhelmed with your grief, . . .
Cassio came hither; I *shifted* him away.

Shak., *Othello*, iv. 1. 79.

Then said Christian to himself again, These beasts range in the night for their prey, and if they should meet with me in the dark how should I *shift* them? how should I escape being by them torn in pieces?

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 116.

4. To remove and replace with another or others; put off and replace; change: as, to *shift* one's clothes; to *shift* the scenes on a stage.

Sir, I would advise you to *shift* a shirt.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, l. 2. 1.

It ruined most part of this night, yet our captain kept abroad, and was forced to come in the night to *shift* his clothes.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 26.

5. To clothe (one's self) afresh or anew; change the dress of.

As it were, to ride day and night; and . . . not to have patience to *shift* me.

Shak., 2 *Ilen*, IV., v. 5. 23.

6. To alter or vary in character, form, or other respect; change.

For who observes strict policy's true laws

Shifts his proceeding to the varying cause.

Drayton, *Barons' Wars*, l. 67.

Every language must continually change and *shift* its form, exhibiting like an organized being its phases of growth, decline, and decay.

C. Elton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 103.

Shift the helm. See *helm*¹. — **To shift a berth** (*naut.*), to move to another place in the same harbor. — **To shift off.** (a) To delay; defer: as, to *shift off* the duties of religion. (b) To put away; disengage or disengage one's self of, as of a burden or inconvenience.

II.† intrans. 1. To make division or distribution.

Everich hath of God a propre gifte,

Som this, son - that, as hym liketh to *shift*.

Chaucer, *Prol.* To Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 104.

2. To change. (a) To pass into a different form; give place to something different: as, the scene *shifts*.

The sixth age *shifts*

Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloons.

Shak., *As you Like It*, ii. 7. 157.

If . . . the ideas of our minds . . . constantly change and *shift* in a continual succession, it would be impossible, may any one say, for a man to think long of any one thing.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xiv. § 13.

(b) To change place, position, direction, or the like; move.

Most of the Indians, perceiving what they went about, *shifted* overboard, and after they returned, and killed such as remained.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 146.

Thou hast *shifted* out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion.

Shak., *Much Ado*, iii. 3. 151.

You vary your scene with so much ease, and *shift* from court to camp with such facility.

Steele, *Lying Lover*, l. 1.

Here the Ballie *shifted* and adged about in his seat.

Scott,
The wind hardly *shifted* a point during the passage.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 286.

(c) To change dress, particularly the under-garments.

When from the sheets her lovely form she lifts,
She begs you just would turn you, while she *shifts*.

Young, *Love of Fame*, vi. 42.

3. To use changing methods or expedients, as in a case of difficulty, in earning a livelihood, or the like; adopt expedients; contrive in one way or another; do the best one can; seize one expedient when another fails: as, to *shift* for a living; to *shift* for one's self.

And dressed them in redynes with suche thynges as they thought shuld best releue them and helpe theym at the shore to saue theyr lyues, and wayted for none other, but euery man to *shifte* for his escape as Almyghty God wolde yeue theym grace.

Sir R. Gylforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 60.

I must *shift* for life,

Though I do loathe it.

Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, iv. 3.

After receiuing a very indifferent education, she is left in Mrs. Goddard's hands to *shift* as she can.

Jane Austen, *Emma*, viii.

4. To pick up or make out a livelihood; manage to succeed.

She that hath wit may *shift* anywhere.

Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, ii. 2.

Every man would be forced to provide winter fodder for his team (whereas common garrons *shift* upon grass the year round).

Sir W. Temple, *Advancement of Trade in Ireland*.

5. To practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions.

Raleigh.

6. In playing the violin or a similar instrument, to move the left hand from its first or original position next to the nut. — **To shift about**, to turn quite round to a contrary side or opposite point; vacillate. — **To shift for one's self**, to take care of or provide for one's self.

I will be cheated . . . Not in grosse, but by retelle, to try mens several wits, and so learne to *shift* for my-selfe in time and need be.

Brome, *The Sparagus Garden*, ii. 3.

Let Posterity *shift* for itself.

Comprece, *Way of the World*, l. 1.

= **Syn. 2.** To vary, veer, chop.

Shift (shift), *n.* [*ME. shifft, schift* = *Icel. skipti* (for **skifta*) = *Sw. Dan. skifte*, a division, exchange, shift; see *shift*, *v.*] **1.** Change; alteration or variation in kind, character, place, position, direction, or the like; the substitution of one thing, kind, position, direction, or the like for another.

He had *shifts* of lodgings, where in every place his hostess writte vp the wofull remembrance of him.

Greene, *Groat'sworth of Wit*.

Languages are like Laws or Coins, which commonly receive some change at every *Shift* of Princes.

Howell, *Letters*, iv. 19.

With the progress of the Teutonic tribes northwestward they came to use for each smooth mute the corresponding rough, for a rough the corresponding middle, for a middle the corresponding smooth. This first *shift* is believed to have been completed during the third century.

F. A. March, *Anglo-Saxon Gram.*, § 41.

2. In playing the violin or a similar instrument, any position of the left hand except that nearest the nut. When the hand is close to the nut, so that the first finger produces the next tone to that of the open string, it is said to be in the *first position*; when it is moved so that the first finger falls where the second was originally, it is in the *second position* or at the *half shift*. The *third position* is called the *whole shift*, and the *fourth position* the *double shift*. When the hand is not in the first position, it is said to be on the *shift*.

3. The substitution of one thing or set of things for another; a change: as, a *shift* of clothes.

They told him their coming was for some extraordinary toiles, and *shift* of apparel: by which colourable excuse they obtained sixe or seauen more to their confederacie.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, l. 213.

4. A woman's under-garment; a chemise.

At home they [the women at Lohela] wear nothing but a long *shift* of fine cotton-cloth, suitable to their quality.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, l. 307.

Having more care of him than of herself,

So that she clothes her only with a *shift*.

Longfellow, *tr.* of *Dante's Inferno*, xxlii. 42.

5. In *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation of a seam or stratum, accompanied by depression of one part, destroying the continuity. — **6.** A squad or relay of men who alternate with another squad or relay in carrying on some work or operation; hence, the time during which such a squad or relay works: as, to be on the day *shift*; a night *shift*; the day is divided into three *shifts* of eight hours each.

Each *shift* comprised 1 foreman, 4 drill-men, 4 assistant drill-men, 1 powder-man, 1 car-man, and 2 laborers.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 318.

7. Turn; move; varying circumstance.

Truth's self, like yonder slaked moon to complete

Heaven, rose again, and bowed at his feet,

Lighted his old life's every *shift* and change.

Browning, *Sordello*, vi.

8. An expedient, device, or contrivance which may be tried when others fail; a resource.

If Paul had had other *shift*, and a man of age as meet for the room, he would not have put Timothy in the office.

Tyndale, *Ans.* to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 18.

I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away.

Shak., *K. John*, iv. 3. 7.

The *shifts* to which, in this difficulty, he has recourse are exceedingly diverting.

Macaulay, *Sadler's Ref. Refuted*.

Hence—**9.** A petty or indirect expedient; a dodge; a trick; an artifice.

Me thinkes yat you smile at some pleasaunt *shift*.

Lyly, *Euphues*, *Anat.* of Wit, p. 82.

I see a man here needs not live by *shifts*.

When in the streets he meets such golden gifts.

Shak., *C. of E.*, iii. 2. 187.

10. In *building*, a mode of arranging the tiers of bricks, timbers, planks, etc., so that the joints of adjacent rows shall not coincide. — **Shift of crops**, in *agri.*, a change or variation in the succession of crops; rotation of crops: as, a farm is wrought on the five years' *shift* or the six years' *shift*. — **To make shift**, to contrive; find ways and means of doing something or of overcoming a difficulty.

I hope I shall *make shift* to go without him.

Shak., *M. of V.*, i. 2. 97.

Aceres. Oddscrowns and laurels! your honour follows you to the grave.

David. Now, that's just the place where I could *make a shift* to do without it.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, iv. 1.

= **Syn. 8.** *Device*, *Resort*, etc. (see *expedient*), stratagem. — **9.** *Subterfuge*, etc. (see *evasion*), dodge, ruse, wile, quirk.

Shiftable (shif'ta-bl), *a.* [*< shift + -able*.] Capable of being shifted or changed.

Shifter (shif'ter), *n.* [*< shift + -er*.] **1.** One who shifts or changes: as, a scene-shifter. — **2†.**

Naut., a person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions. — **3.** A contrivance used in shifting.

(a) A kind of clutch used in shifting a belt from a loose to a fixed pulley. (b) In a knitting-machine, a mechanism, consisting of a combination of needles or rods, serving to move the outer loops of a course and to put them on the next needles, within or without, in order to narrow or to widen the fabric. *E. H. Knight*. (c) A locomotive used for shunting cars.

4. One who is given to change; a fickle person; also, one who resorts to petty shifts or expedients; one who practises artifice; a dodger; a trickster; a cozenor.

Go, thou art an honest *shifter*; I'll have the statute repealed for thee.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iii. 1.

He scorned to be a changeling or a *shifter*; he feared nothing but this, that hee shall fall into the Lord your fathers hands for want of reparations.

Heywood, *Royal King* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 38).

Car-truck shifter, a mechanism for facilitating the change of car-trucks on railroads where the gage varies, or where trucks are to be repaired or to be replaced by others.

Shifter-bar (shif'ter-bär), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a bar having projections or stops which serve to stop one needle-carrier bolt while they lift the corresponding one. *E. H. Knight*.

Shiftiness (shif'ti-nes), *n.* The character of being shiftily, in any sense.

Shifting (shif'ting), *n.* [*< ME. shifting*; verbal *n.* of *shift*, *v.*] **1.** A moving or removal; change from one place, position, or state to another; change.

Allan therefore compares them to Cranes, & Aristides to the Scythian Nomades; alway by this *shifting* enjoying a temperate season.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 362.

The . . . vicissitudes and *shiftings* of ministerial measures.

Burke, *Conciliation with America*.

2. Recourse to shifts, or petty expedients; artifice; shift.

Nought more than subtil *shiftings* did me please,

With bloodshed, craftie, undermining men.

Mir. for Mags., p. 144.

shifting (shif'ting), *p. a.* **1.** Changing; changeable or changeful; varying; unstable: as, *shifting* winds.

Neither do I know how it were possible for Merchants in these parts to Trade by Sea from one Country to another, were it not for these *shifting* Monsoons.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. iii. 23.

The great problem of the *shifting* relation between passion and duty is clear to no man who is capable of apprehending it.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, vii. 2.

2. Shiftily.

Seduction is to be hindered . . . by opposing truth to error, no unequal match: truth the strong, to error the weak, though sly and *shifting*.

Milton, *Civil Power*.

Shifting ballast, ballast capable of being moved about, as pigs of iron or bags of sand. — **Shifting bar**, in *printing*, a movable cross-bar that can be fitted in a chase by dovetails, as required. *E. H. Knight*. — **Shifting beach**, a beach of gravel that is shifted or moved by the action of the sea or the current of a river. — **Shifting center**. Same as *meta-center*. — **Shifting clause**. See *clause*. — **Shifting coupling**. See *coupling*, 1 (b). — **Shifting rail**, a temporary or removable track to the seat of a vehicle. — **Shifting use**, in *law*. See *use*.

shifting-boards (shif'ting-bōrdz), *n. pl.* Fore-and-aft bulkheads of plank put up in a ship's hold to prevent ballast from shifting from side to side.

shiftingly (shif'ting-li), *adv.* In a shifting manner; by shifts and changes; deceitfully.

shiftless (shif'tles), *a.* [*< shift + -less.*] 1. Lacking in resource or energy, or in ability to shift for one's self or one's own; slack in devising or using expedients for the successful accomplishment of anything; deficient in organizing or executive ability; incapable; inefficient; improvident; lazy: as, a *shiftless* fellow.

The court held him worthy of death, in undertaking the charge of a *shiftless* maid, and leaving her (when he might have done otherwise) in such a place as he knew she must needs perish. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 290.*

It was a very friendly good-natured man as could be, but *shiftless* as to the world, and dyed not rich. *Aubrey, Lives, Winceslaus Jollar.*

Her finale and ultimatum of contempt consisted in a very euphonic pronunciation of the word "*shiftless*"; and by this she characterized all modes of procedure which had not a direct and inevitable relation to accomplishment of some purpose then definitely had in mind. People who did nothing, or who did not know exactly what they were going to do, or who did not take the most direct way to accomplish what they set their hands to, were objects of her entire contempt. *H. B. Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin, xv.*

2. Characterized by or characteristic of slackness or inefficiency, especially in shifting for one's self or one's own.

Forcing him to his manifold shifts, and *shiftless* remountings. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 33.*

Yet I was frighten'd at the painful view Of *shiftless* want, and saw not what to do. *Crabbe, Works, VII. 78.*

shiftlessly (shif'tles-li), *adv.* In a shiftless manner.

shiftlessness (shif'tles-nes), *n.* Shiftless character or condition; lack of resource; inability to devise or use suitable expedients or measures; slackness; inefficiency; improvidence.

And there is on the face of the whole earth no do-nothing whose softness, idleness, general inaptitude to labor, and everlasting, universal *shiftlessness* can compare with that of this worthy, as found in a brisk Yankee village. *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 29.*

shifty (shif'ti), *a.* [*< shift + -y.*] 1. Changeable; changeful; shifting; fickle; wavering: as, *shifty* principles. [Rare.]—2. Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; well able to shift for one's self.

She had much to learn in this extended sphere; and she was in many ways a *shifty* and business-like young person, who had early acquired a sense of responsibility. *W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.*

3. Given to or characterized by shifts, tricks, or artifices; fertile in dodges or evasions; tricky.

His political methods have been *shifty* and not straightforward. *The American, VII. 213.*

Scholars were beginning to be as *shifty* as statesmen. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 51.*

shigram (shi-grām'), *n.* [*< Marathi shighra, < Skt. gighra, quick.*] A kind of back gharry: so called in Bombay.

I see a native "swell" pass me in a tatterdemallion *shigram*, or a quaint little shed upon wheels, a kind of tray placed in a bamboo framework. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 146.*

Shiism (shē'izm), *n.* [*< Shi(ah) + -ism.*] The body of principles or doctrines of the Shiāhs.

In the course of time, when the whole of Persia had adopted the cause of the family of 'Alī, *Shi'ism* became the receptacle of all the religious ideas of the Persians, and Dualism, Gnosticism, and Manichæism were to be seen reflected in it. *Encyc. Brit., XVI. 592.*

Shiite (shē'it), *n.* [= *F. schiite*; as *Shi(ah) + -ite*.] Same as *Shiāh*.

Shiitic (shē-it'ik), *a.* [*< Shiite + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Shiāhs or Shiites: as, "*Shiitic* ideas." *Encyc. Brit., XVII. 238.*

shikar (shi-kār'), *n.* [Hind. *shikār*, hunting.] In India, hunting; sport. *Yule and Burnell.*

shikaree, shikari (shi-kār'ē), *n.* [Also *shikarry, shikarry, shikary, chikary, chikary*; *< Hind. shikārī*, a hunter, sportsman, *< shikār*, hunting; see *shikar*.] In India, a hunter or sportsman.

shiko (shik'ō), *n.* [Burmese.] In Burma, the posture of prostration with folded hands assumed by a native in the presence of a superior, or before any object of reverence or worship.

shilbe, *n.* See *schilbe*, 2.

shilf (shilf), *n.* [= OHG. *sciluf*, MHG. *G. schilf*, sedge; prob. akin to or ult. same as OHG. *sceliva*, MHG. *schelfe*, shell or hull of fruit, *G. schelfe*, a husk, shell, paring, = *D. schelp*, a

shell; see *scallop, scalpl*, *shelf*.] Straw. [Prov. Eng.]

shill (shil), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *sheal*.

shill, *v. i.* and *t.* [ME. *schillen, skillen* = OHG. *scellan, scellen, skellen, schellen*, MHG. *schellen* = Icel. *skella, skjalla* = Goth. **skellan* (not recorded) (cf. *It. squillare, < OHG.*), sound loud and clear, ring. Hence the adj. *shill*, and the noun, OHG. *scel*, MHG. *schel*, *G. schall*, sound, tone (whence the secondary verb, MHG. *G. schallen*, sound, resound), and prob. also ult. *E. shilling*.] To sound; shrill. *Sainte Marthe-re (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.*

shill, *a.* [ME. *shill, schille, schylle*, *< AS. sceyll* = MD. *schel* = MHG. *schel*, sounding loud and clear, shrill; see *shill*, *v.*] Shrill.

Schylle and *scharpe* (var. *schille, lowde*), neutus, sonorus. *Prompt. Parv., p. 446.*

shillalah (shi-lā'lä), *n.* [Also *shillelah, shillaly*; said to be named from *Shillelagh*, a barony in County Wicklow, Ireland, famous for its oaks; lit. 'seed or descendants of Elach,' *< Ir. siol*, seed (= *W. silen*, seedling; *silio*, spawn), + *Elach*, Elach.] An oak or blackthorn sapling, used in Ireland as a cudgel.

shilling (shil'ing), *n.* [*< ME. shilling, shillingy, schilling, < AS. scilling, scylling, a shilling, = OS. Ofries. skilling = D. schelling = MLG. schilling, LG. schilling = OHG. scilling, MHG. schilling, G. schilling* (*> Icel. skillingr* = Sw. *Dan. skilling*) = Goth. *skillinga*, a shilling (cf. *OF. schelin, escalin, eskallin, F. escalin* = Sp. *chelin* = *It. scellino* = Bulg. *skülenzi, sklenzi*, a coin, = Pol. *szeląg*, a shilling, = Russ. *shelegü*, a counter, *< Teut.*); prob. orig. a 'ringing' piece, with suffix -ing (*as also in farthing and orig. in penny, AS. pening, etc.*), *< Goth. *skellan* = OHG. *scellan*, etc., *E. (obs.) shill, ring*; see *shill*, *v.* According to Skeat (cf. Sw. *skilje-mynt* = *Dan. skille-mynt*, small, i. e. 'divisible,' change or money), *< Teut. √ skil* (Icel. *skilja*, etc.), divide, + -ing, as in *AS. feorthing*, also *feorthing*, a farthing.] 1. A coin or money of account, of varying value, in use among the Anglo-Saxons and other Teutonic peoples.—2. An English silver coin, first issued by Henry VII., in whose reign it weighed 144 grains. The coin has been issued by succeeding English rulers. The shilling of Victoria weighs 87.2727 grains troy. Twenty shillings are equal to one pound (£1 = \$1.84), and twelve pence to one shilling (about 21 cents). (Abbreviated *s.*, *sh.*) At the time when the decimal system was adopted by the United States, the shilling or twentieth part of the pound in the currency of New England and Virginia was equal to one sixth of a dollar; in that of New York and North Carolina, to one eighth of a dollar; in that of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, to two fifteenths of a dollar; and in that of South Carolina and Georgia, to three fourteenths of a dollar. Reckoning by the shilling is still not uncommon in some parts of the United States, especially in rural New England. See also cuts under *pine-tree*, *portcullis*, 4, and *accolated*—*Boston or Bay shillings*. See *pine-tree money*, under *pine-tree*.—*Mexican shilling*. See *bit*, 7.—*Seven-shilling piece*, an English gold coin of the value of seven shillings, being the third part of the guinea, coined by George III. from 1797 to 1813 inclusive.—*Shrub-shilling*, a variety of the pine-tree shilling. See *pine-tree money*, under *pine-tree*.—*To cut off with a shilling*. See *cut*.—*To take the shilling, or the King's or Queen's shilling*, in Great Britain, to enlist as a soldier by accepting a shilling from a recruiting-officer. Since the passing of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act of 1879 this practice has been discontinued.

The Queen's shilling once being taken, or even sworn to have been taken, and attestation made, there was no help for the recruit, unless he was bought out.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 203.

shilly, *adv.* [ME. *schylly*; *< shill* + -ly².] Shrilly.

shilly, *n.* [ME. *schylly*; *< shill* + -ly².] Shrilly.

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shilly, *n.* [ME. *schylly*; *< shill* + -ly².] Shrilly.

Schylly and *scharpy* (or loudly), acute, aspere, sonore. *Prompt. Parv., p. 446.*

shilly-shallier (shil'i-shal'i-er), *n.* One who shilly-shallies; an irresolute person.

O mercy! what shoals of silly shallow *shilly-shalliers* in all the inferior grades of the subordinate departments of the lowest walks of literature overflow all the land! *Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1832.*

shilly-shally (shil'i-shal'i), *v. i.* [Formerly also *shilli, shalli*; a variation of *shilly-shally*, reduplication of *shall I?* a question indicating hesitation. Cf. *shilly-shally, willy-nilly*.] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; hesitate.

Make up your mind what you will ask him, for ghosts will stand no *shilly-shallying*.

Thackeray, Bluebeard's Ghost.

shilly-shally (shil'i-shal'i), *adv.* [Formerly also *shill I, shall I*; see the verb.] In an irresolute or hesitating manner.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because, when I make it, I keep it; I don't stand *shill I, shall I* then; if I say 't, I'll do 't.

Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

shilly-shally (shil'i-shal'i), *n.* [*< shilly-shally, r.*] Indecision; irresolution; foolish trifling. [Colloq.]

She lost not one of her forty-five minutes in picking and choosing. No *shilly-shally* in Kate.

De Quincey, Spanish Nun.

The times of thorough-going theory, when disease in general was called by some bad name, and treated accordingly without *shilly-shally*.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xv.

shilpit (shil'pit), *a.* [Origin unknown; perhaps connected with Sw. *skill*, watery, thin, tasteless.] 1. Weak; washy; insipid. [Scotch.]

Sherry's but *shilpit* drink. *Scott, Redgauntlet, xx.*

2. Of a sickly paleness; feeble-looking. [Scotch.]

The laird . . . pronounced her to be but a *shilpit* thing. *Miss Ferrier, Marriage, xxiv.*

shily, *adv.* See *shyly*.

shim (shim), *n.* [Formerly also *shim*; (*a*) *< ME. *shimme, "shime* (in adj. *shimmed*), *< AS. scima*, shade, glimmer, = OS. *scimo*, a shade, apparition, = MD. *schimme, scheme*, shade, glimmer, dusk, *D. schim*, a shade, ghost, = MHG. *schime, scheme, schim, G. schemen*, a shade, apparition; (*b*) cf. *AS. scima*, brightness, = OS. *scimo* = OHG. *scimo, skimo*, MHG. *schime*, brightness, = Icel. *skimi, skima*, a gleam, = Goth. *skeima*, a torch, lantern; with formative -ma, *< Teut. √ ski* (*ski, skō*), shine, seen also in *AS. scinan*, etc., shine; see *shine*. Hence ult. *shim*, *shime*, *v.*, *shimmer*.] 1. A white spot, as a white streak on a horse's face. [Prov. Eng.]

The *shimm*, or rase downe the face of a horse, or strake down the face.

More's MS. Additions to Ray's North Country Words. (Haliwell.)

2. An ignis fatuus. [Prov. Eng.]

shim, *v. i.* Same as *shime*.

shim (shim), *n.* [Perhaps due to confusion of *shim*, in the appar. sense 'streak,' with *shin*, in the orig. sense 'splint.'] 1. Broadly, in *mach.*, a thin slip (usually of metal, but often of other material) used to fill up space caused by wear, or placed between parts liable to wear, as under the cap of a pillow-block or journal-box. In the latter case, as the journal and box wear and the journal gets loose, the removal of one or more shims allows the cap to be forced down by its tightening bolts and nuts against the journal to tighten the bearing.

When off Santa Cruz the engines were slowed down on account of a slight tendency to heating shown by the cross-head of one of the high-pressure cylinders, and were finally stopped to put *shim* under the cross-head to relieve this tendency. *New York Evening Post, May 9, 1889.*

2. In *stone-working and quarrying*, a plate used to fill out the space at the side of a jumper-hole, between it and a wedge used for separating a block of stone, or for contracting the space in fitting a lewis into the hole.—3. A shim-plov (which see, under *plov*).

In the Isle of Thane they are particularly attentive to clean their bean and pea stubbles before they plough. For this purpose they have invented an instrument called a *shim*. *A. Hunter, Georgian Essays, III. x.*

shim (shim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shimmered*, ppr. *shimmering*. [*< shim*, *n.*] To wedge up or fill out to a fair surface by inserting a thin wedge or piece of material.

shimet, *v. i.* [ME. *schimien*, *< AS. scimian*, *sciman* (= OHG. *sciman*), shine, gleam, *< scima*, brightness, gleam; see *shim*.] To gleam.

shimmer (shim'er), *v. i.* [*< ME. shimmeren, schimeren, shemerren, schimeren*, *< AS. scimrian, scymrian* (= MD. *schimeren, schemelen*, *D. schemeren* = MLG. *schemeren*, LG. *schemmeren*, *> G. schimmern* = Sw. *skimra*), shimmer, gleam, freq.

from *scima*, etc., shade, glimmer: see *shim*¹, *shinc*.] To shine with a veiled, tremulous light; gleam faintly.

Twinkling faint, and distant far,
Shimmers through mist each planet star.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 17.

The beauty that *shimmers* in the yellow afternoons of October—who ever could clutch it?

Emerson, Misc., p. 24.
shimmer¹ (shim'ér), *n.* [MD. *schemer*, *schemel* = D. *schemer* = G. *schimmer* = Sw. *skimmer*; from the verb.] A faint or veiled and tremulous gleam or shining.

The silver lamps . . . diffused . . . a trembling twilight or seeming *shimmer* through the quiet apartment.

Scott.
shimmer² (shim'ér), *n.* [Cf. *shim*² + -er².] A workman in cabinet-work or other fine wood-work who fills up cracks or makes parts fit by the insertion of shims or thin pieces.

shimmering (shim'ér-ing), *n.* [Cf. ME. *schimering*, *schemer* (D. *schemering* = MLG. *schemeringe*, *shimmering*, = Dan. *skumring*, twilight); verbal *n.* of *shimmer*¹, *v.*] A faint and tremulous gleaming or shining.

shimming (shim'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *shim*², *v.*] The insertion of thin pieces of material to make two parts fit, or to fill out cracks or uneven places; also, the thin pieces so used.

Shimming has been used in fitting on car-wheels when the wheel-seat of the axle was a little too small.

Car-Builders' Diet.
shim-plow (shim'plou), *n.* See under *plow*.

shin¹ (shin), *n.* [Cf. ME. *shinne*, *schynne*, *shinc*, *shyme*, *schine*, *schene*, *scine* (pl. *shinnes*, *shines*), < AS. *scina*, *scyne*, *shin* (scin-bān, shin-bone), = MD. *schene*, D. *schene* = MLG. *schene*, *shin*, *shin-bone*, = OHG. *scina*, *scena*, *sciena*, MHG. *schine*, *schin*, G. *schiene*, a narrow slice of metal or wood, a splint, iron band, in OHG. also a needle, prickle (MHG. *schinebein*, G. *schienbein*, shin-bone), = Sw. *skena*, a plate, streak, tire (sken-ben, shin-bone), = Dan. *skinne*, a splint, band, tire, rail (skinne-been, shin-bone); orig. appar. a thin piece, a splint of bone or metal. Hence (< OHG.) It. *schiena*, the backbone, = Sp. *esquina*, spine of fishes, = Pr. *esquina*, *esquina* = OF. *eschine*, F. *échine*, the backbone, the chine; It. *schimiera*, a leg-piece: see *chine*², which is thus a doublet of *shin*¹. Perhaps akin to *skin*: see *skin*.] 1. The front part of the human leg from the knee to the ankle, along which the sharp edge of the shin-bone or tibia may be felt beneath the skin.

And Shame shrapeth his clothes and his *shynes* wassheth.
Piers Plowman (B), xl. 423.

But gret harm it was, as it thought me,
That on his *schinne* [var. *schyne*] a normal hadde he.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 380.

I shall ne'er be ware of my own wit till I break my *shin* against it.
Shak., As you Like It, II. 4. 60.

Mugford led the conversation to the noble lord so frequently that Philip madly kicked my *shin* under the table.
Thackeray, Phillip, xxi.

Hence—2. The shin-bone.—3. The lower leg; the shank: as, a *shin* of beef.—4. In ornith., the hard or scaly part of the leg of a bird; the shank. See *sharp-shinned*. [An incorrect use.]—5. In entom., the tibia, or fourth joint of the leg. Also called *shank*. See cut under *coxa*.—6. A fish-plate.

shin² (shin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shinned*, ppr. *shinning*. [Cf. *shin*¹, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To use the shins in climbing; climb by hugging with arms and legs: with *up*: as, to *shin up* a tree.

Nothing for it but the tree: so Tom laid his bones to it, *shinning up* as fast as he could.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 9.
2. To go afoot; walk: as, to *shin along*; to *shin across* the field.

I was up in a second and *shinning* down the hill.
Mark Twain, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, iv.

II. *trans.* 1. To climb by grasping with the arms and legs and working or pulling one's self up: as, to *shin* a tree.—2. To kick on the shins.

A ring! give him room, or he'll *shin* you—stand clear!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 351.

shin² (shin), *n.* [Chin.-Jap.] A god, or the gods collectively; spirit, or the spirits; with a capital, the term used by many Protestant missionaries in China, and universally among Protestant Christians in Japan, for the Supreme Being; God. (See *kami*.) Sometimes the adjective *chin*, 'true,' is prefixed in Chinese. See *Shangti* and *Shinto*.

shinbaldet, *n.* [ME., also *schynbawde*; < *shin*¹ + -baldet, appar. connected with *bield*, protect.] In medical armor, same as *greaves*¹.

shin-bone (shin'bōn), *n.* [Cf. ME. *schynbone*, *shynbon*, < AS. *scinbān* (= D. *scheenbeen* = MLG. *schenbein* = MHG. *schinebein*, G. *schenbein* = Sw. *skenben* = Dan. *skinnebeen*), < *scina*, *shin*, + *bān*, bone: see *shin*¹ and *bone*¹.] The tibia. See cuts under *crus*, *fibula*, and *skeleton*.

I find I am but hurt
In the leg, a dangerous kick on the *shin-bone*.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii.

shin-boot (shin'bōt), *n.* A horse-boot with a long leather shield, used to protect the shin of a horse from injury by interference.

shindig (shin'dig), *n.* [Cf. *shindy*.] A ball or dance; especially, a dance attended with a shindy or much uproar and rowdiness. [Western U. S.]

shindlet (shin'əl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shindel*; < ME. **shindel*, found only in the corrupted form *shingle* (> mod. E. *shingle*), prob. < AS. **scindel* (which, however, with the other LG. forms, is not recorded, the notion being generally expressed by AS. *tigel*, etc., tile, also of L. origin) = OHG. *scintila*, MHG. G. *schindel*, a shingle, splint (cf. Serv. *shindra*, also *simla*, Bohem. *shundel*, Upper Sorbian *shindzel* = Little Russ. *shynpla* = Hung. *szindel* = Turk. *shindere*, a shingle, < G.), < LL. *scindula*, a shingle, wooden tile, a dim. form, prob. orig. identical with **scudula*, written *schudula*, a leaf of paper (> ult. E. *schedule*, dim. of L. *scida*, written *scheda*, a strip of papyrus, *schidia*, a chip, splinter, < *scendere*, split, cleave: see *scission* and *slide*, and cf. *schedule*, where the irregularities in this group of L. words, due to confusion with the Gr. *σχίζα*, etc., are explained. The LL. ML. *scindula*, a shingle (cf. Gr. *σχινδρα*, a shingle), may, however, be merely a later form, simulating *scindere*, split, of L. *scandula* (> It. dial. *scandola* = F. *échandole*), a shingle, which is usually referred to *scandere*, climb (in ref. to the 'steps' which the overlapping shingles form), but which is more prob. a perverted form of *scindula*, which in turn was prob. orig. **scidula*. Hence, by a perversion which took place in ME., the now exclusive form *shingle*¹, q. v.] 1. A shingle. *Minshew*.

The boards or *shindles* of the wild oke called *robur* be of all others simply the best.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 10.

2. A roofing-slate.

shindlet¹ (shin'dl), *r. t.* [Cf. *shindle*, *n.* Cf. *shingle*¹, *r.*] To cover or roof with shingles. *Holland*.

shindy (shin'di), *n.*; pl. *shindies* (-diz). [Cf. *shinty*, *shinny*, *shindig*.] 1. The game of shinny, hockey, or bandy-ball. [U. S.]—2. A row, disturbance, or rumpus: as, to kick up a *shindy*. [Slang.]

You may hear them for miles kicking up their wild *shindy*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 101.

I've married her. And I know there will be an awful *shindy* at home.
Thackeray, Pemmils, lxxii.

We usen't to mind a bit of a *shindy* in those times; if a boy was killed, why, we said it was "his luck," and that it couldn't be helped.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, Ireland, I. 420.

shine¹ (shin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shone*, ppr. *shining* (*shined*, pret. and pp., is obsolete or vulgar). [Cf. ME. *shinen*, *schinen*, *schynen* (pret. *shon*, *shoon*, *schon*, *schone*, *schane*, pp. *shinen*), < AS. *scinan* (pret. *scān*, pl. *scinon*, pp. *scinen*) = OS. *scinan* = OFries. *skina*, *schina* = D. *schijnen* = MLG. *schinen*, LG. *schinen* = OHG. *scinan*, MHG. *schinen*, G. *schinen* = Icel. *skina* = Sw. *skina* = Dan. *skinne* = Goth. *skinan*, shine; with present-formative -na, < Teut. / *skī*, shine, whence also ult. E. *shim*¹, *shime*, *shimmer*¹, etc., also E. (obs.) *shirc*², and *sheer*¹, bright, etc.; prob. akin to Gr. *σκάω*, a shadow (whence ult. E. *squirrel*), *σκιῶν*, sunshade, parasol.] I. *intrans.* 1. To send forth or give out light or brightness, literally or figuratively: as, the sun *shines* by day, the moon by night.

But ever the *sonne* *shyneth* ryght cler and hote.
Turkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 21.

After which long night, the Summe of Righteousness *shone* unto the Syrians.
Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 80.

If the Moon *shine* they use but few Torches, if not, the Church is full of light.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 127.

Ye talk of Fires which *shine* but never burn;
In this cold World they'll hardly serve our Turn.
Cowley, The Mistress, Answer to the Platonicks.

2. To present a bright appearance; glow; gleam; glitter.

His heed was balled, that *schon* as any glas,
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 108.

A dragon, . . .
Whose scherdes *shinen* as the sonne.
Gower, Conf. Amant, III. 68.

His eyes, like glow-worms, *shine* when he doth fret.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 621.

The walls of red marble *shined* like fire, interlaid with gold, resembling lightning.
Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 457.

3. To beam forth; show itself clearly or conspicuously; be noticeably prominent or brilliant.

In this gyfte *schynes* contemplacyone.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

Her face was veild, yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shined*
So clear as in no face with more delight.

Milton, Sonnets, xviii.

4. To excel; be eminent, distinguished, or conspicuous: as, to *shine* in society, or in conversation; to *shine* in letters.

This proceeds from an ambition to excel, or, as the term is, to *shine* in company.
Steele, Tatler, No. 244.

He bade me teach thee all the ways of war,
To *shine* in councils, and in camps to dare.

Pope, Iliad, ix. 571.

5. To present a splendid or dazzling appearance; make a brave show.

He made me mad
To see him *shine* so brisk and smell so sweet.
Shak., I Hen. IV., i. 3. 54.

Some put on the gay green robes,
And some put on the brown;
But Janet put on the scarlet robes,
To *shine* foremost through the town.

Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 90).

To cause (or make) the face to *shinet*, to be propitious.

The Lord *make* his face *shine* upon thee, and be gracious unto thee.
Num. vi. 25.

To *shine up* to, to attempt to make one's self pleasing to, especially as a possible suitor; cultivate the admiration and preference of: as, to *shine up* to a girl. [Low, U. S.]

Mother was always heceterin' me about gettin' married, and wantin' I should *shine up* to this likely girl and that, and I puttin' her off with a joke.

The Congregationalist, Feb. 4, 1886.

=Syn. 1. To radiate, glow. *Shine* differs from the words compared under *glare*, *v.*, in that it generally stands for a steady radiation or emission of light. It is with different thoughts of the light of the fixed stars that we say that they *shine*, *sparkle*, *gleam*, or *glitter*.

II. *trans.* To cause to shine. (a) To direct or throw the light of in such a way as to illuminate something; flash: as, the policeman *shone* his lantern up the alley. (b) To put a gloss or polish on, as by brushing or scouring: as, to *shine* shoes; to *shine* a stove. [Colloq.]

And thou hintest withal that thou fain would'st *shine*
. . . These bulky old boots of mine.

C. S. Calverley, The Arab.

To *shine deer*, to attract them with fire by night for the purpose of killing them. The light shining on their eyes makes them visible in the darkness to the hunter. See *jack-lamp*, 2.

shine² (shūn), *n.* [= OS. *scin*, *skin* = D. *shijn* = OHG. *scin*, *schin*, MHG. *schin*, G. *schein* = Icel. *skin* = Sw. *skén* = Dan. *skin*; from the verb.] 1. Light; illumination.

The Earth her store, the Stars shall leave their measures,
The Sun his *shine*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Handy-Crafts.

Ashtaroth . . .
Now sits not girt with tapers' holy *shine*.
Milton, Nativity, l. 202.

2. Sunshine; hence, fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*.
Dryden.
Their vales in misty shadows deep,
Their rugged peaks in *shine*.
Waltter, The Hilltop.

3. Sheen; brilliancy; luster; gloss.

The *shine* of armour bright.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto, xxvii. 15. (Nares.)

He that has fured his eyes to that divine splendour which results from the beauty of holiness is not dazzled with the glittering *shine* of gold.

Decay of Christian Piety.

4. Brightness; splendor; irradiation.

Her device, within a ring of clouds, a heart with *shine* about it.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

That same radiant *shine*—
That lustre wherewith Nature's nature decked
Our intellectual part.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 8.

This addition
Of virtue is above all *shine* of state,
And will draw more admirers.

Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1.

5. A fancy; liking: as, to take a *shine* to a person. [Low, U. S.]—6. A disturbance; a row: a rumpus; a shindy. [Slang.]

I'm not partial to Kentlefolks coming in my place, . . . there'd be a pretty *shine* made if I was to go a visiting them, I think.
Dickens, Bleak House, liii.

7. A trick; a prank: as, to cut up *shines*. [Low, U. S.]

She needn't think she's goin' to come round me with any o' her *shines*, going over to Deacon Badger's with lying stories about me.
H. B. Store, Oldtown, p. 235.

To take the *shine* out of, to cast into the shade; out-shine; eclipse. [Slang.]

As he goes lower in the scale of intellect and manners, so also Mr. Dickens rises higher than Mr. Thackeray—his hero is greater than Pemmison, and his heroine than Laura, while "my Aunt" might, alike on the score of eccentricities and kindness, take the shine out of Lady Rockminster.

Phillips, Essays from the Times, II. 333. (Davies.)
shine² (shin), *a.* [A var. of *shoon*¹, simulating *shoon*¹.] Bright or shining; glittering.

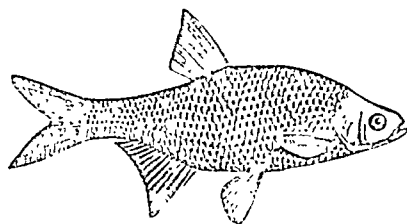
These warlike Champions, all in armour shine,
Assembled were in field the challenge to define.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 3.

shiner (shī'nēr), *n.* [*< shine*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which shines. Hence—2. A coin, especially a bright coin; a sovereign. [Slang.]

Sir George. He can't supply me with a shilling. . . 'tis a shame.
Leader. . . To let a lord of lands want shiners! 'tis a shame.
Footle, The Minor, II.

Is it worth fifty shiners extra, if it's safely done from the outside?
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xix.

3. One of many different small American freshwater fishes, mostly cyprinoids, as minnows, which have shining, glistening, or silvery scales. (a) Any species of *Minnilus*, as *M. cornutus*, the redfin or dace. (b) A dace of the genus *Squalius*, as *S. elongatus*, the red-sided shiner. (c) Any member of the genus *Notemigonus*, more fully called golden shiner, as *N. chrysaleuticus*.



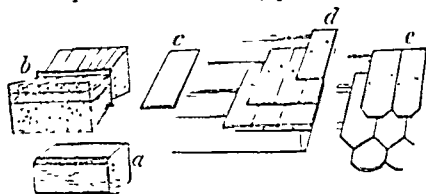
Shiner or Silverside (*Notemigonus chrysaleuticus*)

cus, one of the most abundant and familiar cyprinoids from New England to the Dakotas and Texas. This is related to the freshwater bream of England, and has a compressed body, with a moderately long anal fin (having about thirteen rays), and a short dorsal (with eight rays). The color is sometimes silvery, and in other cases has golden reflections. (d) A surf-fish or embolotooid of the genus *Aleoma*, as *A. minimus* and *A. aurora*; also, the surf-fish *Cymatogaster aggregatus*. (e) The young of the mackerel. *Day*. [Scotch.]

4. In *angling*, a bauble used in making an artificial fly.—5. A fishtail, silvertail, or silverfish; any insect of the genus *Lygisma*. See cut under *silverfish*.—Blunt-nosed shiner. Same as *horse-fish*.—Milky-tailed shiner. See *milky-tailed*.

shiness¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *shyness*.
shing (shing), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese measure of capacity, equal to about nine tenths of a United States quart.

shingle¹ (shing'gl), *n.* [*< ME. shingle, shynghl, shynghul, scynghle, single*, a corruption of *shindle*, *shindel*: see *shindle*.] The cause of the change is not obvious; some confusion with *single*¹, *a.*, or with *shingle*², orig. **single*, or with some OF. word, may be conjectured. It is noteworthy that all the words spelled *shingle* (*shynghl*¹, *shynghl*², *shynghl*³) are corrupted in form.] 1. A thin piece of wood having parallel sides and



a, block prepared for sawing into shingles; b, shingles as bunched for market; c, a shingle; d, plain shingles laid on a roof; e, fancy shingles laid

being thicker at one end than the other, used like a tile or a slate in covering the sides and roofs of houses; a wooden tile. In the United States shingles are usually about 6 inches in width and 15 inches long, and are laid with one third of their length to the weather—that is, with 12 inches of cover and 6 inches of lap.

Shynghle, whyche be tyles of woode suche as churches and steeles be covered wyth, *Scandilue*. *Harlot*

The whole house, with its wings, was constructed of the old-fashioned Dutch *shingles*—broad, and with unrounded corners.
Poe, Landor's Cottage.

Another kind of roofing tile, largely used in pre-Norman times and for some centuries later for certain purposes, was made of thin pieces of split wood, generally oak; these are called *shingles*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 388.

2. A small sign-board, especially that of a professional man; as, to hang out one's *shingle*. [Colloq., U. S.]—Metallic shingle, a thin plate of metal, sometimes stamped with an ornamental design, intended for use in place of ordinary wooden shingles.—Shingle-jointing machine, a machine, on the principle of the circular saw or plane, for truing the edges of

rough shingles. *E. H. Knight*.—Shingle-planing machine, a machine in which rough shingles are faced by planing in the direction of the grain of the wood.

shingle¹ (shing'gl), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *shingled*, ppr. *shingling*. [*< ME. schinglen*; *< shingle*¹, *n.*] 1. To cover with shingles; as, to *shingle* a roof.

They *shingle* their houses with it.
Everlyn, Sylva, II. iv. § 1.

2. To cut (the hair) so that streaks of it overlap like rows of shingles; hence, to cut (the hair, or the hair of) very close.—3. In *puddling iron*, to hammer roughly or squeeze (the ball of metal). This is done after the ball is taken from the furnace, in order to press the slag out of it, and prepare it to be rolled into the desired shape.

shingle² (shing'gl), *n.* [An altered form, appar. simulating *shingle*¹ (with which the word is generally confused), of **single*, *< Norw. singel* (also *singling*), coarse gravel, shingle, so called from the 'singling' or crunching noise made by walking on it; *< singla* = Sw. dial. *singla*, ring, tinkle (cf. *singla-skälla*, a bell for a horse's neck; *singel*, bell-clapper), freq. form of *singa*, Sw. *sunga* = Icel. *syngja*, sing, = AS. *singan*, *> E. sing*; see *sing*. Cf. *singing sands*, moving sands that make a ringing sound.] A kind of water-worn detritus a little coarser than gravel: a term most generally used with reference to debris on the sea-shore, and much more commonly in the British Islands than in the United States.

On thickets, rock, and torrent hoarse,
Shingle and serae, and fell and force,
A dusky light arose.

Scott, Bridal of Triermain, III. 8.

The baffled waters fell back over the *shingle* that skirted the sands.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

Shingle ballast, ballast composed of shingle.
shingle³ (shing'gl), *n.* [A corrupt form of **single*, early mod. E. also *single*, prop. *cingle*, *< OF. cingle, single, sangle*, F. *sangle*, *< L. cingula*, girdle, girthing; see *cingle, singling*. Hence *shingles*.] Girth; hence, the waist; the middle.

She hath some black spots about her *shingle*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 51.

shingled¹ (shing'gld), *a.* [*< shingle* + *-ed*.] 1. Covered with shingles; as, a *shingled* roof.

The peaks of the seven gables rose up sharply; the *shingled* roof looked thoroughly water-tight.
Hutchinson, Seven Gables, xiii.

2. Clincher-built; built with overlapping planks; as, *shingled* ships.

Alle shal deye for his dedes bi dales and bi bulles,
And the foules that fleghen forth with other bestes,
Excepte onliche of eche kynde a couple,
That in thi *shingled* shippe shal ben y'sued.
Piers Plowman (B), l. 111.

shingled² (shing'gld), *a.* [*< shingle*² + *-ed*.] Covered with shingle.

Round the *shingled* shore,
Yellow with weeds. *W. E. Henley*, Attadale.

shingle-machine (shing'gl-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for making shingles from a block of wood. One form is an adaptation of the machine-saw; another splits the shingles from the block by means of a knife. The latter form is sometimes called a *shingle-ripping-machine*. Also called *shingle-mill*.

shingle-mill (shing'gl-mil), *n.* 1. Same as *shingle-machine*.—2. A mill where shingles are made.

shingle-nail (shing'gl-nāl), *n.* A cut nail of stout form and moderate size, used to fasten shingles in place.

shingle-oak (shing'gl-ōk), *n.* An oak, *Quercus imbricaria*, found in the interior United States. It grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and furnishes a timber of moderate value, somewhat used for shingles, clapboards, etc. From its entire oblong shining leaves it is also called *laurel oak*.

shingler (shing'glēr), *n.* [*< shingle*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which shingles. Especially—(a) One who roofs houses with shingles. (b) One who or a machine which cuts and prepares shingles. (c) A workman who attends a shingling-hammer or -machine. (d) A machine for shingling puddled iron, or making it into blooms.

shingle-roofed (shing'gl-rōft), *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles.

shingles (shing'glz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *shingle*³ (cf. *L. zona*, a girdle, also the shingles); see *cingle, singling*.] A cutaneous disease, herpes zoster. See *herpes*.

shingle-trap (shing'gl-trap), *n.* In *hydraulic engine*, a row of piles or pile-sheeting sunk on a beach to prevent the displacement of sand and silt, and to protect the shore from the wash of the sea.

shingle-tree (shing'gl-trō), *n.* An East Indian leguminous tree, *Aeracarpus fraxinifolius*. It is an erect tree, 50 feet high below the branches; its wood is used in making furniture, for shingles, and for general building purposes.

shinglewood (shing'gl-wūd), *n.* A middle-sized West Indian tree, *Nectandra leucantha*, of the laurel family.

shingling (shing'gling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *shingle*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of covering with shingles, or a covering of shingles.—2. In *metal.*, the act or process of squeezing iron in the course of puddling. See *shingle*¹, *v.*, 3. Also called *bloom-ing*.

shingling-bracket (shing'gling-brak'et), *n.* A device, in the form of an adjustable iron claw or stand, intended to form a support for a temporary platform on an inclined roof, as for use in the operation of shingling.

shingling-hammer (shing'gling-ham'er), *n.* The hammer used in shingling. See *shingle*¹, *v.*, 3.

shingling-hatchet (shing'gling-hach'et), *n.* A carpenter's tool used in shingling a roof, etc. It is a small hatchet with which are combined a hammer and a nail-claw.

shingling-tongs (shing'gling-tōngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *metal.*, a heavy tong, usually slung from a crane, used to move a ball of red-hot iron for a trip- or steam-hammer. *E. H. Knight*.

shingly¹ (shing'gli), *a.* [*< shingle*¹ + *-y*¹.] Covered with shingles.

The painted *shingly* town-house.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

shingly² (shing'gli), *a.* [*< shingle*² + *-y*¹.] Composed of or covered with shingle.

Along Benharrow's *shingly* side.
Scott, L. of the L., III. 7.

shinness (shī'ni-nes), *n.* Shiny or glossy character or condition; luster; glossiness; sheen.

Certain makes [of wheels], however, may be considered practically free from these faults under all general conditions, a slight *shinness* of surface being the visible indication.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIX. 103.

shining (shī'ning), *n.* [*< ME. schynnyng*; verbal *n.* of *shine*¹, *v.*] 1. Brightness; effulgence; light; sheen.

This Emperor hathe in his Chambre, in on of the Pyleres of Gold, a Rubye and a Charbonete of half a fote long, that in the nyght getheve so great clartee and *schynnyng* that it is als light as day.
Maunderle, Travels, p. 233.

The stars shall withdraw their *shining*.
Joel II. 10.

2. Lightning.—3. An effort to eclipse others or to be conspicuous; ostentatious display. [Rare.]

Would you both please and be instructed too,
Watch well the rage of *shining* to subdue.
Stillinger.

4. The hunting of deer by attracting them with fire by night; jack-hunting. See *to shine deer*, under *shine*¹.

shining (shī'ning), *p. a.* [*< ME. schynnyng*; ppr. of *shine*¹, *v.*] 1. Emitting or reflecting light; bright; gleaming; glowing; radiant; lustrous; polished; glossy.

And then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And *shining* morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shak.*, As you like it, II. 7. 146.

Fish that with their fins and *shining* scales
Glide under the green wave. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 401.

2. Splendid; illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous; notable; as, a *shining* example of charity.

Since the Death of the K. of Sweden, a great many Scotch Commanders are come over, and make a *shining* shew at Court.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 23.

I cannot but take notice of two *shining* Passages in the Dialogue between Adam and the Angel.
Addison, Spectator, No. 345.

Shining flycatcher or *flysnapper*, the bird *Phanopepla nitens*. See *Phanopepla*, and cut under *flysnapper*.—**Shining gurnard**, a fish, *Trigla lucerna*, called by Cornish fishermen the *longfinned captain*. = Syn. Resplendent, effulcent, brilliant, luminous. See *shinel*, *v. i.*

shiningly (shī'ning-li), *adv.* [*< ME. schynnyngli*; *< shining* + *-ly*².] Brightly; splendidly; conspicuously.

shiningness (shī'ning-nes), *n.* Brightness; luster; splendor. [Rare.]

The Epithets marmoreus, eburneus, and candidus are all applied to Beauties by the Roman Poets, sometimes as to their Shape, and sometimes as to the *Shiningness* here spoken of.
Spence, Crito, note k.

shinleaf (shīn'lēf), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pyrrola*, properly *P. elliptica*: said to be so named from the use of its leaves for shinplasters.

shinner (shīn'er), *n.* [*< shin*¹ + *-er*¹.] A stock-ing.

An hose, a nether stocke, a *shinner*.
Nomenclator, an. 1585, p. 167.

shinny (shīn'i), *n.* [Also *shinnay*, *shinnic*, also *shinty*, *shintie*, also *shinnock*; origin obscure; *< Gael. sinteag*, a skip, bound.] 1. The game of

hockey or bandy-ball. See *hockey*¹.—2. The club used in this game.

shinny (shin'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shinned*, ppr. *shinnying*. [*shinny*, *n.*] To play shinny; knock the ball at shinny.—*Shinny on your own side, keep or act within your own lines.* [Colloq.]

Shinotawaro fowls. See *Japanese long-tailed fowls*, under *Japanese*.

shin-piece (shin'pēs), *n.* In the middle ages, a piece of armor worn over the chausses to protect the fore part of the leg. Compare *bain-berg*.

shinplaster (shin'plās'tēr), *n.* 1. A small square patch of brown paper, usually saturated with vinegar, tar, tobacco-juice, or the like, applied by poor people to sores on the leg. [U. S.] Hence, humorously.—2. A small paper note used as money; a printed promise to pay a small sum issued as money without legal security. The name came into early use in the United States for notes issued on private responsibility, in denominations of from three to fifty cents, as substitutes for the small coins withdrawn from circulation during a suspension of specie payments; people were therefore obliged to accept them, although very few of them were ever redeemed. Such notes abounded during the financial panic beginning with 1837, and during the early part of the civil war of 1861-5. After the latter period they were replaced by the fractional notes issued by the government and properly secured, to which the name was transferred. [Slang, U. S.]

shinti-yan, shintigan (shin'ti-yan, -gan), *n.* Wide, loose trousers or drawers worn by the women of Moslem nations. They are tied around the waist by a string running loosely through a hem, and tied below the knees, but are usually full enough to hang lower than this, the loose part sometimes reaching to the feet. They are generally made of cotton, or silk and cotton, with colored stripes.

Shinto (shin'tō'), *n.* [Also *Sintoo*, *Sintu*; Chin.-Jap. *Shintō*; = Chinese *shin tao*, lit. 'the way of the gods'; *shin*, god (or gods), spirit; *tao*, way, path, doctrine. The native Jap. term is *kami-no-michi*. See *kami*.] The system of nature- and hero-worship which forms the indigenous religion of Japan. Its gods number about 14,000, and are propitiated by offerings of food and by music and dancing. The chief deity is Amaterasu, the sun-goddess (that is, the sun), the first-born of Izanagi and Izanami, the divine creative pair. The system inculcates reverence for ancestors, and recognizes certain ceremonial defilements, such as contact with the dead, for purification from which there are set forms. It possesses no ethical code, no doctrinal system, no priests, and no public worship, and its temples and shrines contain no idols. See *kami*.

Shintoism (shin'tō-izm), *n.* [Also *Sintoism*, *Sintoism*; = *F. sintoisme*, *sintoisme*; as *Shinto* + *-ism*.] Same as *Shinto*.

Shintoist (shin'tō-ist), *n.* [*Shinto* + *-ist*.] One who believes in or supports Shintoism.

shinty (shin'ti), *n.* Same as *shinny*.

shiny (shi'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *shinie*; < *shine* + *-y*.] 1. *a.* Clear; unclouded; lighted by the sun or moon.

The night
Is shiny; and they say we shall emattle
By the second hour. *Shak.* A. and C., iv. 9. 3.

From afar we heard the cannon play,
Like distant thunder on a shiny day.

Dryden, To the Duchess of York, I. 31.

2. Having a glittering appearance; glossy.

Yet goldsmiths cunning could not understand
To frame such subtle wire, so shiny clear.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 20.

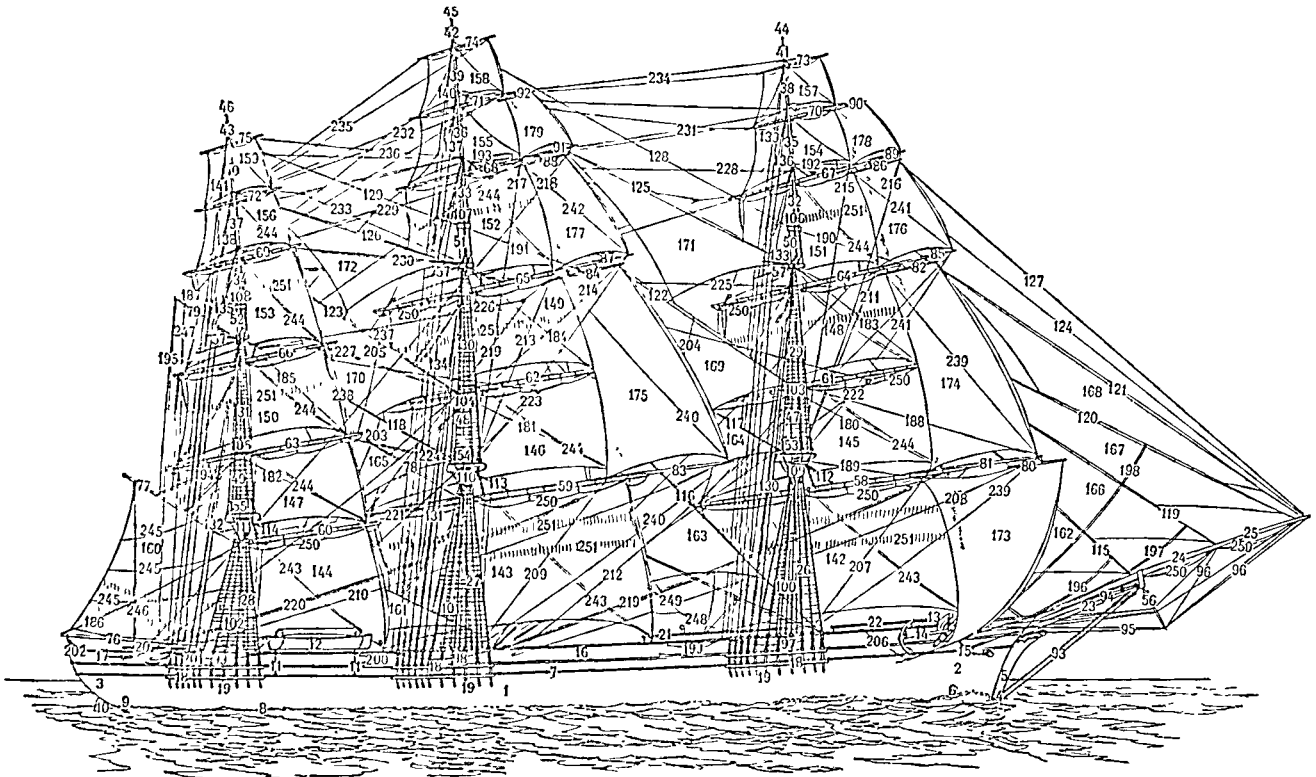
"But how come you to be here?" she resumed; "and in such a ridiculous costume for hunting? umbrella, shiny boots, tall hat, go-to-meeting coat, and no horse!"

Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xv.

II. n. Gold; money. Also *shiney*. [Slang.]

We'll soon fill both pockets with the shiney in California.
C. Reade, Never too Late, i.

ship (ship), *n.* [*ME. ship, schip, schup, ssip, schippe* (pl. *schippes, schipes*), < *AS. scip, scypp* (pl. *scipu*) = *OS. skip* = *OFries. skip, schip*, *D. schip* = *MLG. schip, schep*, *LG. schipp* = *OHG. scif, scef*, *MHG. schif, G. schiff* (hence < *OHG.*) *It. scifo* = *Sp. Pg. esquivo* = *F. esquif*, > *E. skiff*, a boat) = *Icel. skip* = *Sw. skepp* = *Dan. skib* = *Goth. skip*, a ship; cf. *OHG. scif*, a containing vessel, *sciphi*, a vial (cf. *E. vessel*, a containing utensil, and a ship); root unknown. There is no way of deriving the word from *AS. scapan*, etc., shape, form, of which the secondary form *scippan, scyppan*, has no real relation to *scip* (see *shape*); and it cannot be related to *L. scapha*, < *Gr. σκάφη*, also σκάφος, a bowl, a small boat, skiff, prop. a vessel hollowed out, < σκάπτειν, dig (see *scapha*).] 1. A vessel of considerable size adapted to navigation: a general term for sea-going vessels of every kind, except boats. Ships are of various sizes and fitted for various uses, and receive different names, according to their rig, motive power (wind or steam or both), and the purposes to which they are applied, as war-ships, transports, merchantmen, barks, brigs, schooners, luggers, sloops, xebecs, galleys, etc. The name *ship*, as descriptive of a particular rig, and as roughly implying a certain size, has been used to designate a vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts—a mainmast, a foremast, and a mizzenmast—each of which is composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallantmast, and carries a certain number of square sails. The square sails on the mizzen distinguish a ship from a bark, a bark having only fore-and-aft sails on the mizzen. But the development of coastwise navigation, in which the largest vessels have generally a schooner rig and sometimes four masts, has



Merchant Sailing Ship.

1, hull; 2, bow; 3, stern; 4, cutwater; 5, stem; 6, entrance; 7, waist; 8, run; 9, counter; 10, rudder; 11, davits; 12, quarter-lant; 13, cat-head; 14, anchors; 15, cable; 16, bulwarks; 17, raffail; 18, chime; 19, chain-plates; 20, cabin-trunk; 21, after-deck-house; 22, forward-deck-house; 23, bowsprit; 24, jib-boom; 25, flying-jib-boom; 26, foremast; 27, mainmast; 28, mizzenmast; 29, foretopmast; 30, maintopmast; 31, mizzen-topmast; 32, foretopgallantmast; 33, maintopgallantmast; 34, mizzen-topgallantmast; 35, foretopgallantmast; 36, mizzen-topgallantmast; 37, mizzen-topgallantmast; 38, foretopgallantmast; 39, maintopgallantmast; 40, mizzen-topgallantmast; 41, foretopgallantmast; 42, maintopgallantmast; 43, mizzen-topgallantmast; 44, foretopgallantmast; 45, maintopgallantmast; 46, mizzen-topgallantmast; 47, foretopgallantmast; 48, maintopgallantmast; 49, mizzen-topgallantmast; 50, foretopgallantmast; 51, maintopgallantmast; 52, mizzen-topgallantmast; 53, foretopgallantmast; 54, maintopgallantmast; 55, mizzen-topgallantmast; 56, dolphin-striker; 57, outriggers; 58, foreyard; 59, mainyard; 60, cross-jack-yard; 61, fore lower topsail-yard; 62, main lower topsail-yard; 63, mizzen lower topsail-yard; 64, fore upper topsail-yard; 65, main upper topsail-yard; 66, mizzen upper topsail-yard; 67, foretopgallant-yard; 68, maintopgallant-yard; 69, mizzen-topgallant-yard; 70, foretopgallant-yard; 71, maintopgallant-yard; 72, mizzen-topgallant-yard; 73, foretopgallant-yard; 74, maintopgallant-yard; 75, mizzen-topgallant-yard; 76, spanker-boom; 77, spanker-gaff; 78, maintrysail-gaff; 79, monkey-gaff; 80, lower studding-sail-yard; 81, foretopmast studding-sail-boom; 82, foretopmast studding-sail-yard; 83, maintopmast studding-sail-boom; 84, maintopmast studding-sail-yard; 85, foretopgallant studding-sail-boom; 86, foretopgallant studding-sail-yard; 87, maintopgallant studding-sail-boom; 88, maintopgallant studding-sail-yard; 89, foretopgallant studding-sail-boom; 90, foretopgallant studding-sail-yard; 91, maintopgallant studding-sail-boom; 92, maintopgallant studding-sail-yard; 93, bolt-boom; 94, bowsprit-shrouds; 95, martingale-guy; 96, martingale-stays; 97, fore-chains; 98, main-chains; 99, mizzen chains; 100, fore-shrouds; 101,

main-shrouds; 102, mizzen-shrouds; 103, foretopmast shrouds; 104, maintopmast shrouds; 105, mizzen-topmast shrouds; 106, foretopgallant-shrouds; 107, maintopgallant-shrouds; 108, mizzen-topgallant-shrouds; 109, futtock-shrouds; 110, futtock-shrouds; 111, futtock-shrouds; 112, fore-stay; 113, main-stay; 114, mizzen-stay; 115, foretopmast stay; 116, maintopmast stay; 117, spring stay; 118, mizzen-topmast stay; 119, jib-stay; 120, flying-jib-stay; 121, foretopgallant-stay; 122, maintopgallant stay; 123, mizzen-topgallant stay; 124, foretopgallant-stay; 125, maintopgallant stay; 126, mizzen-topgallant-stay; 127, foretopgallant-stay; 128, maintopgallant stay; 129, mizzen-topgallant-stay; 130, foretopgallant-back-stays; 131, maintopgallant-back-stays; 132, mizzen-topgallant-back-stays; 133, foretopgallant-back-stays; 134, maintopgallant-back-stays; 135, mizzen-topgallant-back-stays; 136, foretopgallant-back-stays; 137, maintopgallant-back-stays; 138, mizzen-topgallant-back-stays; 139, foretopgallant-back-stays; 140, maintopgallant-back-stays; 141, mizzen-topgallant-back-stays; 142, foretopgallant-back-stays; 143, maintopgallant-back-stays; 144, cross-jack; 145, fore lower topsail; 146, main lower topsail; 147, mizzen lower topsail; 148, fore upper topsail; 149, mizzen upper topsail; 150, mizzen upper topsail; 151, foretopgallant-sail; 152, maintopgallant-sail; 153, mizzen-topgallant-sail; 154, foretopgallant-sail; 155, maintopgallant-sail; 156, mizzen-topgallant-sail; 157, foretopgallant-sail; 158, maintopgallant-sail; 159, mizzen-topgallant-sail; 160, spanker; 161, mizzenstaysail; 162, foretopmast staysail; 163, mizzenstaysail; 164, maintopmast staysail; 165, mizzenstaysail; 166, jib; 167, flying-jib; 168, jib-top-sail; 169, maintopmast staysail; 170, mizzenstaysail; 171, mizzenstaysail; 172, mizzenstaysail; 173, lower studding-sail; 174, foretopmast-studding-sail; 175, maintopmast-studding-sail; 176, mizzenstaysail; 177, maintopmast-studding-sail; 178, foretopmast-studding-sail; 179, maintopmast-studding-sail; 180, forehitch; 181, mainhitch; 182, cross-jack-lift; 183, fore lower topsail-lift; 184, main lower topsail-lift; 185, mizzen lower topsail-lift; 186, spanker-

boom topping-lift; 187, monkey-gaff lift; 188, lower studding-sail-halyards; 189, lower studding-sail inner halyards; 190, foretopmast studding-sail halyards; 191, maintopmast studding-sail halyards; 192, foretopgallant studding-sail halyards; 193, maintopgallant studding-sail halyards; 194, spanker peak halyards; 195, signal-halyards; 196, weather-jib-sheet; 197, weather flying-jib-sheet; 198, weather jib-top-sheet; 199, weather fore-sheet; 200, weather main-sheet; 201, weather cross-jack-sheet; 202, spanker-sheet; 203, mizzen-topgallant staysail sheet; 204, mainroyal staysail sheet; 205, mizzenroyal staysail sheet; 206, lower studding-sail-sheet; 207, foretopmast studding-sail sheet; 208, foretopmast studding-sail-tack; 209, maintopmast studding-sail-tack; 210, maintopmast studding-sail-tack; 211, foretopgallant studding-sail-sheet; 212, foretopgallant studding-sail-tack; 213, maintopgallant studding-sail-sheet; 214, maintopgallant studding-sail-tack; 215, foreroyal studding-sail-sheet; 216, foreroyal studding-sail-tack; 217, mainroyal studding-sail-sheet; 218, mainroyal studding-sail-tack; 219, forebrace; 220, mainbrace; 221, cross-jack-brace; 222, fore lower topsail-brace; 223, main lower topsail-brace; 224, mizzen lower topsail-brace; 225, fore upper topsail-brace; 226, main upper topsail-brace; 227, mizzen upper topsail-brace; 228, foretopgallant-brace; 229, maintopgallant-brace; 230, mizzen-topgallant-brace; 231, foretopgallant-brace; 232, maintopgallant-brace; 233, mizzenroyal-brace; 234, foretopgallant-brace; 235, mainstaysail-brace; 236, mizzenstaysail-brace; 237, upper maintopmast-downhaul; 238, upper mizzen-topmast-downhaul; 239, foretopmast studding-sail-downhaul; 240, maintopmast studding-sail-downhaul; 241, foretopgallant studding-sail-downhaul; 242, maintopgallant studding-sail-downhaul; 243, cluetarps; 244, cluelines; 245, spanker-brails; 246, spanker-gaff vangs; 247, monkey-gaff vangs; 248, main bowline; 249, bowline-bridle; 250, foot-ropes; 251, reef-points.

gone far toward rendering this restricted application of the word of little value. Owing to increase of size, and especially increase in length, some sailing vessels now have four masts, and this rig is said to have certain advantages. Until recent times wood, such as oak, pine, etc., was the material of which all ships were constructed, but it is being rapidly superseded by iron and steel; and in Great Britain, which is the chief ship-building country in the world, the tonnage of the wooden vessels constructed is small compared with that of vessels built of iron. The first iron vessel classed as Lloyd's was built at Liverpool in 1838, but iron barges and small vessels had been constructed long before this. Four-masted vessels which are square-rigged on all four masts are called *four-masted ships*; those which have fore-and-aft sails on the after mast are called *four-masted barks*. See also *cutts under beam*, 3, *body-plan*, *counter*, *forebody*, *forecastle*, *keel*, *poop*, and *prout*.

Swithe go shape a *shippe* of shides and of bordes.
Piers Plouman (B), ix. 131.

Simon espied a ship of warre.
The Noble Fisherman (Child's Ballads, V. 332).

2†. *Eccles.*, a vessel formed like the hull of a ship, in which incense was kept: same as *navicula*, 1. *Tyndale*.

Acerca, a *schip* for cense.
Nominale MS., xv. Cent. (Halliwell.)

A ship, such as was used in the church to put frankincense in.
Bart., 15-0. (Halliwell.)

About ship! See *ready about*, under *about*, *adv.*—Anno Domini ship, an old-fashioned whaling-vessel. [slang.]

—Armed ship. See *armed*.—Barbette ship. See *barbette*.—Free ship, a neutral vessel. Formerly a privateer craft was called a *free ship*.—Hamerly. General ship, a ship open generally for conveyance of goods, or one the owners or master of which have engaged separately with a number of persons unconnected with one another to convey their respective goods, as distinguished from one under charter to a particular person.—Guinea ship, a sailor's name for *Phasola p. lantia*, a phosphorous siphonophorous hydromedusa, or jellyfish, better known as *Portuguese man-of-war*. See *cut* under *Phasola*.

—Merchant ship. See *merchant*.—Necessaries of a ship. See *necessaries*.—Register ship. See *register*.—Registration of British ships. See *registration*.—Repeating ship. Same as *repeater*, 6 (a).—Ship of the line, before the adoption of steam navigation, a man-of-war large enough and of sufficient force to take a place in a line of battle. A modern vessel of corresponding class is known as a *battle-ship*.—Ship's company. See *company*.—Ship's corporal. See *corporal*.—Ship's husband. See *husband*.—Ship's papers, the papers or documents required for the manifest, declaration of the property of a ship and cargo. They are of two sorts—namely (1) those required by the law of a particular country, as the register, crew list, shipping articles, etc., and (2) those required by the law of nations to be on board neutral ships to vindicate their title to that character. —Ship's register. See *register*.—Ship's writer, a petty officer in the United States navy who, under the immediate direction of the executive officer, keeps the watch muster, conduct, and other books of the ship.—Sister ships. See *sister*.

—The eyes of a ship. See *cut*.—To bring a ship to anchor, to clear a ship for action, to drive a ship, to overhaul a ship, to prick the ship off, to pump ship, etc. See the verb.—To take ship, to embark.

ship (ship), *v.*: pret. and pp. *shipped*, ppr. *shipping*. [< ME. *shipen*, *schipen*, < AS. *scipian* = D. *schipen* = M.G. *schipen* = M.H.G. *G. schipfen*, ship, = Norw. *skipa*, *slippa*, *skapa* = Sw. *skippa* = Dan. *skibe*, ship; see *ship*, *n.* (Cf. *equip*.)]

1. To put or take on board a ship or vessel: as, to ship goods at Liverpool for New York.

It was not thought safe to send him (Lord Bury) through the heart of Scotland, so he was shipped at Inverness.
Walsley, Letters, II. 15.

The tane is shipped at the pier of Leith.
The Tote at the Queen's Ferrie.
The Laird o' Leith (Child's Ballads, IV. 112).

2. To send or convey by ship; transport by ship. This wicked emperor may have shipped his hence.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 23

At night, I'll ship you both away to Bathe.
R. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

Hence—3. To deliver to a common carrier, forwarder, express company, etc., for transportation, whether by land or water or both: as, to ship by express, by railway, or by stage. [Commercial.]—4. To engage for service on board any vessel: as, to ship seamen.—5. To fix in proper place: as, to ship the oars, the tiller, or the rudder.—To ship a sea, to have a wave come aboard, have the deck washed by a wave.—To ship off, to send away by water.

They also [at Joppa] export great quantities of cotton in small boats to Acre, to be shipped off for other parts.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 13.

To ship on a lay. See *lay*. To ship one's self, to embark.

But, 'e dinst th' Eternal, Jonas shuts his care,
And ships himself to fall another where.
Snycester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Scheme.

The next day, about eleven o'clock, our shallop came to us, and we shipped our trunks.
Mout & Journal, in Appendix to New England's Mer- [world], p. 579.

To ship the oars. See *oar*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go on board a vessel to make a voyage; take ship; embark.

Firste, the Wednesday at night in Passyon weke that was y^e xiiij. day of Aprill in the xxi. yere of the reygne

of our soueraygne lord kyng Henry the viij., the yere of our Lorde God .M.D.vj., aboute .x. of ye cloke the same nyght, we shipped at Rye in Sussex.

Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 3.

2. To engage for service on board a ship.

—ship. [< ME. *-schipe*, *-schepe*, *-schupe*, < AS. *-scipe*, *-scype* = OFries. *-schipe* = OS. *-scepi*, rarely *-scapt* = MD. *-scap*, D. *-schap* = O.H.G. M.H.G. *-scap*, also *-scapt*, G. *-schaft* = Icel. *-skapr* = Sw. *-skap* = Dan. *-skab* (not found in Goth.); < AS. *scapan*, etc., E. *shape*. This suffix also occurs as *-scape* and *-skip* in *landscape*, *landskip*, q. v.]

A common English suffix, which may be attached to any noun denoting a person or agent to denote the state, office, dignity, profession, art, or proficiency of such person or agent: as, lordship, fellowship, friendship, clerkship, stewardship, horsemanship, worship (orig. worthship), etc.

ship-biscuit (ship'bis'kit), *n.* Hard biscuit prepared for long keeping, and for use on board a ship; hardtack. Also called *pilot-bread*.

ship-board (ship'bôrd), *n.* [< ship + board, *n.*, 1.] A board or plank of a ship.

They have made all thy shipboards of fir-trees of Senir.
Ezek. xxvii. 5.

shipboard (ship'bôrd), *n.* [< ME. *schip-bord* (= Icel. *skipborth*, *shipsborth*; < ship + board, *n.*, 13.)] The deck or side of a ship; used chiefly or only in the adverbial phrase on shipboard: as, to go on shipboard or a-shipboard.

Let him go on shipboard.
Abp. Bramhall.

They had not been a-shipboard above a day when they unluckily fell into the hands of an Algerine pirate.
Addison, Spectator, No. 195.

ship-boat (ship'bôt), *n.* A ship's boat; a small boat.

The greatest vessels cast anchor, and compassed all their masts and other necessaries to land with their shipboats.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Book on America, ed. Arber, p. 111).

The ship-boat, striking against her ship, was overwhelmed.
Milton, Hist. Moscow, v.

ship-borer (ship'bôr'er), *n.* A ship-worm.

ship-borne (ship'bôrn), *a.* Carried or transported by ship.

The market shall not be forestalled as to ship-borne goods.
English Gilts (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

ship-boy (ship'boy), *n.* A boy who serves on board of a ship.

ship-breach (ship'brêch), *n.* [ME. *shipbreche*, *schipbreche*; < ship + breach.] Shipwreck.

Thine Y was at shipbreche, a nyght and a day Y was in the deperth of the see.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. xi. 25.

ship-breaker (ship'brâ'kér), *v.* A person whose occupation it is to break up vessels that are unfit for sea.

More fitted for the shipbreaker's yard than to be sent to carry the British flag into foreign waters.
Contemp. Navy Rec., II. 262.

shipbreaking, *n.* [ME. *schippbreking*; < ship + breaking.] Shipwreck. Prompt. Parv., p. 446.

shipbroken, *a.* [< ME. *schippbroken*, *schippbroke*; < ship + broken.] Shipwrecked. Prompt. Parv., p. 446.

All shipmen and mariners alleging theme schilte to be shipbroken without they have sufficient stymonidalle, schilte takin, adjudged, extend, and pounit as strang beggaris, and vagabundis.
Statute Law, 1579, quoted in Elliott-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 246.

ship-broker (ship'brô'kér), *n.* 1. A mercantile agent who transacts the business for a ship when in port, as procuring cargo, etc., or who is engaged in buying and selling ships.—2. A broker who procures insurance on ships.

ship-builder (ship'bîl'dér), *n.* One whose occupation is the construction of ships; a naval architect; a shipwright.

ship-building (ship'bîl'ding), *n.* Naval architecture; the art of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other large vessels carrying masts: in distinction from *boat-building*.

ship-canal (ship'ka-nal'), *n.* A canal through which vessels of large size can pass; a canal for sea-going vessels.

ship-captain (ship'kap'tân), *n.* The commander or master of a ship. See *captain*.

ship-carpenter (ship'kär'pæn'tér), *n.* A shipwright; a carpenter who works at ship-building.

ship-carver (ship'kär'vër), *n.* One who carves figureheads and other ornaments for ships.

ship-chandler (ship'chand'lér), *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

ship-chandlery (ship'chand'lér-i), *n.* The business and commodities of a ship-chandler.

ship-deliverer (ship'dê-liv'ér-ér), *n.* A person who contracts to unload a vessel. *Simmonds*.

shipen, *n.* See *shippen*.

ship-fever (ship'fê'vër), *n.* Typhus fever, as common on board crowded ships. See *fever*.

shipful (ship'fûl), *n.* [< ship + ful.] As much or many as a ship will hold; enough to fill a ship.

ship-holder (ship'hôl'dér), *n.* The owner of a ship or of shipping; a ship-owner.

ship-jack (ship'jak), *n.* A compact and portable form of hydraulic jack used for lifting ships and other heavy objects. A number of such jacks may be used in combination, according to the weight to be lifted. E. H. Knight.

ship-keeper (ship'kê'pér), *n.* 1. A watchman employed to take care of a ship.

If the captains from New Bedford think it polley to lower for whales, they leave the vessel in charge of a competent person, usually the cooper—the office being known as *ship-keeper*. *Fisheries of the U. S.*, V. II. 222.

2. An officer of a man-of-war who seldom goes on shore.

shipless (ship'les), *a.* [< ship + less.] Destitute of ships.

While the lone shepherd, near the shipless main,
Sees o'er the hills advance the long-drawn funeral train.
 Rogers, Ode to Superstition.

shiplet (ship'let), *n.* [< ship + -let.] A little ship.

They go to the sea betwixt two hills, whereof that on the one side lieth out like an arme or cape, and maketh the fashion of an haucenet or pectre, whither shiplets sometime doe resort for succour.

Harrison, Description of Brittain, vi. (Hollinshead's Chron.).

ship-letter (ship'let'ér), *n.* A letter sent by a vessel which does not carry mail.

ship-load (ship'lôd), *n.* A cargo; as much in quantity or weight as can be stowed in a ship.

shipman (ship'man), *n.*; pl. *shipmen* (-men). [< ME. *shipman*, *schipman* (pl. *shipmen*, *ssipmen*), < AS. *scipmann* (= Icel. *skipmatr*, *skipamatr*), < scip, ship, + man, man.] 1. A seaman or sailor; a mariner.

And the *Schipmen* tolde us that alle that was of Schippers that were drawn thidre be the Adamautes, for the Iron that was in hem. *Mantleille*, Travels, p. 271.

The dreadful spout
Which shipmen do the hurricane call.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 172.

2†. The master of a ship. *Chaucer*.—Shipman's card, a chart.

Shipman's carte, *carte*. *Palegrave*.
All the quarters that they [the winds] know
I the shipman's card. *Shak.*, Macbeth, I. 2. 17.

Shipman's stone, a limestone.

After that men taken the Adamaund, that is the *Schipman's* Sten, that draweth the Scille to him.
Mantleille, Travels, p. 161.

shipmaster (ship'mâs'tér), *n.* [< ME. *schippmâster*; < ship + master.] The captain, master, or commander of a ship.

The shipmaster came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper?
Jonah I. 6.

shipmate (ship'mât'), *n.* [< ship + mate.] One who serves in the same vessel with another; a fellow-sailor.

Whoever falls in with him will find a handsome, hearty fellow, and a good shipmate.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 95.

shipment (ship'ment), *n.* [< ship + -ment.] 1. The act of despatching or shipping; especially, the putting of goods or passengers on board ship for transportation by water: as, invoices viséed at the port of shipment; goods ready for shipment.—2. A quantity of goods delivered at one time for transportation, or conveyed at one time, whether by sea or by land; a consignment: as, large shipments of rails have been sent to South America.

ship-money (ship'mun'i), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a charge or tax imposed by the king upon seaports and trading-towns, requiring them to provide and furnish war-ships, or to pay money for that purpose. It fell into disuse, and was included in the Petition of Right as a wrong to be discontinued. The attempt to revive it met with strong opposition, and was one of the proximate causes of the Great Rebellion. It was abolished by statute, 16 Charles I., c. 11 (1649), which enacted the strict observance of the Petition of Right.

Mr. Noy brought in *Ship money* first for Maritime Towns.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 107.

Thousands and tens of thousands among his [Milton's] contemporaries raised their voices against *Ship-money* and the Star-chamber.
Macaulay, Milton.

Case of ship-money, the case of the King v. John Hampden, before the Star Chamber in 1637 (3 How. St. Tr. 825), for resisting the collection of a tax called *ship-*

money, which had not been levied for many years, and which Charles I. attempted to revive without the authorization of Parliament. Though the case was decided in favor of the king, the unpopularity of the decision led to a debate in Parliament, and the virtual repeal of the right to ship-money by 10 Charles I., c. 14 (1640). Also called *Hampden's case*.

ship-owner (ship'ō'nēr), *n.* A person who has a right of property in a ship or ships, or any share therein.

shippage (ship'āj), *n.* [*< ship + -age*.] Freightage. *Davies*. [Rare.]

The cutting and shippage [of granite] would be articles of some little consequence. *Walpole, Letters*, II, 406.

shipped (ship't), *p. a.* 1. Furnished with a ship or ships.

Mon. Is he well shipped?
Cas. His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approved allowance.

Shak., *Othello*, II, 1, 47.

2. Delivered to a common carrier, forwarder, express company, etc., for transportation.

shippen (ship'n), *n.* [*< ME. schipene, schipne, shepne*, a shed, stall, *< AS. scyppen*, with formative *-en* (perhaps dim.), *< scoppa*, a hall, hut, shop: see *shop*¹.] A stable; a cow-house. Also *shippon, shipen*. [Local, Eng.]

The shepne brennyngye with the blake smoke.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I, 1142.

At length Kester got up from his three-legged stool on seeing what the others did not—that the dip-candle in the lantern was coming to an end, and that in two or three minutes more the shippon would be in darkness, and so his pails of milk be endangered.

Mrs. Gasell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

ship-pendulum (ship'pen'dū-lum), *n.* A pendulum with a graduated arc, used to ascertain the heel of a vessel. Also called *clinometer*.

shipper (ship'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. = D. schipper (> E. skipper)* = *G. schiffer*, a shipman, boatman (in def. 2, directly *< ship, v.*, + *-er*¹). Doublet of *shipper*.] 1. A seaman; a mariner; a skipper.

The said Marchants shal . . . have free libertie . . . to name, choose, and assigne brokers, *shippers*, . . . and all other meet and necessary laborers.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 266.

2. One who delivers goods or merchandise to a common carrier, forwarder, express company, etc., for transportation, whether by land or water or both.

If the value of the property . . . is not stated by the shipper, the holder will not demand of the Adams Express Company a sum exceeding fifty dollars for the loss.

Express Receipt, in *Maguire v. Dinsmore*, 56 N. Y. 163.

3. In a machine-shop, a device for shifting a belt from one pulley to another; a belt-shipper or belt-shifter.

shipping (ship'ing), *n.* [*< ME. schyppynge*; verbal *n.* of *ship, v.* (*< ship, v.*, + *-ing*¹); in def. 3 merely collective, *< ship, n.*, + *-ing*¹.] 1. The act of taking ship; a voyage.

God send 'em good shipping!

Shak., *T. of the S.*, v. 1, 43.

2. The act of sending freight by ship or otherwise.—3. Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation; the collective body of ships belonging to a country, port, etc.; also, their aggregate tonnage; as, the shipping of the United Kingdom exceeds that of any other country; also used attributively: as, shipping laws.

The Gouverneur, by this means being strong in shipping, fitted the Carull with twelve men, under the command of Edward Waters formerly spoken of, and sent them to Virginia about such business as hee had conceived.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II, 142.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping. See *Lloyd's*.—To take shipping, to take passage on a ship or vessel; embark.

The morne aftyr Seynt Martyn, that was the xij Day of novembr, at j of the clock att aftyr noon, I toke shipping at the Rodis.

Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 58.

Take, therefore, shipping; post, my lord, to France.

Shak., *I Hen. VI.*, v. 5, 87.

An it were not as good a Deed as to drink to give her to him again—I would I might never take Shipping.

Congreve, Way of the World, v. 9.

shipping-agent (ship'ing-ā'jēnt), *n.* The agent of a vessel or line of vessels to whom goods are consigned for shipment, and who acts as agent for the ship or ships.

shipping-articles (ship'ing-ār'ti-kلز), *n. pl.* Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, etc.

shipping-bill (ship'ing-bil), *n.* An invoice or manifest of goods put on board a ship.

shipping-clerk (ship'ing-klērk), *n.* An employee in a mercantile house who attends to the shipment of merchandise.

shipping-master (ship'ing-mās'tēr), *n.* The official before whom sailors engaged for a voyage sign the articles of agreement, and in whose presence they are paid off when the voyage is finished. In British ports the shipping-master is under the Local Marine Board, and is subject to the Board of Trade.

shipping-note (ship'ing-nōt), *n.* A delivery or receipt note of particulars of goods forwarded to a wharf for shipment. *Simmonds*.

shipping-office (ship'ing-of'is), *n.* 1. The office of a shipping-agent.—2. The office of a shipping-master, where sailors are shipped or engaged.

ship-plate (ship'plāt), *n.* See *plate*.

shippo (ship'pō), *n.* [*Jap.*, lit. 'the seven precious things', in allusion to the number and value or richness of the materials used; *< Chinese ts'ih pao*: *ship* (assimilated form of *shichi, shitsū* before *p*, = Chinese *ts'ih*, seven; *pō* (= Chinese *pao*), a precious thing, a jewel.] Japanese enamel or cloisonné. See *cloisonné*.

shippon, *n.* See *shippen*.

ship-pound (ship'pound), *n.* A unit of weight used in the Baltic and elsewhere. Its values in several places are as follows:

	Local pounds	Avoirdupois pounds	Kilos.
Reval	400	379	172
Riga	400	369	168
Libau	400	368	167
Miltau	400	369	167
Lubbeck	280	300	136
	320	345	157
Schwerin	280	314	142
	320	359	163
Oldenburg	280	307	139
Hamburg	280	299	136
"	320	342	165

ship-propeller (ship'prō-pel'ēr), *n.* See *screw propeller*, under *screw*.

shippy (ship'i), *a.* [*< ship, n.*, + *-y*¹.] Pertaining to ships; frequented by ships.

Some shippy havens contrive, some raise faire frames,
And rock heaven pillars, for theatrick games.

Virg., tr. of *Virgil* (1632). (*Nares*.)

ship-railway (ship'rāl'wā), *n.* A railway having a number of tracks with a car or cradle on which vessels or boats can be floated, and then carried overland from one body of water to another.

I have already adverted to the suggested construction of a ship-railway across the narrow formation of the territory of Mexico at Tehuantepec.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 214.

ship-rigged (ship'rigd), *a.* Rigged as a three-masted vessel, with square sails on all three masts; also, square-rigged: as, a ship-rigged mast. See *ship*, 1.

ship-scraper (ship'skrā'pēr), *n.* A tool for scraping the bottom and decks of vessels, etc. It consists of a square or three-cornered piece of steel with sharpened edges, set at right angles to a handle. See *cut* under *scraper*.

shipshape (ship'shāp), *a.* In thorough order; well-arranged; hence, neat; trim.

Look to the babes, and till I come again
Keep everything shipshape, for I must go.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

ship-stayer (ship'stā'ēr), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididae*, anciently fabled to arrest the progress of a ship; in the plural, the *Echeneididae*. See *cuts* under *Echeneis* and *Rhombocistrus*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

ship-tire (ship'tir), *n.* A form of woman's head-dress. It has been supposed to be so named because it was adorned with streamers like a ship when dressed, or it may have been fashioned so as to resemble a ship.

Thou hast the right arched beauty of the brow that becomes the ship-tire, the tire-valliant, or any tire of Venetian admittance.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, III, 3, 60.

Shipton moth (ship'ton-mōth), *n.* A noctuid moth, *Euclidea ni*, the larva of which feeds on clover and lucern: an English collectors' name.

shipway (ship'wā), *n.* A collective name for the supports forming a sort of sliding way upon which a vessel is built, and from which it slides into the water when launched; also, the supports collectively upon which the keel of a vessel rests when placed in a dock for repairs or cleaning.

ship-worm (ship'wērm), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Teredo*, especially *T. navalis*, which bores into and destroys the timber of ships, piles, and other submerged woodwork; a ship-borer. It has very long united



Ship-worm (*Teredo navalis*), about one fifth natural size.

siphons, and thus looks like a worm. See *Teredo*.

shipwreck (ship'rak), *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *shipwreck*.

shipwreck (ship'rek), *n.* [Formerly also *shipwreck*; *< ME. ship-wræcke*; *< ship, n.*, + *wreck, n.*] 1. The destruction or loss of a vessel by foundering at sea, by striking on a rock or shoal, or the like; the wreck of a ship.

And so we suffer shipwreck everywhere!

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 35.

There are two kinds of shipwreck: (1) When the vessel sinks, or is dashed to pieces. (2) When she is stranded, which is when she grounds and fills with water.

Kent, Com., III, 418, note (b).

2. Total failure; destruction; ruin.

Holding faith, and a good conscience; which some having put away concerning faith have made shipwreck.

1 Tim. I, 19.

So am I driven by breath of her Renowne
Either to suffer Shipwrecke, or arrive
Where I may have fruition of her loue.

Shak., *Hen. VI.* (fol. 1623), v. 5, 8.

Let my sad shipwreck steer you to the bay
Of cautious safety. *J. Beaumont, Psyche*, III, 102.

3. Shattered remains, as of a vessel which has been wrecked; wreck; wreckage. [Rare.]

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the shipwrecks of the Athenian and Roman theatres.

Dryden.

To make shipwreck of, to cause to fail; ruin; destroy.

Such as, having all their substance spent

In wanton Joies and lustes intemperate,

Did afterwards make shipwreck violent

Both of their life and fame.

Spenser, F. Q., II, xii, 7.

shipwreck (ship'rek), *v. t.* [*< shipwreck, n.*] 1. To wreck; subject to the perils and distress of shipwreck.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity,
No friends, no hope; no kindred weep for me.

Shak., *I Hen. VIII.*, III, 1, 149.

2. To wreck; ruin; destroy.

I th' end his pelfe

Shipwrecks his soule vpon helts rocky shelve.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Shall I think any with his dying breath

Would shipwreck his last hope?

Shirley, The Wedding, III, 1.

shipwright (ship'rit), *n.* [*< ME. schipwrigt, schyppryte*, *< AS. scyppwrihta*, *< scip, ship*, + *wrihta*, *wright*: see *ship* and *wright*.] 1. A builder of ships; a ship-carpenter.

In Isabella he leftte only certeyne sicke men and shippe
wrightes, whom he had appointed to make certeyne caru-
els.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on*
America, ed. Arber, p. 82).

Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week?

Shak., *Hamlet*, I, 1, 75.

2. A local English name of the spotted ling: so called because it has "a resemblance to the split pitch on the clothes of these mechanics." *Day*.

ship-writ (ship'rit), *n.* An old English writ issued by the king, commanding the sheriff to collect ship-money.

shipyard (ship'yārd), *n.* A yard or piece of ground near the water in which ships or vessels are constructed.

shir, *v.* and *n.* See *shirr*.

Shiraz (shē-rāz'), *n.* [Pers. *Shiraz*.] A wine produced in the neighborhood of Shiraz in Persia. There are a red variety and a white variety, and one about the color of sherry, sweet and luscious.

shire¹ (shēr or shir; in the United Kingdom now usually *shir*, except in composition), *n.*

[Early mod. E. also *shyre, shiere*; *< ME. shire, shyre, shire, shyre*, *< AS. scire, scyre* (in comp. *scire- or scir-*), a district, province, county, diocese, parish; a particular use of *scire, scyre*, jurisdiction, care, stewardship, business, *< scirian, scyrian, scerian*, ordain, appoint, arrange (cf. *gescirian, gescyrian, gescerian*, ordain, provide), lit. 'separate', 'cut off', a secondary form of *sceran, sceoran, sciran*, cut off, shear: see *shear*¹. The AS. *scire, scyre* (often erroneously written with a long vowel, *scire, scyre*) is commonly explained as lit. a 'share' or 'portion' (i. e. 'a section, division'), directly *< sceran, sciran*, cut: see *shear*¹, and cf. *share*¹, from the same source. The mod. pron. with a long vowel is due to the lengthening of the orig. short vowel, as in the other words with a short radical vowel followed by *r* before a vowel which has become silent (e. g. *mead*¹, *tire*¹).] 1. A share; a portion.

An exact diuision thereof [Palestine] into twelve shires or shares.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 103.

In the earlier use of the word, *shire* had simply answered to *division*. The town of York was parted into seven such *shires*. *J. R. Green, Conquest of England*, p. 230.

2. Originally, a division of the kingdom of England under the jurisdiction of an ealdorman, whose authority was intrusted to the sheriff ('shire-reeve'), on whom the government ultimately devolved; also, in Anglo-Saxon use, in general, a district, province, diocese, or parish; in later and present use, one of the larger divisions into which Great Britain is parted out for political and administrative purposes; a county. Some smaller districts in the north of England retain the provincial appellation of *shire*, as Richmondshire, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, or the manor of Hallam, in the West Riding, which is nearly coextensive with the parish of Sheffield. See *knight of the shire*, under *knight*.

Of maystres hadde he moo than thries ten,
That were of lawe expert and enlours; . . .
An able for to helpen al a shire
In any cas that mighte falle or happen.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 554.
The fool expects th' ensuling year
To be elect high sheriff of all the shire.
Times' Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 10.

The name *scir* [AS. *scire*] or *shire*, which marks the division immediately superior to the hundred, merely means a subdivision or share of a larger whole, and was early used in connexion with an official name to designate the territorial sphere appointed to the particular magistracy denoted by that name. So the diocese was the bishop's *scire*, and the stewardship of the unjust steward is called in the Anglo-Saxon translation of the Gospel his *groscefre*. We have seen that the original territorial hundreds may have been smaller *shires*. The historical *shires* or counties owe their origin to different causes.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 18.

3f. A shire-moot. See the quotation under *shire-day*.—The shires, a belt of English counties running in a northeast direction from Devonshire and Hampshire, the names of which terminate in *shire*. The phrase is also applied in a general way to the midland counties; as, he comes from the shires; he has a seat in the shires.

*shire*¹, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*.
shire-clerk (shir'clerk), *n.* In England, an officer appointed by the sheriff to assist in keeping the county court; an under-sheriff; also, a clerk in the old county court who was deputy to the under-sheriff.

shire-day (shir'dā), *n.* A day on which the shire-moot, or sheriff's court, was held.

Walter Ashby . . . on the *shire day* of Norfolk, halden at Norwich, the xxviii. day of August, in the seyde secunde year, beyng thure thantio a grete congregacion of poeple by cause of the seyde shire, . . . swiche and so many miracles of deith and disemburyng maken. *Paston Letters*, l. 13.

shireveet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*.

shire-gemot (shir'ge-mot'), *n.* [AS. *sciregemot*, *seirgemot*; see *shire* and *moot*.] Same as *shire-moot*.

Whether the lesser thanes or inferior proprietors of land, were entitled to a place in the national council, as they certainly were in the *shiregemot*, or county court, is not easily to be decided. *Hallam, Middle Ages*, l. 3.

shire-ground (shir'ground), *n.* Territory subject to county or shire administration.

Except the northern province and some of the central districts, all Ireland was *shire-ground*, and subject to the crown (of England). In the thirteenth century *Leland, Itinerary*, quoted in *Hallam's Const. Hist.*, xviii.

shire-host (shir'host), *n.* [*shire*¹ + *host*¹.] There is no corresponding AS. compound. The military force of a shire.

When the *shire-host* was fairly mustered, the foe was back within his camp. *J. R. Green, Conquest of England*, p. 25.

shire-house (shir'hous), *n.* [ME. *schirhouse*; < *shire*¹ + *house*¹.] A house where the shire-moot was held.

And so John Dam, with helpe of other, gate hym out of the *shire house*, and with moche labour brought hym unto Sporyer Rowe. *Paston Letters*, l. 150.

shire-land (shir'land), *n.* Same as *shire-ground*.

A rebellion of two septa in Leinster under Edward VI led to a more complete reduction of their districts, called *lairs* and *offally*, which in the next reign were made *shire-land*, by the names of King's and Queen's county.

Hallam, Const. Hist., xviii.

shireman (shir'man), *n.*; pl. *shiremen* (-men). [Also dial. *shureman*; < ME. *shureman* (> ML. *schirmanus*), < AS. *scireman*, *scirman* (also *sciresman*), < *scire*, *shire*, + *man*, *man*.] 1. A sheriff. Compare *carl*.

The shire already has its *shireman* or shire-reeve. *J. R. Green, Conquest of England*, p. 224.

2. A man belonging to "the shires" (which see, under *shire*).

Shire-man.—Any man who had not the good fortune to be born in one of the sixteen counties, or in Essex. He is a sort of foreigner to us; and to our ears, which are acutely sensible of any violation of the beauty of our phraseology, and the music of our pronunciation, his speech soon bewrays him. "Aye, I knew he must be a *shire-man* by his tongue." Forby, p. 200. *Hallam*.

shire-moot (shēr'mōt), *n.* [Also *shiremote*; < AS. *sciregemōt*, *scirgemōt*, also *seirgesmōt* (> ML. *seire-motus*), *shire-moot*, < *scire*, *shire*, + *gemōt*, meeting: see *shire*¹ and *moot*¹. Cf. *folk-moot*, *witena-gemot*.] Formerly, in England, a court or assembly of the county held periodically by the sheriff along with the bishop of the diocese, and with the ealdorman in shires that had ealdormen.

The presence of the ealdorman and the bishop, who legally sat with him (the sheriff) in the *shire-moot*, and whose presence recalled the folk-moot from which it sprung, would necessarily be rare and irregular, while the reeve was bound to attend; and the result of this is seen in the way in which the *shire-moot* soon became known simply as the sheriff's court.

J. R. Green, Conquest of England, p. 230.

The *shiremoot*, like the hundredmoot, was competent to decide folkright in every suit, but its relation to the lower court was not, properly speaking, an appellate jurisdiction. Its function was to secure to the suitor the right which he had failed to obtain in the hundred.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 50.

shire-reevet (shēr'rōv), *n.* [See *sheriff*¹.] A sheriff.

shire-town (shir'toun), *n.* The chief town of a shire; a county town.

shire-wick (shēr'wik), *n.* A shire; a county. *Holland*.

shirk (shērk), *v.* [More prop. *sherk*; appar. the same as *shark* (cf. *clerk* and *clark*, ME. *clerk* and E. *clerk*): see *shark*².] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To practise mean or artful tricks; live by one's wits; *shark*.
He [Archbishop Laud] might have spent his time much better . . . than thus *sharking* and raking in the tobacco-shops. *State Trials* (1610), II. Grimstone.

2. To avoid unfairly or meanly the performance of some labor or duty.
One of the cities *shirked* from the league. *Dryden, To Murray*, Sept. 7, 1620.

There was little idling and no *shirking* in his school. *H. B. Stone, Oldtown*, p. 125.

To *shirk off*, to sneak away. [Colloq.]
II. *trans.* 1. To procure by mean tricks; *shark*. *Imp. Diet.*—2. To avoid or get off from unfairly or meanly; *shirk* away from; as, to *shirk* responsibility. [Colloq.]
They would hear out instances of his . . . *shirking* some encounter with a lost half his own size. *P. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby*, l. 8.

shirk (shērk), *n.* [See *shirk*, *v.*, and *shark*², *n.*] 1. One who lives by shifts or tricks. See *shark*².—2. One who seeks to avoid duty.

shirker (shēr'kēr), *n.* [*shirk* + *-er*.] One who shirks duty or danger.
A faint-hearted *shirker* of responsibility. *Cornhill Mag.*, II. 169.

shirky (shēr'ki), *a.* [*shirk* + *-y*.] Disposed to shirk; characterized by shirking. *Imp. Diet.*

*shirl*¹ (shēr'l), *v.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shirl*.

*shirl*² (shēr'l), *v.* *t.* [Also *shurl*; prop. **shirl*, a freq. of *shurl*.] To cut with shears. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

*shirl*³ (shēr'l), *v.* [Perhaps prop. **shirl*, freq. of *shirl*; otherwise due to *shirl*².] 1. To slide.

My young ones lament that they can have no more *shirls* in the lake—a motion something between skating and sliding, and originating in the iron clogs. *Soutley, Letters*, 1523.

2. To romp about rudely. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

*shirl*⁴ (shēr'l), *n.* [*G. shirl*, for *schirl*: see *schirl*, *short*.] *Schirl*. [Rare.]

shirly (shēr'li), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shirly*.

shirp, *v.* *t.* [Imitative. Cf. *chirp*¹.] To puff with the mouth in scorn.

Shirp, the displaying blaste of the mouthe that we call *shirpyn*. *Thomas, Italian Diet.* (*Halliwel*).

shirr, *shir* (shēr), *v.* *t.* [Origin obscure; hardly found in literature or old records; perhaps a dial. form (prop. **shir*) and use of *shirr*², *v.*]

1. To pucker or draw up (a fabric or a part of a fabric) by means of parallel gathering-threads; as, to *shirr* an apron.—2. In *cookery*, to poach (eggs) in cream instead of water.

shirr, *shir* (shēr), *n.* [*shirr*, *v.*] 1. A puckering or fulling produced in a fabric by means of parallel gathering-threads.—2. One of the threads of india-rubber woven into cloth or ribbon to make it elastic.

shirred (shērd), *p. a.* 1. (a) Puckered or gathered, as by shirring; as, a *shirred* bonnet. [U. S.] (b) Having india-rubber or elastic cords woven in the texture, so as to produce shirring. [Eng.]—2. In *cookery*, poached in cream: said of eggs.

shirrevel, *n.* An earlier form of *sheriff*¹.

shirring (shēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *shirr*, *v.*]

1. Decorative needlework done by gathering the stuff in very small gathers, and holding it at more than one point, either by stitching, or by cords which pass through it and gather it more or less closely at pleasure.—2. Manufactured webbing, and the like, in which an elastic cord or thread gives the effect described above. Also called *elastic*.

shirring-string (shēr'ing-string), *n.* A string or cord passed between the two thicknesses of a double shirred fabric, so as to make the small gathers closer or looser at pleasure. Several such cords are put in side by side.

shirt (shērt), *n.* [*ME. shirte, schirte, schyrt, schirt, sherte, sserte, shurte, scurte, scorte*, either < AS. **seorte* or **seyrte* (not found), or an assimilated form, due to association with the related adj. *short* (< AS. *seort*), of *skirt, skirte*, < Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt, a kind of kirtle, = Sw. *skjorta*, *skört* = Dan. *skjorte*, a shirt, *skjört*, a petticoat, = D. *schort* = MLG. *schorte* = MHG. *schurz*, G. *schurz*, *schürze*, an apron; from the adj., AS. *seort* = OHG. *seurz*, short (cf. Icel. *skortir*, shortness): see *short*. Doublet of *skirt*.]

1. A garment, formerly the chief under-garment of both sexes. Now the name is given to a garment worn only by men and a similar garment worn by infants. It has many forms. In western Europe and the United States, the shirt ordinarily worn by men is of cotton, with linen bosom, wristbands, and collar prepared for stiffening with starch, the collar and wristbands being usually separate and adjustable. Flannel and knitted worsted shirts or under-shirts are also worn.

The Emperor a non
A-lhte a-doun and his clothus of caste euerichon,
Anon to his *shurte*. *Holy Rood* (L. E. T. S.), p. 55.

"You must wear my husband's linen, which, I dare say, is not so fine as yours." "Pish, my dear; my shirts are good shirts enough for any Christian," cries the Colonel. *Thackeray, Virginians*, xxii.

2f. The amnion, or some part of it.

Agnetize, the inmost of the three membranes which envelop a womb-lodged infant; called by some midwives the calf or bliggin of the child; by others, the child's shirt. *Cotgrave*.

3. In a blast-furnace, an interior lining.—A boiled shirt, a white or linen shirt: so called in allusion to the laundrying of it. [Slang.]

There was a considerable inquiry for "store clothes," a hopeless overhauling of old and disused raiment, and a general demand for *boiled shirts* and the barber. *Bret Harte, Fool of Five Forks*.

Bloody shirt, a blood stained shirt, as the symbol or token of murder or outrage. Hence, "to wave the bloody shirt" is to bring to the attention or recall to mind, in order to arouse indignation or resentment, the murders or outrages committed by persons belonging to a party, for party advantage or as a result of party passion: specially used in the United States with reference to such appeals, often regarded as demagogic and insincere, made by Northern politicians with reference to murders or outrages committed in the South during the period of reconstruction and later (see *Klux Klan*), or to the civil war.

Palladius—who . . . was acquainted with stratagems—invented . . . that all the men there should dress themselves like the poorest sort of the people in Arcadia, having no banners but *bloody shirts* hanged upon long staves, with some bad bazillies instead of drum and life. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, l.

The sacred duty of pursuing the assassins of Othman was the engine and pretence of his [Moawiah's] ambition. The *bloody shirt* of the martyr was exposed in the mosque of Damascus.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall (ed. Smith, 1855), VI. 277.

He [M. Leon Fouche, reviewing Guizot's translation of Sparks's Washington] adds: "It is by spreading out the miseries of the workmen, the *bloody shirt* of some victim, the humiliation of all, that the people are excited to take arms" . . . He then proceeds to state, apparently as a corollary of what may be called his *bloody-shirt* principle, that our Revolution was not popular with what he terms the inferior classes. . . . But most assuredly the Americans did not want a visible signal to push them on; and he who should have displayed a *bloody shirt* for that purpose would have been followed by the contempt of the spectators, and saluted with stones by every idle boy in the streets. *L. Cass, France, Its King, etc.*, p. 11.

Hair shirt. See *hairl*.

shirt (shērt), *v.* *t.* [*shirt*, *n.*] To clothe with a shirt; hence, by extension, to clothe; cover.

Ah, for so many souls, as but this morn
Were clothed with flesh, and warmed with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air!
Dryden, King Arthur, II. 1.

shirt-buttons (shērt'but'nz), *n.* A kind of chickweed, *Stellaria Media*, with conspicuous white flowers. [Prov. Eng.]

shirt-frame (shērt'frām), *n.* A machine for knitting shirts or guernseys. *E. H. Knight*.

shirt-frill (shērt'fril), *n.* A frill of fine cambric or lawn, worn by men on the breast of the shirt—a fashion of the early part of the nineteenth century.

shirt-front (shĕrt'frunt), *n.* 1. That part of a shirt which is allowed to show more or less in front; the part which covers the breast, and is often composed of finer material or ornamented in some way, as by ruffles or lace, or by being plaited, or simply starched stiffly. Ornamental buttons, or studs, or breastpins are often worn in connection with it.

First came a smartly-dressed personage on horseback, with a conspicuous expansive shirtfront and figured satin stock. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.*

2. A dicky.

shirting (shĕr'ting), *n.* [*shirt* + *-ing*]. 1. Any fabric designed for making shirts. Specifically—(a) A fine holland or linen.

Cand. Lookeyou, Gentlemen, your choice: Cambricks? Gram. No sir, some shirting.

Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore, I. i. 10.

(b) Stout cotton cloth such as is suitable for shirts: when used without qualification, the term signifies plain white bleached cotton.

2. Shirts collectively. [Rare.]

A troop of droll children, little hatless boys with their galligaskins much worn and scant shirting to hang out. *George Eliot, Middlemarch, xiv.*

Calico shirting, cotton cloth of the quality requisite for making shirts. (Eng.)—Fancy shirting, a cotton cloth woven in simple patterns of one or two colors, like gingham, or printed in colors in simple patterns.

shirtless (shĕrt'les), *a.* [*shirt* + *-less*]. Without a shirt; hence, poor; destitute.

Linsey-woolsey brothers, Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. *Pope, Dunciad, iii. 116.*

shirt-sleeve (shĕrt'slĕv), *n.* The sleeve of a shirt.

Sir Isaac Newton at the age of fourscore would strip up his shirt-sleeve to shew his muscular brawny arm. *Sir J. Haeckins, Johnson, p. 440, note.*

In one's shirt-sleeves, without one's coat.

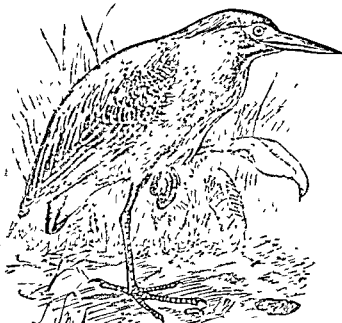
They arise and come out together in their dirty shirt-sleeves, pipe in mouth. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 185.*

shirt-waist (shĕrt'wäst), *n.* A garment for women's and children's wear, resembling a shirt in fashion, but worn over the underclothing, and extending no lower than the waist, where it is belted.

shish-work (shish'wĕrk), *n.* [*Hind. Pers. shisha*, glass, + *E. work*]. Decoration produced by means of small pieces of mirror inlaid in wooden frames, and used, like a mosaic, for walls and ceilings. Compare *ardish*, in which a slightly different process is followed.

shist, *n.* See *schist*.

shitepoke (shit'pök), *n.* The small green heron of North America, *Butorides virescens*, also called *poke*, *chalk-line*, and *fly-up-the-creek*. The poke is 16 to 18 inches long, and 25 in alar extent. The plumage of the crest and upper parts is mainly glossy-green, but the lance-linear plumes which decorate the back in the breeding-season have a glaucous-bluish cast, and the wing-coverts have tawny edgings; the neck is rich purplish-chestnut, with a variegated throat-line of dusky and



Shitepoke (*Butorides virescens*).

white; the under parts are brownish-ash, varied on the belly with white; the bill is greenish-black, with much of the under mandible yellow, like the lores and irides; the legs are greenish-yellow. This pretty heron abounds in suitable places in most of the United States; it breeds throughout this range, sometimes in heronries with other birds of its kind, sometimes by itself. The nest is a rude platform of sticks on a tree or bush; the eggs are three to six in number, of a pale-greenish color, elliptical, 1½ inches long by 1¼ broad. There are other pokes of this genus, as *B. brunneus* of Cuba.

shittah-tree (shit'ā-trĕ), *n.* [*Heb. shittah*, pl. *shittim*, a kind of acacia (the medial letter is *teth*).] A tree generally supposed to be an acacia, either *Acacia Arabica* (taken as including *A. vera*) or *A. Seyal*. These are small gummy and thorny trees suited to dry deserts, yielding gum arabic, and affording a hard wood—that of one being, as supposed, the shittim-wood of Scripture. See cut under *Acacia*.

I will plant in the wilderness the cedar, the shittah tree and the myrtle, and the oil tree. *Isa. xli. 19.*

shittim-wood (shit'im-wūd), *n.* [*shittim* (F. *selim*), *Heb. shittim* (see *shittah-tree*), + *wood*]. 1. The wood of the shittah-tree, prized among the Hebrews, and, according to Exodus and Deuteronomy, furnishing the material of the ark of the covenant and various parts of the tabernacle. It is hard, tough, durable, and susceptible of a fine polish.

And they shall make an ark of shittim wood. *Ex. xxv. 10.*

2. A tree, *Bumelia lanuginosa*, of the southern United States, yielding a wood used to some extent in cabinet-making, and a gum, called *gum-elastic*, of some domestic use. The small western tree *Rhamnus Purshiana* is also so called.

shuttle (shit'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shuttle*.

shuttle², *a.* An obsolete form of *shuttle*. **shuttle-brained**, **shuttlecock**, etc. Same as *shuttle-brained*, etc.

Shiva, *n.* Same as *Siva*.

shivaree (shiv'ā-rĕ), *n.* A corruption of *charivari*. [Vulgar, southern U. S.]

shivaree (shiv'ā-rĕ), *v. t.* [*shivaree*, *n.*] To salute with a mock serenade. [Southern U. S.]

The boys are going to shivaree old Poquelin to-night. *G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 202.*

shive (shiv), *n.* [*ME. schive*, *schife*, prob. *< AS. *scife*, **scif* (not recorded) = *MD. *schijve*, *D. schijf*, a round plate, disk, quoit, counter (in games), etc., = *MLG. schive*, *LG. schive* = *OHG. sciba*, *scipa*, a round plate, ball, wheel, *MHG. schibe*, *G. scheibe*, a round plate, roll, disk, pane of glass, = *Ice. skifa*, a slice, = *Sw. skifva* = *Dan. skive*, a slice, disk, dial. sheave; perhaps akin to *Gr. σκῆπτρον*, a potters' wheel, *σκιῶν*, a staff, *L. scipio* (*n.*), a staff. The evidence seems to indicate two diff. words merged under this one form, one of them being also the source of *shiver*¹, *q. v.* Cf. *sheave*², a doublet of *shive*.] 1. A thin piece cut off; a slice; as, a shive of bread. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Of a cut loaf to steal a shive, we know. *Shak. Tit. And., ii. 1. 86.*

This sort of meat . . . is often eaten in the beer shops with thick shives of bread.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 255. 2. A splinter: same as *shiver*¹, 2.—3. A cork stopper large in diameter in proportion to its length, as the flat cork of a jar or wide-mouthed bottle.—4. A small iron wedge for fastening the bolt of a window-shutter. *Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]*

shiver¹ (shiv'ĕr), *n.* [*ME. shiver*, *schivere*, *schivere*, *schivyr*, *shewer*, *schewir* (pl. *schivren*, *scifren*), prob. *< AS. *scifera* (not recorded), a thin piece, a splinter, = *OHG. skivero*, a splinter of stone, *MHG. schivere*, *schiver*, *schever*, a splinter of stone or wood, esp. of wood, *G. schiefer* (*> Sw. skiffer* = *Dan. skifer*), a splinter, shiver, slate; with formative *-er* (*-ra*), *< Teut. *skif*, separate, part, whence *AS. scifian*, part, change, etc.: see *shift*. Prob. connected in part with *shive*: see *shive*. Hence *shiver*¹, *v.*, and ult. *skiver*, *skewer*, *q. v.*] 1. Same as *shive*, 1.

Of youre softe breed nat but a shivere.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 132.

The keruer hym parys a schyuer so fre, And touches tho louys yn quere a-boute.

Babes Book (L. E. T. S.), p. 322.

2. A broken bit; a splinter; a sliver; one of many small pieces or fragments such as are produced by a sudden and violent shock or blow. Also *shive*.

Seip arne [ran] to-gen seip

Tha hit al to-wode to scifren. *Layamon, l. 4537.*

To fill up the fret with little shivers of a quill and glue, as some say will do well, by reason must be stark nought. *Aecham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 115.*

Russius saith that the rootes of reed, being stamp and mingled with hony, will draw out any thorne or shiver.

Topsell, Beasts (1607), p. 421. (Halliwel.)

He would pun thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit.

Shak. T. and C., ii. 1. 42.

Thorns of the crown and shivers of the cross.

3. In *mineral*, a species of blue slate; schist; shale.—4. *Naut.*, a sheave; the wheel of a pulley.—5. A small wedge or key. *E. H. Knight.*

shiver¹ (shiv'ĕr), *v.* [*ME. shiveren*, *schivperen*, *scheveren* (= *MD. scheveren*, split, = *MHG. schivren*, *G. schiefren*, separate in scales, ex-foliate); *< shiver*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To break into

many small fragments or splinters; shatter; dash to pieces at a blow.

And round about a border was entrayld

Of broken bowes and arrowes shivered short. *Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 46.*

Shiver my timbers, an imprecation formerly used by sailors, especially in the nautical drama.—*Syn. Shatter*, etc. See *dash*.

II. *intrans.* To burst, fly, or fall at once into many small pieces or parts.

Ther shyveren shafts upon sheeldes thikke.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1747.

The reason given by him why the drop of glass so much wondered at shivers into so many pieces by breaking only one small part of it is approved for probable.

Aubrey, Lives, Thomas Hobbes.

The hard brands shiver on the steel,

The splinter'd spear-shafts crack and fly. *Tennyson, Sir Galahad.*

shiver² (shiv'ĕr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shever*; an altered form, perhaps due to confusion with *shiver*¹, of *chiver*, *chwyer*, *< ME. chivren*, *cheveren*, *chyveren*, *chivelen*; appar. an assimilated form of **kivren*, supposed by Skeat to be a Scand. form of *quiver*: see *quiver*¹. The resemblance to *MD. schoveren*, "to shiver or shake" (Hexham), is appar. accidental; the verb is *trans.* in Kilian.] 1. *intrans.* To shake; shudder; tremble; quiver; specifically, to shake with cold.

The temple walles gan chiuere and schake,

Veiles in the temple a-two thel sponne.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

And as a letheren purs lolled his chekes,

Wel sydder than his chyn thei chueled [var. *ychueled*] for elde. *Piers Plowman (B), v. 192.*

And I that in forenigh was with no weapon agasted . . .

Now shiuer at shaddows. *Stanhurst, Æneid, ii. 754.*

At last came drooping Winter slowly on . . .

He quak'd and shiver'd through his triple fur. *J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 64.*

=*Syn. Shiver*, *Quake*, *Shudder*, *Quiver*. We shiver with cold or a sensation like that of cold; we quake with fear; we shudder with horror. To quiver is to have a slight tremulous or fluttering motion: as, her lip quivered; to quiver in every nerve.

II. *trans. Naut.*, to cause to flutter or shake in the wind, as a sail by trimming the yards or shifting the helm so that the wind strikes on the edge of the sail.

It about to bear up, shiver the mizzen topsail or brail up the spanker.

Luce, Seamanship, p. 367.

shiver² (shiv'ĕr), *n.* [*< shiver*², *v.*] A tremulous, quivering motion; a shaking-or-trembling-fit, especially from cold.

Each sound from afar is caught,

The faintest shiver of leaf and limb.

Whittier, Mogg Megone, l.

It was a night to remember with a shiver—lying down in that far-off wilderness with the reasonable belief that before morning there was an even chance of an attack of hostile Indians upon our camp.

S. Bowles, In Merriam, II. 83.

The shivers, the ague; chills: as, he has the shivers every second day. [Colloq.]

shivered (shiv'ĕrd), *p. a.* [*< shiver*², *v.*] *In her.*, represented as broken into fragments or ragged pieces: said especially of a lance.

shivering¹ (shiv'ĕr-ing), *n.* [*< shiver*¹ + *-ing*]. A shiver; a strip. [Rare.]

Instead of Occam they vse the shiuerings of the barke of the stayd trees. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 270.*

shivering² (shiv'ĕr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *shiver*², *v.*] A tremulous shaking or quivering, as with a chill or fear.

Four days after the operation, my patient had a sudden and long shivering. *Dr. J. Brown, Rab.*

shiveringly (shiv'ĕr-ing-li), *adv.* With or as with shivering or slight shaking.

The very wavelets . . . seem to creep shiveringly towards the shallow waters.

Pall Mall Gazette, March 31, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

shiver-spar (shiv'ĕr-spār), *n.* A variety of calcite or calcium carbonate: so called from its slaty structure. Also called *slate-spar*.

shivery¹ (shiv'ĕr-i), *a.* [*< shiver*¹ + *-y*]. Easily falling into shivers or small fragments; not firmly cohering; brittle.

There were observed incredible numbers of these shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in shivery stone.

Woodward.

shivery² (shiv'ĕr-i), *a.* [*< shiver*² + *-y*]. 1. Pertaining to or resembling a shiver or shivering; characterized by a shivering motion: as, a shivery undulation.—2. Inclined or disposed to shiver.

The mere fact of living in a close atmosphere begets a shivery, susceptible condition of the body.

Jour. of Education, XVIII. 149.

The frail, shivery, rather thin and withered little being, enveloped in a tangle of black silk wraps.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 294.

3. Causing shivering; chill.

The chill, shivery October morning came; . . . the October morning of Milton, whose silver mists were heavy fogs.

Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xxxi.

shizōkū (shē-zō'kū), *n.* [Jap. (= Chinese *shi* (or *szc*) *tsuh*, 'the warrior or scholar class'), < *shi* (or *szc*), warrior, scholar, + *zōkū* (= Chinese *tsuh*), class.] 1. The military or two-sworded men of Japan; the gentry, as distinguished on the one hand from the *kuwazōkū* or nobles, and on the other from the *heimin* or common people.—2. A member of this class.

sho¹, *pron.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *she*. **sho²** (shō), *interj.* Same as *psaw*. [Colloq., New Eng.]

shoad¹, **shoad²**. See *shode¹*, *shode²*.

shoal¹ (shōl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shole*, Sc. *shaul*, *shawl*; early mod. E. also *shoald*, *shold* (dial. *sheld*, Sc. *shauld*, *shald*, *shauld*, *shawd*), < ME. *schold*, *scholde*; with appar. unorig. *d* (perhaps due to conformation with the pp. suffix -*d*), prob. lit. 'sloping', 'slant', < Icel. *skjálgr*, oblique, wry, squint, = Sw. dial. *skjalgr*, OSw. *skjálgr*, oblique, slant, wry, crooked, = AS. **secolh* (in comp. *secolt*, *seclg*), oblique: see *shallow*, a doublet of *shoal¹*.] 1. *a.* Shallow; of little depth.

Shold, or *schallowe*, noȝte depe, as water or other lyke, *Basa* [var. *bassus*].

Prompt. Par., p. 117.

The 21 day we sounded, and found 10 fadome; after that we sounded againe, and found but 7 fadome; so *shoalder* and *shoalder* water.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 236.

The River of Alvarado is above a Mile over at the Mouth, yet the entrance is but *shole*, there being Sands for near two Mile off the shore.

Dampier, Voyages, II. il. 123.

The shoaler soundings generally show a strong admixture of sand, while the deeper ones appear as purer clays.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 479.

II. n. A place where the water of a stream, lake, or sea is of little depth; a sand-bank or bar; a shallow; more particularly, among seamen, a sand-bank which shows at low water; also used figuratively.

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,

And sounded all the depths and shoals of honour.

Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2. 436.

So full of shoals that, if they keepe not the channell in the midst, there is no saying but by daylight.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 707.

The tact with which he (Mr. Gallatin) steered his way between the shoals that surrounded him is the most remarkable instance in our history of perfect diplomatic skill.

H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, p. 522.

shoal¹ (shōl), *r.* [< *shoal¹*, *a.*] **intrans.** To become shallow, or more shallow.

A splendid silk of foreign loom,

Where like a *shoaling* sea the lovely blue

Play'd into green.

Tennyson, Geraint.

The bottom of the sea off the coast of Brazil shoals gradually to between thirty and forty fathoms.

Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 77.

II. trans. *Naut.* to cause to become shallow, or more shallow; proceed from a greater into a lesser depth of: as, a vessel in sailing shoals her water. *Marryat*.

shoal² (shōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shole*; an assimilated form of *scole*, also *seol*, *school*, *scoll*, *scull*, < ME. *scole*, a troop, throng, crowd, < AS. *scōla*, a multitude, shoal: see *school²*, of which *shoal²* is thus a doublet. The assimilation of *scole* (*seol*, *school*, etc.) to *shole*, *shoal* is irregular, and is prob. due to confusion with *shoal¹*.] A great multitude; a crowd; a throng; of fish, a school: as, a shoal of herring; shoals of people.

I sawe a shoale of shepheardes outgoe

With singing, and shouting, and jolly chere.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

As yet no flowers with odours Earth rebui'd:

No scaly shoals yet in the Waters diu'd.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

A shoal

Of darting fish that on a summer morn . . .

Come slipping o'er their shadows on the sand.

Tennyson, Geraint.

shoal² (shōl), *r. i.* [Early mod. E. also *shole*; < *shoal²*, *n.*] To assemble in a multitude; crowd; throng; school, as fish.

Thus pluckt he from the shore his lance, and left the waves to wash

The wave-sprung entrails, about which fauns and other

Did *shole*, to nibble at the fat.

Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 191.

shoald¹, *a.* An obsolete form of *shoal¹*. **shoal-duck** (shōl'duk), *n.* The American eider-duck, more fully called *Isles of Shoals duck*, from a locality off Portsmouth in New Hampshire. See *cut* under *eider-duck*.

shoaler (shō'ler), *n.* [< *shoal¹* + -*er*.] A sailor in the coast-trade; a coaster: in dis-

inction from one who makes voyages to foreign ports.—**Shoaler-draft**, light draft: used with reference to vessels.

shoal-indicator (shōl'in'di-kā-tor), *n.* A buoy or beacon of any form fixed on a shoal as a guide or warning to mariners.

shoaliness (shō'li-nes), *n.* The state of being shoaly, or of abounding in shoals.

shoaling (shō'ling), *p. a.* Becoming shallow by filling up with shoals.

And it [Inveresk] been a shoaling estuary, as at present, it is difficult to see how the Romans should have made choice of it as a port.

Sir C. Lyell, Geol. Evidences, III.

shoal-mark (shōl'mārk), *n.* A mark set to indicate shoal water, as a stake or buoy.

He . . . then began to work her warily into the next system of shoal-marks.

S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 140.

shoalness (shōl'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sholdness*; < *shoal¹* + -ness.] The state of being shoal; shallowness.

These boats are . . . made according to the shoalness of the river, because that the river is in many places full of great stones.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 213.

The shoalness of the lagoon-channels round some of the islands.

Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 163.

shoalwise (shōl'wiz), *adv.* [< *shoal¹* + -wise².] In shoals or crowds.

When he goes abroad, as he does now shoalwise, John Bull finds a great host of innkeepers, &c.

Prof. Blackie.

shoaly (shō'li), *a.* [< *shoal¹* + -ly.] Full of shoals or shallow places; abounding in shoals.

The tossing vessel sailed on shoaly ground.

Dryden, Eneld, v. 1130.

shoart. An obsolete spelling of *shore¹* and *shore²*.

shoat, *n.* See *shot²*.

shock¹ (shok), *n.* [Formerly also *chock* (< F. *chock*); < ME. **schok* (found only in the verb), < MD. *schok*, D. *schok* = (OHG. *scoc*, MHG. *schoc*, a shock, jolt (> OF. (and F.) *choc* = Sp. Pg. *chuque*, a shock, = It. *cicco*, a block, stump); appar. < AS. *secean*, *seccan*, etc., shake; see *shake*. The varied forms of the verb (*shock*, > *shog*, > *jog*, also *shuck*) suggest a confusion of two words. The E. noun may be from the verb.] 1. A violent collision; a concussion; a violent striking or dashing together or against, as of bodies; specifically, in seismology, an earthquake-shock (see *earthquake*).

With harsh-resounding trumpets' dreadful bray,

And grating shock of wrathful iron arms.

Shak., Rich. II., I. 3. 134.

At thy command, I would with boy's trams *shock*

Go run my selfe against the hardest rock.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. Eden.

One of the Kings of France died miserably by the shock of an hog.

Bp. Patrick, Divine Arithmetic, p. 27. (*Latham*, under [*shock*].)

It was not in the battle;

No tempest gave the shock.

Corporal, Loss of the Royal George.

2. Any sudden and more or less violent physical or mental impression.

A cup of water, . . . yet its draught

Of cool refreshment, drain'd by fever'd lips,

May give a shock of pleasure to the frame.

Tatfourth, I. 1. 2.

With twelve great shocks of sound, the shameless moon

Was clash'd and hammer'd from a hundred towers.

Tennyson, Godiva.

There is a shock of likeness when we pass from one thing to another which in the first instance we merely discriminate numerically, but, at the moment of bringing our attention to bear, perceive to be similar to the first; just as there is a shock of difference when we pass between two dissimilars.

W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 623.

Specifically—(a) In *elect.*, a making or breaking of, or sudden variation in, an electric current, acting as a stimulant to sensory nerves or other irritable tissues. (b) In *pathol.*, a condition of profound prostration of voluntary and involuntary functions, of acute onset, caused by trauma, surgical operation, or excessive sudden emotional disturbance (mental shock). It is due, in part at least, to the over-stimulation and consequent exhaustion of the nervous centers, possibly combined with the inhibitory action of centers rendered too irritable by the over-stimulation or otherwise.

The man dies because vital parts of the organism have been destroyed in the collision, and this condition of shock, this insensibility to useless pain, is the most merciful provision that can be conceived.

Lancet (1887), II. 300.

(c) A sudden attack of paralysis; a stroke. [Colloq.]

3. A strong and sudden agitation of the mind or feelings; a startling surprise accompanied by grief, alarm, indignation, horror, relief, joy, or other strong emotion; as, a shock to the moral sense of a community.

A single bankruptcy may give a shock to commercial centres that is felt in every home throughout all nations.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 132.

She has been shaken by so many painful emotions . . . that I think it would be better, for this evening at least, to guard her from a new shock, if possible.

George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, xxii.

The shock of a surprise causes an animated expression and stir of movements and gestures, which are very much the same whether we are pleased or otherwise.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 563.

Erethismic shock, in *pathol.* See *erethismic*.—**Shock of the glottis**. See *glottis*.—**Syn. Shock**, *Collision*, *Concussion*, *Jolt*. A shock is a violent shaking, and may be produced by a collision, a heavy jolt, or otherwise; it may be of the nature of a concussion. The word is more often used of the effect than of the action: as, the shock of battle, a shock of electricity, the shock from the sudden announcement of bad news. A collision is the dashing of a moving body upon a body moving or still: as, a railroad collision; collision of steamships. Concussion is a shaking together; hence the word is especially applicable where that which is shaken has, or may be thought of as having, parts: as, concussion of the air or of the brain. Collision implies the solidity of the colliding objects: as, the collision of two cannon-balls in the air. A jolt is a shaking by a single abrupt jerking motion upward or downward or both, as by a springless wagon on a rough road. Shock is used figuratively; we speak sometimes of the collision of ideas or of minds; concussion and jolt are only literal.

shock¹ (shok), *r.* [< ME. *schokken*, < MD. *schocken*, D. *schokken* = MLG. *schocken* = MHG. *schocken* (> F. *choquer*), shock, jolt; from the noun. Cf. *shog¹*, *jog*, *shuck¹*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To strike against suddenly and violently; encounter with sudden collision or brunt; specifically, to encounter in battle: in this sense, archaic.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,

And we shall shock them.

Shak., K. John, v. 7. 117.

2. To strike as with indignation, horror, or disgust; cause to recoil, as from something astounding, appalling, hateful, or horrible; offend extremely; stagger; stun.

This cries, There is, and that, There is no God.

What shocks one part will edify the rest.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 141.

A nature so prone to ideal contemplation as Spenser's would be profoundly shocked by seeing too closely the ignoble springs of contemporaneous policy.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 144.

= *Syn.* 2. To appal, dismay, sicken, nauseate, scandalize, revolt, outrage, astound. See *shock¹*, *n.*

II. intrans. 1. To collide with violence; meet in sudden onset or encounter.

Charlots on charlots roll; the clashing spokes

Shock; while the maddling steeds break short their yokes.

Pope, Iliad, xvi. 415.

"Have at thee then," said Kay; they shock'd, and Kay fell shoulder-slip.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To rush violently.

He schoddl'd and schenkys, and schontes [clashes] bott bytill.

Hatt schokkes in scharpely in his schene wedys.

Morte Arthure (L. E. T. S.), I. 4236.

But at length, when they saw flying in the dark to be more surety unto them then fighting, they shocked away in duers companies.

J. Brede, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

3. To butt, as rams. *Hallirell*. [Prov. Eng.] **shock²** (shok), *n.* [< ME. *schokke*, a shock, < MD. *schocke* = MLG. *schok*, a shock, cack, heap, = MHG. *schache*, heap of grain, a heap, = Sw. *skock*, a crowd, heap, herd; prob. the same as OS. *seok* = D. *schok* = MLG. *schok* = MHG. *schoc*, G. *schock* = Sw. *skock* = Dan. *skok*, threescore, another particular use of the orig. sense, 'a heap'; perhaps orig. a heap 'shocked' or thrown together, ult. < *shock¹* (cf. *sheaf¹*, ult. < *shore*). Cf. *shook²*.] 1. *in agri.*, a group of sheaves of grain placed standing in a field with the stalk-ends down, and so arranged as to shed the rain as completely as possible, in order to permit the grain to dry and ripen before housing.

In England also called *shook* or *stook*.

The sheaves being yet in shocks in the field.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 85.

He . . . burnt up both the shocks and also the standing corn.

Judges xv. 5.

2. A similar group of stalks of Indian corn or maize, not made up in sheaves, but placed singly, and bound together at the top in a conical form. Such shocks are usually made by gathering a number of cut stalks around a center of standing corn. [U. S.]—3. A unit of tale, sixty boxes or canes, by a statute of Charles II. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Stack*, etc. See *sheaf¹*.

shock² (shok), *r.* [< ME. *schokken* = MD. *schocken* = MLG. *schocken* = MHG. *schochen*, heap together in shocks; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* To make up into shocks or stooks: as, to shock corn.

Certainly there is no crop in the world which presents such a gorgeous view of the wealth of the soil as an American corn-field when the corn has been shocked and has left the yellow pumpkins exposed to view.

New Princeton Rev., II. 181.

II. intrans. To gather sheaves in piles or shocks.

Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn.
Tusser, August's Husbandry.
shock³ (shok'), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shog*, also *shough*, *showghe*; usually regarded as a variant of *shag*; but phonetic considerations are against this assumption, except as to *shog*: see *shag*¹.] *I. n.* 1. A dog with long rough hair; a kind of shaggy dog.
Shogghes, Water-Rugs, and Demy-Wolves are clapt All by the Name of Dogges.
Shak, Macbeth (folio 1623), iii. l. 94.
No dainty ladies listing-hound,
That lives upon our Britaine ground,
Nor mungrell cur or shog.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

2. A thick, disordered mass (of hair).
Slim youths with *shocks* of nut-brown hair beneath their tiny red caps.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 70.
II. a. Shaggy.
A drunken Dutchman . . . fell overboard; when he was sinking I reached through the water to his *shock* pate, and drew him up.
B. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 34.

shock⁴, *r. t.* A dialectal variant of *shuck². [U. S.]
When brought to the shore, some [oysters] are sent to market, while others are *shocked*, and sold as solid meats.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 259.
shock-dog (shok'dog), *n.* A rough-haired or woolly dog; specifically, a poodle.
You men are like our little *shock-dogs*: if we don't keep you off from us, but use you a little kindly, you grow so fiddling and so troublesome there is no enduring you
Wycheley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, ii. 2.
The *shock-dog* has a collar that cost almost as much as mine.
Steele, Tatler No. 245.*

shocker¹ (shok'er), *n.* [*shuck*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who shocks; specifically, a bad character. *Hallirell*. [Prov. Eng.]-2. That which shocks; specifically, a vulgarly exciting tale or description. Compare *penny dreadful*, under *dreadful*, *n.* [Colloq.]
The exciting scenes have a thrill about them less gruesome than is produced by the shilling *shocker*.
The Academy, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 235.

shocker² (shok'er), *n.* [*shock*² + *-er*¹.] A machine for shocking corn: same as *ricker*.
shock-head (shok'hed), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Same as *shock-headed*; by extension, rough and bushy at the top.
The *shock-head* willows two and two
By rivers galloped. *Tennyson*, *Amphion*.
II. n. A head covered with bushy or frowzy hair; a frowzy head of hair.
A *shock-head* of red hair, which the hat and periwig of the Lowland costume had in a great measure concealed, was seen beneath the Highland bonnet.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxii.

shock-headed (shok'hed'ed), *a.* Having thick and bushy or shaggy hair, especially when tumbled or frowzy.
Two small *shock-headed* children were lying prone and resting on their elbows.
George Eliot, *Mosses on the Floss*, I. II.
shocking (shok'ing), *p. a.* Causing a shock of indignation, disgust, distress, or horror; extremely offensive, painful, or repugnant.
The grossest and most *shocking* villanies.
Secker, Sermons, I. xvi.
The beasts that roam over the plain
My form with indifference see;
They are so unacquainted with man,
Their tameness is *shocking* to me.
Cowper, Alexander Selkirk.
=Syn. *Wicked*, *Scandalous*, etc. (see *atrocious*), *frightful*, *dreadful*, *terrible*, *revolting*, *abominable*, *execrable*, *appalling*.

shockingly (shok'ing-ly), *adv.* In a shocking manner; alarmingly; distressingly.
You look most *shockingly* to-day.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, I.
In my opinion, the shortness of a triennial sitting would . . . make the member more shamelessly and *shockingly* corrupt.
Burke, Duration of Parliaments.

shockingness (shok'ing-ness), *n.* The state of being shocking.
The *shockingness* of intrusion at such a time.
The American, IX. 215.

shod¹ (shod). Preterit and past participle of *shoe*¹.
shod² (shod), *r.* A dialectal preterit of *shed*¹.
shodden (shod'n). A past participle of *shoe*¹.
shoddy (shod'i), *n.* and *a.* [Not found in early use, and presumably orig. a factory word; in this view it is possible to consider *shoddy* as a dial. form (diminutive or extension) of dial. *shode*, lit. 'shedding,' separation, shoddy being orig. made of flue or fluff 'shed' or thrown off in the process of weaving, rejected threads, etc.: see *shode*¹, *shed*¹, *n.*] *I. n.* 1. A woolen material felted together, composed of old woolen

cloth torn into shreds, the rejected threads from the weaving of finer cloths, and the like. Compare *mungo*¹.-2. The inferior cloth made from this substance; hence, any unsubstantial and almost worthless goods. The large amount of shoddy in the clothing furnished by contractors for the Union soldiers in the earlier part of the American civil war gave the word a sudden prominence. The wealth obtained by these contractors and the resulting ambition of some of them for social prominence caused *shoddy* (especially as an adjective) to be applied to those who on account of lately acquired wealth aspire to a social position higher than that to which their birth or breeding entitles them.
Hence-3. A person or thing combining assumption of superior excellence with actual inferiority; pretense; sham; vulgar assumption. [Colloq.]

Working up the threadbare ragged commonplaces of popular metaphysics and mythology, into philosophic *shoddy*.
The Academy, May 11, 1889, p. 325.

A scramble of parvenus, with a horrible consciousness of *shoddy* running through politics, manners, art, literature, nay, religion itself. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 56.

II. a. 1. Made of shoddy: as, *shoddy* cloth. Hence-2. Of a trashy or inferior character: as, *shoddy* literature.-3. Pretending to an excellence not possessed; pretentious; sham; counterfeit: ambitious for prominence or influence not deserved by character or breeding, but aspired to on account of newly acquired wealth: as, *shoddy* aristocracy. See *I.*, 2. [Colloq.] - *Shoddy* fever, the popular name of a kind of bronchitis caused by the irritating effect of floating particles of dust upon the mucous membrane of the trachea and its ramifications.

shoddy (shod'i), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *shoddied*, ppr. *shoddying*. [*shoddy*, *n.*] To convert into shoddy.

While woolen and even cotton goods can be *shoddied*, . . . no use is made of the refuse of silk.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 33.

shoddyism (shod'i-izm), *n.* [*shoddy* + *-ism*.] Pretension, on account of wealth acquired newly or by questionable methods, to social position or influence to which one is not entitled by birth or breeding. See *shoddy*, *n.*, 2.

The Russian merchant's love of ostentation is of a peculiar kind—something entirely different from English snobbery and American *shoddyism*. . . . He never affects to be other than he really is.
D. M. Waller, Russia, p. 176.

shoddy-machine (shod'i-ma-shin'), *n.* A form of rag-picker used for converting woolen rags, etc., into shoddy.

shoddy-mill (shod'i-mil), *n.* A mill used for spinning yarn for shoddy from the refuse material prepared by the willower.

shode¹ (shod'), *n.* [Also *shoad*; < ME. *shode*, *shode*, < AS. *scōd*, **scōde*, **scōde* (cf. *gescōd*), separation: see *shed*¹, of which *shode*¹ is a doublet. Cf. also *shode*² and *shoddy*, also *show*³.] 1. Separation; distinction.-2. A chasm or ravine.

Item bituen a gret *shode*,
Of gravel and erthe al so.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 50. (Halliwell.)

3. The line of parting of the hair on the head; the top of the head.

Ful streight and evene lay his holy *shode*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 130.

shode² (shod'), *n.* [Also *shoad*; prob. another use of *shode*¹, lit. 'separation': see *shode*¹.] In mining, a loose fragment of veinstone; a part of the outcrop of a vein which has been moved from its original position by gravity, marine or fluvial currents, glacial action, or the like. [Cornwall, Eng.]

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made easy to be found out by the *shode*, or trains of metallic fragments borne off from them, and lying in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course that water falling thence would take.
Woodward.

shode² (shod'), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *shoded*, ppr. *shoding*. [*shode*², *n.*] To seek for a vein or mineral deposit by following the shodes, or tracing them to the source from which they were derived. [Cornwall, Eng.]

shode-pit (shod'pit), *n.* A pit or trench formed in shoding, or tracing shodes to their native vein.

shoder (shod'der), *n.* [*shode*¹ + *-er*¹.] A gold-beaters' name for the package of skin in which the hammering is done at the second stage of the work. See *cutch*² and *mol'd*¹, II. *E. II. Knight*.

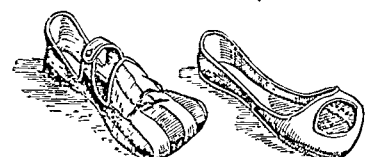
shode-stone (shod'stōn), *n.* Same as *shode*².

shoe¹ (shū), *n.*; pl. *shoes* (shūz), archaic pl. *shoon* (shōn). [Early mod. E. *shoon*, *shooc* (reduced to *shoe*, like *doe*, now *do*, for **dooc*, *doo*; the *oe* being not a diphthong, but orig. long *o*, pron. *ō*, followed by a silent *e*), < ME. *shoo*, *scho*, *sho*,

shoo, *sso*, *schu* (pl. *shoon*, *schoon*, *shon*, *schon*, *schonc*, *schoon*, also *scoos*), < AS. *scō* (*scō*), contr. of **scōh* (**scōh*) (pl. *scōes*, collectively *gescō*) = OS. *skōh*, *scōh* = OFries. *skō* = D. *schoen* = MLG. *LG. scho* = OHG. *scuoh*, MHG. *schuoch*, G. *schuh*, dial. *schuch* = Icel. *skōr* (pl. *skūar*, *skōr*) = Sw. Dan. *ske* = Goth. *skōhs*, a shoe. Root unknown; usually referred, without much reason, to the *√ ska* or *√ sku*, cover, whence ult. E. *sky*¹, L. *scutum*, a shield, etc.] 1. A covering for the human foot, especially an external covering not reaching higher than the ankle, as distinguished from *boot*, *buskin*, etc. Shoes in the middle ages were made of leather, and of cloth of various kinds, often the same as that used for other parts of the costume, and even of satin, cloth of gold, and other rich fabrics for persons of rank. They were sometimes embroidered, and even set with precious stones. The fastening was usually of very simple character, often a strap passing over the instep, and secured with a button or a hook. Buckled shoes were worn in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. At the present time shoes are commonly of leather of some

Shoe, 9th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

Shoe, 9th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")



Duckbill Shoes, close of 15th century

kind, but often of cloth. For wooden shoes, see *sabot*; for water-proof shoes, see *rubber* and *galosh*. See also cuts under *cracoe*, *poulaine*, *sabbaton*, *sabot*, and *sandal*.

Two thonged *schoon*. *Ancren Riecle*, p. 362.
His *shoon* of cordewane. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 21.

Loose thy *shoe* from off thy foot; for the place whereon thou standest is holy. *Josh.* v. 15.

Her little foot . . . was still incased in its smartly buckled *shoe*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

2. A plate or rim of metal, usually iron, nailed to the hoof of an animal, as a horse, mule, ox, or other beast of burden, to defend it from injury.-3. Something resembling a shoe in form, use, or position.

(a) A plate of iron or slip of wood nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sledge or any vehicle that slides on the snow in winter. (b) The inclined piece at the bottom of a water-trunk or lead pipe, for turning the course of the water and discharging it from the wall of a building. (c) An iron socket used in timber framing to receive the foot of a rafter or the end of a strut; also, any piece, as a block of stone or a timber, interposed to receive the thrust between the base of a pillar and the substructure, or between the end of any member conveying a thrust and the bearing surface.

Its [an Ionic column's at Bassæ] widely spreading base still retains traces of the wooden origin of the order, and carries us back towards the times when a *shoe* was necessary to support wooden posts on the floor of an Assyrian hall.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 255.

(d) A drag into which one of the wheels of a vehicle can be set; a skid. It is usually chained to another part of the vehicle, and the wheel resting in it is prevented from turning, so that the speed of the vehicle is diminished; used especially in going downhill. (e) The part of a brake which bears against the wheel. (f) An inclined trough used in ore-crushing and other mills; specifically, a stopping chute or trough below the hopper of a grain-mill, kept in constant vibration by the damsel (whence also called *shaking-shoe*), for feeding the grain uniformly to the millstone. See cuts under *mill*¹. (g) The iron ferrule, or like fitting, of a handspike, pole, pole, or the like. (h) *Milit.* the ferrule protecting the butt-end of a spear-shaft, handle of a halberd, or the like. It is often pointed or has a sharp edge for planting in the ground, or for a similar use. (i) In *metal*, a piece of chilled iron or steel attached to the end of any part of a machine by which grinding or stamping is done, in order that, as this wears away by use, it may be renewed without the necessity of replacing the whole thing. (j) A flat piece of thick plank slightly hollowed out on the upper side to receive the end of a sheer-leg to serve in moving it. (k) The step of a mast resting on the keelson. (l) The outer piece of the forefoot of a ship. (m) In *printing*, a rude pocket attached to a composing-stand, for the reception of condemned type. (n) In *ornith.*, a formation of the claws of certain storks suggesting a shoe.-Another pair of shoes, something entirely different. [Colloq.]

Horseshoes.
A, shoe for fore foot; B, shoe for hind foot:
a, toe calks; b, heel-calks.

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a, toe calks; b, heel-calks.

Horseshoes.
A, shoe for fore foot; B, shoe for hind foot:
a, toe calks; b, heel-calks.

My gentleman must have horses, Pip! . . . Shall colonists have their horses (and blood 'uns, if you please, good Lord!) and not my London gentleman? No, no! We'll show 'em another pair of shoes than that, Pip, won't us?

Dickens, Great Expectations, xl.

Cutting shoe. See *cutting-shoe*.—**Dead man's shoes.** See *dead*.—**Piked shooin!** See *pikel*, n., 1 (c).—**Sandalized shoes.** See *sandalized*.—**Shoe of an anchor.** (a) A small block of wood, convey on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor-fluke, used to prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of the ship's bow when raised or lowered. (b) A broad triangular piece of thick plank fastened to an anchor-fluke to extend its area and consequent bearing-surface when sunk in soft ground.—**Shoe of silver (or of gold),** an ingot of silver (or of gold), vaguely resembling a boat, used as money in the far East. See *sycee-silver*, and the smaller of the two ingots shown in cut under *dolchin*. [The form *shoe of gold* represents the D. *goudechuit*, in F. form *goltchut*, lit. 'gold boat': see *gold* and *scout*, *schuit*.]

I took with me about sixty pounds of silver shoes and twenty ounces of gold sewed in my clothes, besides a small assortment of articles for trading and presents.

The Century, xli. 6.

To be in one's shoes or boots, to be in one's place. [Colloq.]—To die in one's shoes or boots, to suffer a violent death; especially, to be hanged. [Slang.]

And there is Mr. Faze,

And Lieutenant Tregooze,

And there is Sir Carnaby Jenks, of the Blues,

All come to see a man die in his shoes!

Ingoldsby Legends, I. 285.

To hunt the clean shoe. See *hunt*.—To know or feel where the shoe pinches. See *pinch*.—To put the shoe on the right foot, to lay the blame where it belongs. [Colloq.]—To win one's shoest, to conquer in combat: said of knights.

It is an harde thyng for to saye

Of doghety dedis that have bene done,

Of felle feightynges and batelles sere,

And how that thir knyghtis have wone thair schone.

MS. Lincoln A. 17, f. 149. (Halliwell.)

shoe¹ (shō), v. t.; pret. and pp. *shod* (pp. sometimes *shodden*), ppr. *shoing*. [Early mod. E. also *shooc*; < ME. *schoen*, *schon*, *shon* (pret. *schode*, pp. *shod*, *schod*, *schode*, *ischod*, *iscod*), < AS. *scōdian* (also *gescōdian*, < *gescōf*, shoes) = D. *schōijen* = MLG. *schoen*, *schōien*, *schōigen* = OHG. *scuahan*, MHG. *schuohen* (cf. G. *beschuhen*) = Icel. *skúta*, *skóa* = Sw. Dan. *sko*, *shoe*; from the noun.] 1. To fit with a shoe or shoes, in any sense: used especially in the preterit and past participle.

Dreme he barefote or dreme he shod.

Chaucer, House of Fame, i. 98.

For yche a hors that ferroure schalle scho,

An halpeny on day he takes hym to.

Babes Book (E. T. S.), p. 319.

His horse was silver shod before,

With the beaten gold behind.

Child Norway (Child's Ballads, II. 40).

What a mercy you are shod with velvet, Jane!—a clod-hopping messenger would never do at this juncture.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

When our horses were shodden and rasped.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxii.

2. To cover or arm at a point, as with a ferrule. The small end of the billiard stick, which is shod with brass or silver.

He took a lang spear in his hand,

Shod with the metal free.

Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 20).

To shoe an anchor. See *anchor*.

shoe², pron. A dialectal form of *she*. **shoebank** (shō'bēk), n. Same as *shoebill*.

shoebill (shō'bīl), n. The whalehead, *Baleniceps rex*. See cut under *Baleniceps*. P. L. Selater.

shoe-billed (shō'bīld), a. Having a shoe-shaped bill; boat-billed: as, the *shoe-billed stork*.

shoeblick (shō'blīk), n. [*shoe¹ + black, v.*] A person who cleans and polishes shoes and boots, especially one who makes a living by this.

shoeblick-plant (shō'blīk-plānt), n. An East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis*, often cultivated in hothouses. It is a tree 20 or 30 feet high, with very showy flowers 4 or 5 inches broad, borne on slender peduncles. The flowers contain an astringent juice causing them to turn black or deep-purple when bruised, used by Chinese women for dyeing their hair and eyebrows, and in Java for blacking shoes (whence the name). Also *shoe-flower* and *Chinese rose*.

shoeblack (shō'blāk), n. [*shoe¹ + blacker*.] Same as *shoeblick*. [Rare.]

shoe-black (shō'blāk-ing), n.

Blacking for boots and shoes.

shoe-block (shō'blōk), n. *Naut.*, a block with two sheaves, whose axes are at right angles to each other, used for the buntlines of the courses.

shoe-bolt (shō'bōlt), n. A bolt with a countersunk head, used for sleigh-runners. E. H. Knight.

shoebuy (shō'boi), n. A boy who cleans shoes.

When you are in lodgings, and no shoe-boy to be got, clean your master's shoes with the bottom of the curtains, a clean napkin, or your landlady's apron.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

shoe-brush (shō'brūsh), n. A brush for cleaning, blacking, or polishing shoes.

shoe-buckle (shō'būk'l), n. A buckle for fastening the shoe on the foot, generally by means of a latchet or strip passing over the instep, of the same material as the shoe. Shoes were secured by buckles throughout the latter part of the seventeenth century and nearly the whole of the eighteenth. They were worn by both men and women. Such buckles were sometimes of precious material, and even set with diamonds. In the present century the fashion has been restored at intervals, but most contemporary shoe-buckles are sewed on merely for ornament.

shoe-fastener (shō'fās'nēr), n. 1. Any device for fastening a shoe.—2. A button-hook.

shoe-flower (shō'flou'ēr), n. Same as *shoeblick-plant*.

shoe-hammer (shō'ham'ēr), n. A hammer with a broad and slightly convex face for pounding leather on the lapstone to condense the pores, and for driving sprigs, pegs, etc., and with a wide, thin, rounded peen used to press out the creases incident to the crimping of the leather. Also called *shoemakers' hammer*.

shoe-horn (shō'hōrn), n. Same as *shoehorn*, 1.

shoing (shō'ing), n. [Early mod. E. also *shooring*; < ME. *schoyng*; verbal n. of *shoek*, v.] 1. The act or process of putting on shoes or furnishing with shoes.

Schoyng, of hors. Ferraccio. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

Outside the town you find the shoing forges, which are relegated to a safe distance for fear of fire.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 13.

2. Foot-covering; shoes collectively. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Schoyng of a byschope; . . . sandalia.

Cath. Ang., p. 337.

The national sandal is doubtless the most economical, comfortable, and healthy shoeing that can be worn in this country.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lix. (1885), p. 234.

shoing-hammer (shō'ing-hām'ēr), n. A light hammer for driving the nails of horseshoes. E. H. Knight.

shoing-horn (shō'ing-hōrn), n. [Early mod. E. also *shoing-horne*; < ME. *schoyng-horne*; < *shoek* + *horn*.] 1. An implement used in putting on a shoe, curved in two directions, in its width to fit the heel of the foot, and in its length to avoid contact with the ankle, used for keeping the stocking smooth and allowing the counter of the shoe to slip easily over it. Such implements were formerly made of horn, but are now commonly of thin metal, ivory, bone, wood, or celluloid. Also *shoehorn*.

Sub. But will he send his androns?

Face. His jack too,

And 's iron shoing-horn.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. Figuratively, anything by which a transaction is facilitated.

By little and little, by that shoing-horn of idleness, and voluntary solitariness, melancholy, this feral fiend is drawn on.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 246.

Hence—(a) A dangler about young women, encouraged merely to draw on other admirers.

Most of our fine young ladies readily fall in with the direction of the graver sort, to retain in their service . . . as great a number as they can of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whiffers, and commonly call shoing-horns.

(b) An article of food acting as a whet, especially intended to induce drinking of ale or the like.

A slip of bacon . . .

Shall serve as a shoing-horn to draw on two pots of ale.

Ep. Stül, Gammer Gurton's Needle, i. 1.

Haue some shoing horne to pul on your wine, as a rasher of the coles, or a redde herring.

Nashe, Pierce Penitence, p. 54.

shoe-jack (shō'jak), n. An adjustable holder for a last while a shoe is being fitted upon it.

E. H. Knight.

shoe-key (shō'kē), n. In shoemaking, a hook used to withdraw the last from a boot or shoe.

E. H. Knight.

shoe-knife (shō'nīf), n. A knife with a thin blade fixed by a tang in a wooden handle, used by shoemakers for cutting and paring leather.

shoe-lace (shō'lās), n. A shoe-string.

shoe-latchet (shō'lach'et), n. [Early mod. E. *shoo-latchet*; < *shoek* + *latchet*.] A thong, strap, or lace for holding a shoe on the foot; also, in *Script.*, a strap used to fasten a sandal to the foot. Compare *shoe-tie*.



Shoe-block.

shoe-leather (shō'leth'ēr), n. 1. Leather for shoes.

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, . . . upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned shoe-leather.

Boyle, Spring of the Air.

2. Shoes, in a general sense, or collectively: as, he wears out plenty of shoe-leather. [Colloq.] **shoeless** (shō'les), a. [*shoe* + *-less*.] Destitute of shoes, whether from poverty or from custom.

Caltrops very much incommode the shoeless Moors.

Addison.

shoemaker, n. An old spelling of *sumac*. **shoemaker** (shō'mā'kēr), n. [= D. *schoenmaker* = MLG. *schomaker*, *schomeker* = MHG. *schuochmacher*, G. *schuhmacher* = Sw. *skomakare* = Dan. *skomager*; as *shoek* + *maker*.] A maker of shoes; one who makes or has to do with making shoes and boots.—*Coral shoemaker*. See *coral*.

shoemaker's-bark (shō'mā'kēr-z'bārk), n. Same as *mururi-bark*.

shoemaking (shō'mā'king), n. The trade of making shoes and boots.

shoepack (shō'pak), n. A shoe made without a separate sole, or in the manner of a moccasin, but of tanned leather. [Lake Superior.]

shoe-pad (shō'pad), n. In *farricry*, a pad sometimes inserted between the horseshoe and the hoof. E. H. Knight.

shoe-peg (shō'peg), n. In shoemaking, a small peg or pin of wood or metal used to fasten parts of a shoe together, especially the outer and inner sole, and the whole sole to the upper. Before recent improvements in shoemaking machinery, cheap shoes were commonly pegged, especially in the United States. See cuts under *peg* and *peg-strip*.

shoe-pocket (shō'pok'et), n. A leather pocket sometimes fastened to a saddle for carrying extra horseshoes.

shoer (shō'ēr), n. [Early mod. E. *shoer*, < ME. *schœr*, also *shoer*, horseshoer; < *shoek* + *-er*.] One who furnishes or puts on shoes; especially, a blacksmith who shoes horses.

A shoer; ferrarius.

Cath. Ang., p. 337.

shoe-rose (shō'rōz), n. See *rose¹*, 3.

shoes-and-stockings (shōz'and-stōk'ingz), n. The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*: less commonly applied to some other plants.

shoe-shaped (shō'shāpt), a. Shaped like a shoe; boat-shaped; slipper-shaped; cymbiform. See *Paramcium*.

shoe-shave (shō'shāv), n. A tool, resembling a spokeshave, for trimming the soles of boots and shoes.

shoe-stirrup (shō'stir'up), n. A stirrup or foot-rest shaped like a shoe, as the stirrups of side-saddles were formerly made.

shoe-stone (shō'stōn), n. A cobblers' whetstone.

shoe-strap (shō'strap), n. A strap usually passing over the instep and fastened with a buckle or button, to secure the shoe on the foot.

shoe-stretcher (shō'strech'ēr), n. A last made with a movable piece which can be raised or lowered with a screw, to distend the leather of the shoe in any part.

shoe-string (shō'string), n. A string used to draw the sides of a shoe together, so as to hold it firmly upon the foot.

Shoe-strings had gone out, and buckles were in fashion; but they had not assumed the proportions they did in after years.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 154.

shoe-thread (shō'thred), n. [Early mod. E. *shoothred*; < *shoek* + *thread*.] Shoemakers' thread.

shoe-tie (shō'tī), n. A ribbon or silk braid for fastening the two sides of a shoe together, usually more ornamental than a shoe-string, and formerly very elaborate: hence used, humorously, as a name for a traveler.

Shoe-ties were introduced into England from France, and *Shoe-tye*, *Shoe-tie*, etc., became a characteristic name for a traveler.

Nares.

Master Forthlight the tilter, and brave Master *Shoety* the great traveller.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 18.

They will help you to shoe-ties and devices.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

shoe-valve (shō'valv), n. A valve in the foot of a pump-stock, or in the bottom of a reservoir.

E. H. Knight.

shoe-worker (shō'wēr'kēr), n. A worker in a shoe-factory; one who has to do with the making of shoes in any capacity.

The shoeworkers' strike and lock-out.

Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 23, 1888.

shoft. An obsolete strong preterit of *shove*.

shofar, *n.* See *shophar*.

shofet, *A Middle English preterit of shave.*

shog¹ (shog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shogged*, ppr. *shogging*. [*< ME. schoggen, a var. of shocken, shock (perhaps influenced by W. ysgogi, wag, shake); see shock¹, and cf. jog.*] *I. trans.* To shake; agitate.

And the boot in the myddil of the see was *schoggid* with waivis. *Wyetif, Mat. xiv. 24.*

II. intrans. To shake; jog; hence, with *off* or *on*, to move off or move on; be gone.

Shall we *shog?* the king will be gone from Southampton. *Shak., Hen. V., II. 3. 47.*

Nay, you must quit my house; *shog on*.

Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.
Laughter, pucker our cheekes, make shoulders *shog*
With chucking lightnesse!

Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

shog¹ (shog), *n.* [*< shog¹, v.*] A jog; a shock.

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which with a *shog* casts all the hair before.

Dryden, Epil. to Etheredge's Man of Mode, I. 28.

"Lads," he said, "we have had a *shog*, we have had a tumble; wherefore, then, deny it?"

R. L. Stevenson, Black Arrow, II. 1.

shog² (shog), *n.* An obsolete variant of *shock³.*

shogging (shog'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *shog¹, v.*] A concussion; shaking; jogging.

One of these two combs . . . [in machine lace-making] has an occasional lateral movement called *shogging*, equal to the interval of one tooth or bolt. *Ure, Dict., III. 31.*

shoggle (shog'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shoggled*, ppr. *shogglng*. [Also (Se.) *schoggle, shogle*; freq. of *shog¹.*] To shake; joggle. [Provincial.]

shogun (shō'gūn'), *n.* [Jap. (= Chin. *tsung kün*, handle (or lead) the army), *< sho* (= Chin. *tsung*), take, hold, have charge of, or lead in fight, + *gun* (= Chin. *kün, kun*, army.) General: the title of the commander-in-chief or captain-general of the Japanese army during the continuance of the feudal system in that country. More fully called *tai shogun* ('great general'), or *sei-i-tai-shogun*, 'barbarian-subduing-great-general'—the earlier wars of the Japanese (when this form of the title was first used) having been waged against the 'barbarians' or aboriginal inhabitants of the country. The office was made hereditary in the Minamoto family in 1192, when the title was bestowed on a famous warrior and hero named Yoritomo, and continued in that family or some branch of it until 1868, when it was abolished, and the feudal system virtually came to an end. From the first a large share of the governing power naturally devolved on the shogun as the chief vassal of the mikado. This power was gradually extended by the encroachments of successive shoguns, especially of Iyeyasu, founder in 1603 of the Tokugawa line, and in course of time the shogun became the virtual ruler of the country—always, however, acknowledging the supremacy of the mikado, and professing to act in his name. This state of things has given rise to the common but erroneous opinion and assertion that Japan had two emperors—"a spiritual emperor" (the mikado), living in Kioto, and "a temporal emperor" (the shogun), who held court in Yedo (now called Tokio). In the troubles which arose subsequent to 1853 in connection with the ratification and enforcement of the treaties which the shogunate had made with foreign nations, establishing trade relations, etc., many of the daimios, tired of the domination of the shogun and disapproving of the treaties, sided with the emperor; this led in 1867 to the resignation of the shogun of the time, and in the following year the office was abolished, the reigning mikado undertaking to govern the country in person. See *daimio* and *tycoon*.

shogunal (shō'gūn-əl), *a.* [*< shogun + -al.*] Pertaining to a shogun or the shoguns, or to the period when they flourished.

shogunate (shō'gūn-āt), *n.* [*< shogun + -at³.*] The office, power, or rule of a shogun; the government of a shogun.

The succession to the *shogunate* was vested in the head branch of the Tokugawa clan. *Encyc. Brit., XIII. 6-3.*

shola (shō'lā), *n.* [*< Tamil sholāi.*] In southern India, a thicket or jungle.

shold¹, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *shoal¹.*

shold², *sholdet*. Obsolete preterits of *shall*.

sholdret, *n.* A Middle English form of *shoulder*. *Hallivell.*

shole¹, *n., a., and v.* An obsolete form of *shoal¹.*

shole², *n.* An obsolete form of *shoal².*

shole³ (shōl), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *sole¹*, confused with *shore².*] A piece of plank placed under the sole of a shore while a ship is building. It is used to increase the surface under the shore, so as to prevent its sinking into soft ground.

sholt (shōlt), *n.* [*< sholt².*] 1. A shaggy dog.

Besides these also we have *sholls* or curs dallie brought out of Iceland, and much made of among vs because of their sawcnesse and quarrelling.

Harrison, Descrip. of England, vii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

2. Same as *sheltie*.

shomet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *shame*.

shonde¹, *n.* and *a.* See *shand*.

shonde², *n.* Same as *shande*.

shone (shōn, sometimes shon). Preterit and past participle of *shine¹.*

shongabiet, *n.* See *shoongavel*.

shoo¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shoe¹.*

shoo² (shō), *interj.* [Formerly also *shooc, shue, shu, shee, shough*, < late ME. *shouve, ssou*, etc.; cf. F. *chou*, It. *sciola*, Gr. *soū, coi*, shoo! a vocalized form of 'sh or 'ss, a sibilant used to attract attention. Not connected with G. *scheuchen*, scare off, etc. (see *shy¹, shevel*).] Begone! off! away! used to scare away fowls and other animals.

Scioure, to cry *shooc, shooc*, as women do to their hens. *Florio, ed. 1611.*

Shough, shough! up to your coop, pea-hen. *Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, v. 1.*

shoo² (shō), *v.* [*< shoo², interj.*] *I. intrans.* To cry or call out "Shoo," as in driving away fowls.

II. trans. To scare or drive away (fowls or other creatures) by calling out "Shoo."

He gave her an ivory wand, and charged her, on her life, to tell him what she would do with it, and she sobbed out she would *shoo* her mother's hens to roost with it. *The Century, XXXVII. 788.*

shood (shūd), *n.* [Also *shude*; prob. a dial. var. of *shode¹*, orig. 'separation': see *shode¹, shode²*. Cf. also *shon³.*] 1. Chaff of oats, etc. [Scotch.] —2. The husks of rice and other refuse of rice-mills, largely used to adulterate linseed-cake. *Simmonds.* —3. Broken pieces of floating ice. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

shooft. An obsolete strong preterit of *shove*.

shook¹ (shuk). Preterit of *shake*.

shook² (shūk), *n.* [*< shoo².*] A set of staves and headings sufficient for one hoghead, barrel, or the like, prepared for use and bound up in a compact form for convenience of transport. Boards for boxes prepared or fitted for use and packed in the same way bear the same name.

All Empty Barrels must have six hoops, and be delivered in form, *shooks* or staves not being a good delivery. *New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 250.*

shook² (shūk), *v. t.* [*< shoo², n.*; a var. of *shoo².*] To pack in *shooks*.

shook³ (shūk), *n.* Same as *shock², 1.*

shool¹, *n.* and *r.* A dialectal (English and Scotch) variant of *shore¹.*

shool² (shōl), *r. i.* [Origin obscure.] To saunter about; loiter idly; also, to beg. [Prov. Eng.]

They went all hands to *shooting* and begging, and because I would not take a spell at the same duty, refused to give me the least assistance. *Smollett, Roderick Random, xli. (Davies.)*

shooldarry (shōl-dar'i), *n.*; pl. *shooldarries* (-iz). [Also *shooldarree*, < Hind. *chholdārī*.] In India, a small tent with a steep roof and low sides.

shoon (shōn), *n.* An archaic plural of *shoe¹.*

shoongavel, *n.* [ME. *shongable*; < *shoon* + *gavel*.] A tax upon shoes.

Euerych sowtere that maketh shon of newe rothes lether shal bote, at that feste of Estre, twey pans, in name of *shongable*. *English Gilds (L. E. T. S.), p. 359.*

shoopt. A Middle English preterit of *shape*.

shoot (shōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shot*, ppr. *shooting* (the participle *shotten* is obsolete). [*< ME. shoten, schoten*, also *sheten, sheeten, scheten, sseten* (pret. *schot, shet, schet, sset, shette, schette*, pl. *shoten, schoten*, pp. *shoten, schoten, schuten*), < AS. *scōtan* (pret. *scōt, pp. scōten*) (the E. form *shoot*, < AS. *scōtan*, being parallel with *choose*, < AS. *ccōsan*, both these verbs having ME. forms with *c*) (ME. also in weak form *shoten, schoten, schotien* (pret. *schotte*), < AS. *scōtan*, shoot, dart, rush); = OS. *scōtan, skōtan* = OFries. *skiata, schiata* = D. *schieten* = MLG. *schēten, LG. schēten* = OHG. *sciozan, MHG. schiezen, G. schiessen* = Icel. *skjóta* = Sw. *skjuta* = Dan. *skyde* = Goth. **skutan* (not recorded), shoot, i. e. orig. dart forth, rush or move with suddenness and rapidity; perhaps akin to Skt. *√ skand*, jump, jump upward, ascend, L. *scandere*, climb; see *scan*. From the verb *shoot* in its early form, or from its cognates, are ult. E. *sheet¹, shot¹, shot², shut, shuttle¹, shuttle², scot², scud, scuttle², scuttle³, skit¹, skittish, skittle*, etc.] *I. intrans.* 1. To dart forth; rush or move along rapidly; dart along.

Certain stars *shot* madly from their spheres, To hear the sea-maid's music. *Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 153.*

As the rapid of life

Shoots to the fall. *Tennyson, A Dedication.*

2. To be emitted, as light, in darting rays or flashes: as, the aurora *shot* up to the zenith.

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky. *Dryden, Æneid, II. 612.*

There *shot* no glance from Ellen's eye To give her steadfast speech the lie. *Scott, L. of the L., IV. 18.*

Between the logs

Sharp quivering tongues of flame *shot* out.

M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

3. To dart along, as pain through the nerves; hence, to be affected with sharp darting pains.

Stiff with clotted blood, and pierc'd with pain,
That thrills my arm, and *shoots* thro' ev'ry vein,
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 638.

When youthful love, warm-blushing, strong,
Keen-shivering, *shot* thy nerves along.

Burns, The Vision, II.

These preachers make

His head to *shoot* and ache. *G. Herbert, Misery.*

And when too short the modish Shoes are worn,
You'll judge the Seasons by your *shooting* Corn.
Gay, Trivia, I. 40.

4. To come forth, as a plant; put forth buds or shoots; sprout; germinate.

Behold the fig tree, and all the trees; when they now *shoot* forth, ye see . . . that summer is now high at hand. *Luke xxi. 30.*

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*

Delightful task! to rear the tender Thought,
To teach the young Idea how to *shoot*.

Thomson, Spring, I. 1151.

5. To increase rapidly in growth; grow quickly taller or larger: often with *up*.

I am none of those that, when they *shoot* to ripeness,
Do what they can to break the boughs they grew on.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, I. 3.

The young lord was *shooting up* to be like his gallant father.

Thackeray, Henry Esmond, XI.

The young blades of the rice *shoot up* above the water, delicately green and tender.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 260.

6. To send out spicula; condense into spicula or shoots, as in crystallization.

If the menstruum be overcharged, . . . the metals will *shoot* into certain crystals.

Bacon, Physiological Remains, Minerals.

7. To lie as if pushed out; project; jut; stretch.

Those promontories that *shoot* out from the Continents on each side the Sea.

Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 7.

Its [Tyrol's] dominions *shoot* out into several branches that lie among the breaks and hollows of the mountains.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 533).

8. To perform the act of discharging a missile, as from an engine, a bow, or a gun; fire.

For their *schote* well with Bowes.

Manderly, Travels, p. 154.

Pipen he coude, and flashe and nettes beete,
And turne coppes, and wel wrastle and *schete*.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 8.

Who's there? . . . speak quickly, or I *shoot*.

Shak., K. John, v. 6. 2.

9. Specifically, to follow or practise the sport of killing birds or other game, large or small, with a gun; hunt.—Close-shooting firearm. See *close², adv.*—To shoot ahead, to move swiftly forward or in front; outstrip competitors in running, sailing, swimming, or the like.—To shoot at rovers. See *rover*.—To shoot flying, to shoot birds on the wing.

From the days when men learned to *shoot flying* until some forty years ago, dogs were generally if not invariably used to point out where the covey . . . was lodged. *Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 332.*

To shoot over, in sporting language: (a) To go out shooting with (a dog or dogs): said of sportsmen.

This holiday he was about to spend in *shooting over* his two handsome young setters, presumably now highly accomplished. *The Century, XXXV. 671.*

(b) To hunt upon: as, to shoot over a moor.—To shoot over the pitcher, to brag about one's shooting. [Slang, Australia.]

II. trans. 1. To send out or forth with a sudden or violent motion; discharge, propel, expel, or empty with rapidity or violence; especially, to turn out or dump, as the contents of a cart by tilting it.

Percevelle sayde hafe it he wolde,
And *schott* owtt alle the golde;
Righte there appone the faire molde
The ryng owte glade. *Sir Perceval, I. 2114.*

Now is he gone; we had no other means
To *shoot* him hence but this.

B. Jonson, Volpone, I. 1.

When sharp Winter *shoots* her sleat and hardened hail.

Drayton, Polyolbion, II. 69.

The law requires him to refrain from *shooting* this soil in his own yard, and it is *shot* on the nearest farm to which he has access.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 510.

2. To omit, as a ray; dart.

And Glory *shoots* new Beams from Western Skies.

Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 5.

The sun obliquely *shoots* his burning ray.

Pope, R. of the L., III. 20.

3. To drive, cast, or throw, as a shuttle in weaving.

An honest weaver, and as good a workman as e'er *shot* shuttle.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 1.

Other nations in weaving *shoot* the wool above, the Egyptians beneath.

A. Bartow, Weaving, p. 57.

4. To push or thrust sharply in any direction; dart forth; protrude.

All they that see me laugh me to scorn; they shoot out the lip, they shake the head. Ps. xxii. 7.

Where Hibernia shoots

Her wondrous causeway far into the main.

Couper, To the Immortal Memory of the Halibut.

Safe bolts are shot not by the key, as in an ordinary lock, but by the door handle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 144.

5. To put forth or extend in any direction by growth or by causing growth: as, a tree shoots its branches over the wall: often with *up* or *out*.

The high Palme trees . . .

Out of the lowly vallies did arise,

And high shoot up their heads into the skyes.

Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 192.

When it is sown, it groweth up, and becometh greater than all herbs, and shooteth out great branches.

Mark iv. 32.

All the verdant grass

The spring shot up stands yet unbruised here

Of any foot. Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

6. To let fly, or cause to be propelled, as an arrow by releasing the bowstring, or a bullet or ball by igniting the charge.

Than he shette a-nothir bolte, and slowgh a malarde.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 167.

You are the better at proverbs, by how much "A fool's bolt is soon shot."

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7. 132.

And such is the end of all which fight against God and their Sovereign: their arrows, which they shoot against the clouds, fall downe vpon themselves.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 157.

7. To discharge (a missile weapon), as a bow by releasing its string, or a gun by igniting its charge: often with *off*.

We shot off a piece and lowered our topsails, and then she brailled her sails and stayed for us.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 25.

But man . . . should make examples

Which, like a warning-piece, must be shot off,

To fright the rest from crimes.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

8. To strike with anything shot; hit, wound, or kill with a missile discharged from a weapon; put to death or execute by shooting.

Apollo, with Jupiter's connivance, shot them all dead with his arrows.

Bacon, Political Tables, vi.

Oh! who would fight and march and countermarch,

Be shot for sumpence in a battle-field?

Tennyson, Audley Court.

9. To pass rapidly through, under, or over: as, to shoot a rapid or a bridge.

She sinks beneath the ground

With furious haste, and shoots the Stygian sound

To rouse Alecto. Dryden, Aeneid, vii. 450.

10. In mining, to blast.

They [explosives] are used in the petroleum industry to shoot the wells, so as to remove the paraffine which prevents the flow of oil.

Scribner's Mag., III. 576.

11. To set or place, as a net; run out into position, as a seine from the boat; pay out; lay out: as, the lines were shot across the tide.

[Drift-nets] . . . are cast out or shot.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 251.

12. To hunt over; kill game in or on. [Colloq.]

We shall soon be able to shoot the big coverts in the hollow.

Daily News (London), Oct. 6, 1881. (Encyc. Diet.)

13. In carp., to plane straight, or fit by planing.

Two pieces of wood that are shot—that is, planed or pared with a paring-chisel.

Mozon.

14. To variegate, as by sprinkling or intermingling different colors; give a changing color to; color in spots, patches, or threads; streak; especially, in weaving, to variegate or render changeable in color by the intermixture of a warp and weft of different colors: chiefly in the past participle. See *shot*, p. a.

Her [Queen Elizabeth's] gown was white silk. . . and over it a mantle of bluish silk shot with silver threads.

P. Heintzner (1602), quoted in Draper's Diet., p. 300

Great elms o'erhead

Dark shadows wave on their aerial looms,

Shot through with golden thread.

Longfellow, Hawthorne.

Her Majesty . . . wore a pink satin robe, shot with silver.

First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 60.

As soon as the great black velvet pall outside my window was shot with gray, I got up.

Dickens, Great Expectations, ii.

I'll be shot, a mild euphemistic imprecation. [Vulgar.]

I'll be shot if it ain't very curious; how well I knew that picture!

Dickens, Bleak House, vii.

To be shot of, to get quit of; be released from. See *to be shot of*, under *shot*. [Colloq.]

Are you not glad to be shot of him?

Scott.

To shoot off or out, to remove or separate from its place or environment by shooting; as, to shoot off the plume from a helmet; an arm was shot off by a cannon-ball.

And Philip the ferser King foule was maimed;

A schaft with a scharp hed shot oute his yle.

Alisaundre of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 277.

To shoot spawn, to spawn, as certain fish. For example, the male and female shad, in spawning, swim about in circles, probably following the eddies of the stream, sometimes with the dorsal fins out of the water; when suddenly the whole shoal, as it is seized by a common impulse, dart forward and discharge clouds of milt and spawn into the water.—To shoot the compass (naut.), to go wide of the mark.—To shoot the pit. See *pit*.—To shoot the sun, to take the sun's altitude. [Nautical slang].—To shoot to spoil, to dump (excavated material) on an inclined surface in such a manner that it will shoot or roll down on the declivity.

The question is simply this—whether it is easier to chip away 50,000 yards of rock, and shoot it to spoil (to borrow a railway term) down a hill-side, or to quarry 50,000 cubic yards of stone, remove it, probably a mile at least, to the place where the temple is to be built, and then to raise and set it.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 338.

shoot (shüt), *n.* [*ME. shote, schote*, a shooting, throwing, shoot; from the verb. Cf. *shot*], which is the older form of the noun from this verb. In senses 8–13 *shoot* is in part confused with *chute* (also spelled *shute*) of like meaning and pronunciation, but of diff. origin: see *chute*.] 1. The act of shooting; the discharge, as of a missile weapon; a shot.

End thy ill aim before thy shoot be ended.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 579.

When a man shooteth, the might of his shoot lieth on the foremost finger and on the ringman.

Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 101.

He straight commanded the runner of the bulwarke next vnto vs to shoote three shottes without ball.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 186.

2. A match at shooting; also, a shooting-party.

And therefore this marke that we must shoot at, set vp wel in our sight, we shal now meate for y^e shoot, and consider how neare toward or how farre of your arrows are from the prick.

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 33.

At the great shoots which took place periodically on his estate he was wont to be present with a walking-stick in his hand.

W. E. Norris, Major and Minor, xiv.

3. A young branch which shoots out from the main stock; hence, an annual growth, as the annual layer of growth on the shell of an oyster.

The boulderis about abasshet with lenye,

With shotes of shire wode shene to beholde.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

Overflowing blooms, and earliest shoots

Of orient green, giving safe pledge of fruits.

Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

4. A sprouting horn or antler.

Thou want'st a rough pash [head] and the shoots that I have To be full like me.

Shak., W. T., l. 2. 128.

5. Range; reach; shooting distance; shot.

Compare *car-shot*, and *shot*, *n.*, 5.

Hence, and take the wings

Of thy black infamy, to carry thee

Beyond the shoot of looks, or sound of curses.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

Every night upon the four quarters of his house are four Sentinels, each from other a slight shoot.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 142.

6. The thrust of an arch.—7. One movement of the shuttle between the threads of the warp, toward the right or left; also, the thread put into its place in a web by this movement; hence, a thread or strand of the weft of any textile.—8. In mining: (a) An accumulation or mass of ore in a vein, of considerable extent and having some regularity of form; a chimney. See *chimney*, 4 (b). In some mines the shoots or chimneys of ore have, although narrow, a remarkable persistency in depth and parallelism with each other. (b) Any passage-way or excavation in a mine down which ore, coal, or whatever is mined is shot or allowed to fall by gravity: a term used chiefly in coal-mines, and sometimes spelled *chute* and *shute*. It is synonymous with *mill* and *pass* in metal-mines.—9. A sloping trough, or a long narrow box vertically arranged, for conveying articles to a receptacle below, or for discharging ballast, ashes, etc., overboard from a ship; also, an inclined waterway for floating logs: as, a shoot for grain, for coal, for mail-matter, for soiled clothes, etc.; also, a passageway on the side of a steep hill down which wood, coal, etc., are thrown or slid.—10. A place for shooting rubbish into.

Two of the principal shoots by the river side were at Bell-wharf, Shadwell, and off Wapping street.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 287.

11. A river-fall or rapid, especially one over which timber is floated or through which boats or canoes can shoot.

A single shoot carried a considerable stream over the face of a black rock, which contrasted strongly in colour with the white foam of the cascade.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, l.

I have hunted every wet rock and shute from Rillage Point to the near side of Hillsborough.

Kingsley, 1849 (Life, I. 161). (Davies.)

12. An artificial contraction of the channel of a stream in order to increase the depth of the water. [U. S.]—13. A part of a dam permanently open or opened at pleasure for any purpose, as to relieve the pressure at a time of high water or to permit the downward passage of timber or boats.

At the tails of mills and arches small,

Where as the shoot is swift and not too clear.

J. Denny (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171).

14. The game of shovelboard. *Hallivell*, [Prov. Eng.]—15. A creek in the neck. *Hallivell*, [Prov. Eng.]—16. A narrow, steep lane. *Hallivell*, [Isle of Wight.]

shootable (shüt'tā-bl), *a.* [*shoot* + *-able*.] 1. That can or may be shot.

I rode everything rideable, shot everything shootable.

M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, iii. 3. (Davies.)

2. That can or may be shot over. [Colloq.]

If the large coverts are not easily shootable.

Daily News (London), Oct. 6, 1881. (Encyc. Diet.)

shoot-anchor, *n.* [Early mod. E. *shoteancere*; < *shoot* + *anchor*.] An obsolete form of *sheet-anchor*.

This wise reason is their shoteancere and all their hold.

Tyndale, Works, p. 264.

shoot-board (shüt'börd), *n.* Same as *shooting-board*. *Encyc. Diet.*

shooted (shüt'ted), *a.* [*shoot* + *-ed*.] Planed or pared, as with a chisel: said of boards fitted together. Also *shot*.

Boards without shooted edges (undressed).

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lv. (1885), p. 605.

shooter (shüt'tér), *n.* [*ME. shoter, sheter, ssetar, ssictere*, < *AS. scōttere*, a shooter, < *scōtan*, shoot: see *shoot*.] 1. One who shoots: most commonly used in composition, as in the term *sharp-shooter*.

The ssetares donward al uor nozt vaste slowe to grounde, So that Harald thoru the neye [eye] yssette was dethe's weye.

Iob. of Gloucester, l. 159.

See then the quiver broken and decay'd, In which are kept our arrows! Rusting there, . . . They shame their shooters with a random flight.

Couper, Task, ii. 807.

[Formerly used attributively, in the sense of 'useful for shooting, as for bows in archery.'

The shetere ew [yew], the asp for shaftes pleyne.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 180.

The shooter ewe [yew], the broad-leaf'd sycamore.

Fairfax.]

2. An implement for shooting; a pistol or gun: usually compounded with some descriptive word, forming a compound term denoting the kind of weapon: as, a *pea-shooter*; a *six-shooter* (a revolver).—3. A shooting-star. [Rare.]

Methought a star did shoot into my lap; . . . But I have also stars, and shooters too.

G. Herbert, Artillery.

4. The guard of a coach.

He had a word for the ostler about "that gray mare," a nod for the "shooter" or guard, and a bow for the dragsman.

Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, i.

shooter-sun (shüt'tér-sun), *n.* [Prob. an accom. E. form of some E. Ind. name.] An Indian sear-pent of the genus *Hydrophis*, II. *obscura*, of the waters off Madras.

shooting (shüt'ting), *n.* [*ME. shetyng*, < *AS. scōtting*, verbal *n.* of *scōtan*, shoot: see *shoot*, r.] 1. The act of one who shoots. (a) The act or practice of discharging missile weapons.

Thei satte and laped, and played with hym alle to-geder; and of the shetyng that thei hadde seyn, and of the wordes that he hadde seide to the kynge.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 170.

Our king hath provided a shooting match.

Robin Hood's Progress to Nottingham (Child's Ballads, (V. 291).

(b) Especially, at the present day, the killing of game with firearms; gunning.

Some love a concert, or a race;

And others shooting, and the chase.

Couper, Love of the World Reproved.

2. A right, purchased or conferred, to kill game with firearms, especially within certain limits. [Great Britain.]

As long as he lived, the shooting should be Mr. Palmer's, to use or to let, and should extend over the whole of the estate.

George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, xli.

3. A district or defined tract of ground over which game is shot. [Great Britain.]—4. A quick dart; a sudden and swift motion.

Quick shootings, like the deadly zigzag of forked lightning.

Daily Telegraph (London), Sept. 15, 1885. (Encyc. Diet.)

5. A quick, glancing pain, often following the track of a nerve.

shooting

I fancy we shall have some rain, by the shooting of my corns. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xv.*

6. In *carp.*, the operation of planing the edge of a board straight. = *Syn. 1* (b). *Hunting, etc. See gunning.*

shooting-board (shō'ting-bōrd), *n.* A board or planed metallic slab with a device for holding the object fixed while its edge is squared or reduced by a side-plane. It is used by carpenters and joiners, and also by stereotypers in trimming the edges of stereotype plates. Also *shoot-board*.

shooting-box (shō'ting-boks), *n.* A small house or lodge for the accommodation of a sportsman or sportsmen during the shooting-season.

shooting-coat (shō'ting-kōt), *n.* An outer coat commonly used by sportsmen, generally made of corduroy, dogskin, or duck, and containing one or more large inside pockets for holding game. Also called *shooting-jacket*.

shooting-gallery (shō'ting-gal'ēr-i), *n.* A long room or gallery, having a target of some kind, and arranged for practice with firearms.

shooting-iron (shō'ting-ī'ēr-n), *n.* A firearm, especially a revolver. [*Slang, U. S.*]

Timothy hastily vaulted over the fence, drew his shooting-iron from his boot-leg, and, cocking it with a metallic click, sharp and peremptory in the keen wintry air. *Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 78.*

shooting-jacket (shō'ting-jak'et), *n.* A short and plain form of shooting-coat; in general, same as *shooting-coat*.

Anstie arrived in barracks . . . without uniforms, and without furniture, so he learned a good deal of his drill in a shooting-jacket. *Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xiii.*

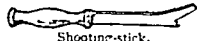
shooting-needle (shō'ting-nē'dl), *n.* A blasting-needle; a metallic rod used in the tamping of a drill-hole, with the object of leaving a cavity through which the charge may be fired. It is kept in the hole while the tamping is being done, and withdrawn after that operation is completed. The general use of the safety-fuse has almost entirely done away with the old and more or less dangerous method in which the shooting-needle or prickler was employed. *See needle, 3* (b). Also called *naul*.

shooting-plane (shō'ting-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a light side-plane for squaring or beveling the edges of stuff. It is used with a shooting-board. *E. H. Knight.*

shooting-range (shō'ting-rānj), *n.* A place used for practising shooting, especially rifle-shooting, where various ranges or shooting distances are measured off between the respective firing-points and the targets.

shooting-star (shō'ting-stār'), *n.* 1. Same as *falling-star*. *See star, — 2.* The American cowslip, *Dodecatheon Meadia*: so called from the bright nodding flowers, which, from the lobes of the corolla being reflexed, present an appearance of rapid motion.

shooting-stick (shō'ting-stik), *n.* In *printing*, a piece of hard wood or metal, about ten inches long, which is struck by a mallet to tighten or loosen the quoins in a chase.



Small wedges, called quoins, are inserted and driven forward by a mallet and a shooting-stick, so that they gradually exert increasing pressure upon the type. *Encyc. Brit., XXIII, 700.*

shootress (shōt'res), *n.* [*< shooter + -ess.*] A woman who shoots; a female archer.

For that proud shootress scorned weaker game. *Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xl. 41.*

shooty (shō'ti), *a.* [*< shoot + -y.*] Of equal growth or size; coming up regularly in the rows, as potatoes. [*Prov. Eng.*]

shop¹ (shop), *n.* [*< ME. schoppe, schoppe, sopppe, shope (> ML. shoppa), < AS. sceoppa, a stall or booth (used to translate LL. gazophylacium, a treasury), = MD. schop = LG. schuppe, schoppic, schup, a shed, = OHG. scof, scof, MHG. schopf (> OF. eschoppe, eschope, F. échoppe), a booth, G. dial. schopf, a building without walls, a vestibule; cf. G. schoppen, schuppen (< MD. LG.), a shed, covert, cart-house. Hence ult. shippen, q. v.] 1. A booth or stall where wares were usually both made and displayed for sale.*

Ac marchants metten with hym and made hym abyde, And shuten hym in here shoppes to shewen here ware. *Piers Plowman (C), iii. 228.*

A prentys whilom dwelled in oure citee, And of a craft of vittalliers was hec; . . . He loved bet the taverne than the shoppe. *Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 12.*

A sumptuous Hall, where God (on every side) His wealthie Shop of wonders opens wide. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.*

Hence — 2. A building, or a room or suite of rooms, appropriated to the selling of wares at retail.

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shopmate

Mr. Hollar went with him . . . to take views, landscapes, buildings, &c., remarkable in their journey, we see now at ye print shoppes. *Aubrey, Lives, Winceslaus Hollar.*

Miss, the mercer's plague, from shop to shop Wand'ring, and lift'ring with unfolded silks The polish'd counter, and approving none. *Coveper, Task, vi. 279.*

[In the rural districts and smaller towns of the United States the term *store* takes almost exclusively the place of the British *shop*, but the latter word is in occasional and increasing use in this sense in large cities.

I was amused by observing over one of the stores, as the shops are called, a great, staring, well-wigged figure painted on the sign, under which was written Lord Eldon. *Capt. B. Hall, Travels in North America, I. 8.]*

3. A room or building in which the making, preparing, or repairing of any article is carried on, or in which any industry is pursued: as, a machine-shop; a repair-shop; a barber's shop; a carpenter's shop.

And as for yron and laton to be so drawn in length, ye shall see it done in xx shoppis almost in one strete. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 127.*

Like to a censer in a barber's shop. *Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 91.*

Hence, figuratively — 4. The place where anything is made; the producing place or source.

Then [he] gan softly feel Her feeble pulse, . . . Which when he felt to move, he hoped faire To call backe life to her forsaken shop. *Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 43.*

Because I [the belly] am the store-house and the shop Of the whole body. *Shak., Cor., i. 1. 137.*

Galen would have the Liver, which is the Shop and Source of the Blood, and Aristotle the Heart, to be the first framed. *Howell, Letters, I. iii. 30.*

5. In *glass-making*, a team or set of workmen. *See the quotation.*

They [glass-makers] are grouped into sets or shops of three or four, who work together and share profits together on a well-understood grade of division. Generally four constitute a shop, the most skillful workman (the blower) at the head, the gatherer (a young fellow) next, and two boys, one handling moulds or tools, and the other carrying the products to the annealing oven. *Harper's Mag., LXXIX, 259.*

6. One's own business, craft, calling, or profession; also, talk specifically relating to this: used in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense. Compare to *talk shop*, below.

Had to go to Hartley Row for an Archdeacon's Sunday-school meeting, three hours useless (I fear) speechifying and shop. *Kingsley, Letter, May, 1856. (Davies.)*

All men, except the veriest, narrowest pedants in their craft, avoid the language of the shop. *G. P. Marsh, Lects. on the Eng. Lang., xi.*

Chow-chow shop. *See chow-chow.* — **Fancy shop.** *See fancy store, under fancy.* — **Forgets in a barber's shop.** *See forget.* — **The other shop,** a rival institution or establishment of any kind. [*Ludicrous.*]

"Senior Wrangler, indeed; that's at the other shop." "What is the other shop, my dear child?" said the lady. "Senior Wranglers at Cambridge, not Oxford," said the scholar. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxiv.*

To shut up shop, figuratively, to withdraw from or abandon any enterprise. [*Colloq.*]

I'll quite give o'er, and shut up shop in cunning. *Middleton, Women Beware Women, II. 2.*

If it go on thus, the commissioners may shut up shop. *Court and Times of Charles I., II. 21.*

To sink the shop, to refrain from talking about one's business, or matters pertaining to it. [*Colloq.*]

There was only one thing he [Story] did not talk about, and that was law; as the expressive phrase goes, he sunk the shop; though this same "shop" would have been a subject most interesting. *Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 193.*

To talk shop, to converse in general society about matters pertaining to one's own calling or profession. [*Colloq.*]

Actors and actresses seem the only artists who are never ashamed of talking shop. *Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. vii.*

shop¹ (shop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shopped*, ppr. *shopping*. [*< shop¹, n.*] I. *intrans.* To visit shops or stores for the purpose of purchasing or examining goods.

We have been a-shopping, as Mrs. Mirvan calls it, all this morning, to buy silks, caps, gauzes, and so forth. *Mrs. Burney, Evelina, x.*

She had gone shopping about the city, ransacking entire depôts of splendid merch'antise, and bringing home a ribbon. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.*

II. *trans.* To shut up; put behind bars; imprison. [*Cant.*]

A main part of his [a bum-hallif's] office is to swear and bluster at their trembling prisoners, and cry, "Confound us, why do we wait? Let us shop him."

Four for a Penny (1678) (Harl. Misc., IV. 147). (Davies.)

They had likewise shopped up themselves in the highest of their house. *W. Patten, Exped. into Scotland, 1548 (Eng. Garner, III. 86).*

It was Bartlemy time when I was shopped. . . . After I was locked up for the night, the row and din outside made

the thundering old jail so silent that I could almost have beat my brains out. *Dickens, Oliver Twist, xvi.*

shop². An obsolete preterit of *shape*.

shop-bell (shop'bel), *n.* A small bell so hung as to give notice automatically of the opening of a shop-door.

But, at this instant, the shop-bell, right over her head, tinkled as if it were bewitched. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iii.*

shop-bill (shop'bil), *n.* An advertisement of a shopkeeper's business, or a list of his goods, printed for distribution.

shop-board (shop'bōrd), *n.* A broad board or bench on which work (especially tailors' work) is done.

No Error near his [a tailor's] Shop-board lurk'd; He knew the Folks for whom he work'd. *Prior, Alma, i.*

shop-book (shop'būk), *n.* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

I will study the learned languages, and keep my shop-book in Latin. *Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, II. 2.*

shop-boy (shop'boi), *n.* A boy employed in a shop.

shopet. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *shape*.

shopent. An obsolete past participle of *shape*.

shop-girl (shop'gērl), *n.* A girl employed in a shop.

Her personal beauty was an attraction to customers, and he valued her aid as shop-girl. *S. Judd, Margaret, i. 12.*

shophar (shō'fär), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew musical instrument, usually made of the curved horn of a ram. Also written *shofar*.

shopholder (shop'hōl'dér), *n.* A shopkeeper. [*Rare.*]

Hit ys ordeyned by the M. and Wardons that at enery coste of ale that ys given into the forsayde fraternyte and Gylt enery shopholder shall spend ther-to j. d. *English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.*

shopkeeper (shop'kē'pēr), *n.* [*< shop¹ + keeper.*] 1. One who keeps a shop for the sale of goods; a trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail, in distinction from a merchant, or one who sells by wholesale; in general, a tradesman.

To found a great empire for the sole purpose of raising up a people of customers may at first sight appear a project fit only for a nation of shopkeepers. *Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, IV. vii. 3.*

2. An article that has been long on hand in a shop; as, that chair is an old shopkeeper. [*Colloq.*]

shopkeeping (shop'kē'ping), *n.* The business of keeping a shop for the sale of goods by retail.

shoplift (shop'lift), *n.* [*< shop¹ + lift³.*] A shoplifter.

This is to give notice that those who have sustained any loss at Sturbridge Fair last, by Pick Pockets or Shop Lifts, if they please to apply themselves to John Bonner in Shorts Gardens, they may receive information and assistance therein. *Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 232.*

shoplifter (shop'lif'tēr), *n.* [*< shop¹ + lifter².*] One who purloins goods from a shop; particularly, one who under pretense of buying takes occasion to steal.

Like those women they call shop-lifters, who when they are challenged for their thefts appear to be mighty angry and affronted. *Sieft, Examiner, No. 28.*

shoplifting (shop'lif'ting), *n.* Larceny of goods committed in a shop; the stealing of goods from a shop.

More honest, well-meaning people were bubbled out of their goods and money by it [Gravity] in one twelve-month than by pocket-picking and shop-lifting in seven. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, I. 11.*

shoplike (shop'lik), *a.* [*< shop¹ + like³.*] Having the manners or ways of a shop; hence, tricky; vulgar.

Be she never so shop-like or meretricious. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

shop-maid (shop'mād), *n.* A young woman who tends a shop; a shop-girl.

The shopmaid, who is a pert wench. *Spectator, No. 277.*

shopman (shop'man), *n.*; pl. *shopmen* (-mon). [*< shop + man.*] A retail trader; a shopkeeper; also, a salesman in a shop.

The shopman sells, and by destruction lives. *Dryden, To his Kinsman, John Dryden, l. 108.*

I am sure there are many English in Paris who never speak to any native above the rank of a waiter or shopman. *Thackeray, Philip, xxi.*

A Shopman to a Tradesman in Fore-street. *Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 213.*

shopmate (shop'māt), *n.* [*< shop¹ + mate¹.*] A fellow-workman or a fellow-clerk or attendant in a shop.

I called the attention of a *shopmate*, a grizzled old veteran, to the peculiar behavior of the chisel.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX, 212.

shopocracy (sho-pok'ra-si), *n.* [*shop*¹ + *-o-* + *-cracy*, after analogy of *democracy*, *plutocracy*.] 'The body of shopkeepers. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

The balls at Cranworth Court, in which Mr. Cranworth had danced with all the belles of the *shopocracy* of Eccleston.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Ruth*, xxxiii.

Shopocracy . . . belongs to an objectionable class of words, the use of which is very common at the present day, but which ought to be carefully avoided.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V, 92.

shopper (shop'ér), *n.* [*shop*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who shops; one who visits shops for the purpose of buying or examining goods.

A day's shopping is a sort of campaign, from which the *shopper* returns plundered and discomfited, or laden with the spoil of vanquished shopmen.

Hovells, *Venetian Life*, xx.

shopping (shop'ing), *n.* [*shop*¹, *v.*] The act or practice of visiting shops for the purchase or examination of goods: as, she is very fond of *shopping*.

What between *shopping* and morning visits with mamma, . . . I contrive to enjoy myself tolerably.

Mrs. H. More, *Celebs*, xxiii.

There was an army of dressmakers to see, and a world of *shopping* to do.

C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 277.

shoppy (shop'ish), *a.* [*shop*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Having the habits and manners of a shopman.

shoppy (shop'í), *a.* [*shop*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a shop or shops; shoppyish; belonging to trade; commercial: as, *shoppy* people.

"His statement about being a shop-boy was the thing I liked best of all." "I am surprised at you, Margaret," said her mother. "You who were always accusing people of being *shoppy* at Hillstone!"

Mrs. Gaskell, *North and South*, xi.

2. Characterized by the presence of shops; abounding with shops: as, a *shoppy* street.

The street book-stalls are most frequent in the thoroughfares which are well-frequented, but which, as one man in the trade expressed himself, are not so *shoppy* as others.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I, 202.

3. Given to talking shop: as, he is apt to be *shoppy* in conversation.—4. Concerning one's own business, profession, or pursuit.

They [artists] associate chiefly with one another, or with professionally art-appreciating people whose conversation, if not uninteresting, is generally *shoppy*.

The Century, XXXI, 393.

[Colloq. in all uses.]

shop-rid (shop'rid), *a.* [*shop*¹ + *-rid*, as in *bedrid*.] Shop-worn.

May the moths branch their velvets, and their silks only be worn before sore eyes! may their false lights undo 'em, and discover presses, holes, stains, and oldness in their stuffs, and make them *shop rid*.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v, 3.

shop-shift (shop'shift), *n.* A shift or trick of a shopkeeper; cheating.

There's a *shop-shift* plague on 'em.

B. Jonson.

shop-thief (shop'thief), *n.* One who steals goods or money from shops; a shoplifter.

shop-walker (shop'wá'kér), *n.* Same as *floor-walker*.

shop-window (shop'win'dō), *n.* A window of a shop, especially one of the front windows in which goods are displayed for sale; a show-window.

Some may think more of the manner of displaying their knowledge to a monetary advantage, like goods in a *shop-window*, than of laying hold upon the substance.

Gladstone, *Gleanings of Past Years*, I, 20.

shop-woman (shop'wóm'an), *n.* A woman who serves in a shop.

shop-worn (shop'wörn), *a.* Somewhat worn or defaced by the handling received in a shop or store, or by exposure outside a shop.

shorage (shör'áj), *n.* [Also *shoreage*; < *shore*¹ + *-age*.] Duty paid for goods brought on shore.

shore¹ (shör), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoar*; < ME. *shore*, < AS. **score*, shore (Somner, Lye, etc., without a reference) (= MD. *schore*, *schoor*, *schoor*, shore, alluvial land, foreland, = MLG. *schore*, *schor*, *schare*, shore, coast); prob. orig. land 'cut off' (cf. *scoren* *clif*, 'shorn cliff,' a precipice), < *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*¹, and cf. *score*¹.] 1. The coast or land adjacent to a considerable body of water, as an ocean or sea, or a lake or river; the edge or margin of the land; a strand.

On wyther half [the opposite side] water com down the *shore*.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 230.

Upon a raw and gusty day,

The troubled Tiber chafing with her *shores*.

Shak., J. C., I, 2, 101.

He [Canute] caus'd his Royal Seat to be set on the *shoar* while the Tide was coming in.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. In *law*, the space between ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark; foreshore.

In the Roman law, the *shore* included the land as high up as the largest wave extended in winter.

Durrill.

Lee shore. See *leel*.—**Shore cod-liver oil**. See *cod-liver*.—**Shore fish**. See *fish*¹.—**Shore-grounds**, inshore fishing-grounds. (Gloucester, Massachusetts.)—**Shore-pool**, a fishing-place for shore-seining. (Delaware River, New Jersey.)—**Shore sandpiper**. See *sandpiper*.

shore¹ (shör), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shored*, ppr. *shoring*. [*shore*¹, *n.*] To set on shore.

I will bring these two moles, these blind ones, aboard him; if he think it fit to *shore* them again, . . . let him call me rogue for being so far officious.

Shak., W. T., iv, 4, 869.

shore² (shör), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoar*; < ME. *shore* = D. *schoor*, a prop, = Norw. *skora*, a prop, = Sw. dial. *skäre*, a piece of cut wood (cf. *leol. skorda*, a prop, esp. under a boat, = Norw. *skorda*, a prop); prob. orig. a piece 'cut off' of a suitable length, < AS. *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*¹, and cf. *shore*¹.] A post or beam of timber or iron for the temporary support of something; a prop.

Shore, undursettyng of a thyng that wolde falle; . . . Suppositorium.

Prompt. Parv., p. 418.

As touching props and *shores* to support vines, the best (as we have said) are those of the oak or olive tree.

Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xvii, 22.

The sound of hammers, blow on blow,

Knocking away the *shores* and spurs.

Longfellow, *Building of the Ship*.

Especially—(a) A prop or timber obliquely placed, acting as a strut on the side of a building, as when the wall is in danger of falling, or when alterations are being made in the lower part of it, the upper end of the shore resting against that part of the wall on which there is the greatest stress. See *dead-shore*. (b) In *ship-building*: (1) A prop fixed under a ship's side or bottom to support her on the stocks, or when laid on the blocks on the slip. See also cut under *launching-scaup*. (2) A timber set temporarily beneath a beam to afford additional support to the deck when taking in the lower masts. See *dogshore*, *skagshore*, and *spur*. (c) A stake set to prop or bear up a net in hunting. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.] (d) A post used with hurdles in folding sheep. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

shore² (shör), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *shored*, ppr. *shoring*. [Early mod. E. also *shoar*; < ME. *schoren* (= D. *schoren*); < *shore*², *n.*] To support by or as by a post or shore; prop, as a wall, particularly when some more permanent support is temporarily taken away: usually with up: as, to *shore* up a building.

If I can but find the parental roote, or formal reason of a Truth, I am quiet; if I cannot, I *shore* up my slender judgement as long as I can, with two or three the hand-somest props I can get.

N. Ward, *Simple Coder*, p. 16.

The most of his allies rather leaned upon him than *shored* him up.

Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquie*, p. 258.

A huge round tower . . . *shores* up with its broad shoulders the beautiful palace and garden-terrace.

Longfellow, *Hyperion*, I, 6.

shore³ (shör). An obsolete or archaic preterit (and obsolete past participle) of *shear*¹.

shore⁴ (shör), *r. t.* and *i.* [An assimilated form of *score*¹.] To count; reckon. [Scotch.]

shore⁵ (shör), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *shored*, ppr. *shoring*. [Se. also *schore*, *schor*, *schoir*; perhaps an assimilated form of *score*¹, in a similar sense (cf. *shore*⁴); or another form of *sure*, *r.*, equiv. to *assure* (cf. *shore*⁷, var. of *sever*³).]

1. To threaten; warn. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

But, like guld mithers, *shore* before you strike.

Burns, Prologue for Sutherland's Benefit Night.

2. To offer. [Scotch.]

A panegyric rhyme, I ween,

Even as I was he *shord* me.

Burns, *Petition of Bruar Water*.

shore⁶, *n.* An obsolete form of *shore*³.

shore⁷, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sever*³.

Shorea (shör'ré-ä), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1805), named after John Shore, Baron Teignmouth (1751–1834), governor-general of India.] A genus of polyptalous plants, of the order *Dipterocarpaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a very short calyx-tube unchanged in fruit, and imbricated calyx-lobes, some or all of which become much enlarged and wing-like and closely invest the hard nut-like fruit, which is usually one-seeded, but formed from an ovary of three cells and six ovules. There are about 25 species, all natives of tropical Asia. They are resin-bearing trees, smooth, hairy, or scurfy, bearing entire or repand leaves with peculiar parallel veins. The flowers are commonly loosely arranged in axillary and terminal panicles, usually with five much-twisted petals and numerous stamens of several rows. *S. robusta* is the sal-tree, or Indian sal. See *sal*².

shoreage, *n.* See *shorage*.

shore-anchor (shör'ang'kór), *n.* The anchor lying toward the shore.

shore-beetle (shör'bē'tl), *n.* Any beetle of the family *Pimeliidae*: more fully called *burrowing shore-beetle*. *A. Adams*.

shore-bird (shör'bér'd), *n.* 1. A bird that frequents the sea-shore, the mouths of rivers, and estuaries; a limicoline wading bird, or any member of the *Limicolæ*: so called in distinction from paludicole wading birds. (See *Limicolæ*.) Many of these birds are also called *bay-birds* or *bay-snipe*.—2. The river-swallow, sand-martin, or bank-swallow, *Cotile* or *Clivicola riparia*. [Local, British.]-Crouching shore-bird, the pectoral sandpiper, or squat-snipe. See *krieker*, *Daird*, *Brewer*, and *Ridgway*.

shore-cliff (shör'klif), *n.* A cliff at the water's edge or extending along shore.

[He] saw once a great piece of a promontory,

That had a sapling growing on it, slide

From the long *shore-cliff's* windy walls to the beach.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

shore-crab (shör'krab), *n.* A littoral crab of the family *Carcinidae*; specifically, *Carcinus maenas*. See cuts under *Brachyura*, *Carcinus*, *Megalops*, and *Zoea*.

shore-grass (shör'grás), *n.* Same as *shoreweed*.

shore-hopper (shör'höp'ér), *n.* A sand-hopper or beach-flea; a small crustacean of one of the families *Orchestiidae*, *Gammaridae*, etc., as *Orchestia littorea*. See cut under *Orchestia*.

shore-jumper (shör'jum'pér), *n.* A beach-flea.

shore-land (shör'land), *n.* Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach.

shore-lark (shör'lürk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eremophila* (or *Otocorys*); a horned lark, as *E. alpestris*. See cut under *Eremophila*.

shoreless (shör'les), *a.* [*shore* + *-less*.] Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.

Through the short channels of expiring time,

Or *shoreless* ocean of eternity.

Young, *Night Thoughts*, ix.

shore-line (shör'lin), *n.* The line where shore and water meet.

Considering the main body of Lake Bonneville, it appears from a study of the *shorelines* that the removal of the water was accompanied, or accompanied and followed, by the uprising of the central part of the basin.

Amer. Nat., May, 1890.

shoreling (shör'ling), *n.* Same as *shorling*.

shoreman (shör'män), *n.*; pl. *shoremen* (-men). A sewerman.

The *shore-men*, however, do not collect the lumps of coal and wood they meet with on their way, but leave them as the proper perquisites of the mud-larks.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II, 168.

shore-oil (shör'oil), *n.* The purest kind of cod-liver oil.

shore-pipit (shör'pip'it), *n.* The rock-pipit.

shore-plover (shör'pluv'ér), *n.* A rare book-name of *Esacus magnirostris*, an Australian plover.

shorer (shör'ér), *n.* [*ME. shorier*, *shoryer*; < *shore*² + *-er*¹.] That which shores; a prop.

"Thees thre *shoryeres*," quath he, "that bereth vp this plante,

Thei by-toke-neth trewely the Trinlty of heuene."

Piers Plowman (C), xix, 25.

Then setteth he to it another *shorer*, that all thinge is in the Newe Testament fulfilled that was promysed before.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 473.

shore-service (shör'sér'vis), *n.* In the United States navy, any duty not on board a sea-going ship.

shore-shooting (shör'shō'ting), *n.* The sport or practice of shooting shore-birds.

shoresman (shörz'män), *n.*; pl. *shoresmen* (-men). 1. One engaged in the fisheries whose duties keep him ashore, as the owner of a vessel, or the proprietor of, or an employee or laborer in, a packing-house; especially, a sole or part owner of a vessel.—2. A longshoreman.

shore-snipe (shör'snip), *n.* The common sandpiper of Europe, *Tringoides hypoleucis*. [Perth.]

shore-teetan (shör'tē'tan), *n.* The rock-pipit: same as *guller-teetan*. [Orkney.]

shore-wainscot (shör'wän'sköt), *n.* A British moth, *Leucania littoralis*, found among sand-hills.

shoreward (shör'wärd), *adv.* [*shore*¹ + *-ward*.] Toward the shore.

This mounting wave will roll us *shoreward* soon.

Tennyson, *Lotos-Eaters*.

shoreweed (shör'wēd), *n.* [*shore*¹ + *-weed*¹.] A low herb, *Littorella lacustris*, growing in mud and wet sand in northern or mountainous parts of Europe. It has a tuft of linear radical leaves and monocious flowers, the pistillate hidden among the leaves the

staminate on scapes an inch high with long filaments, the most conspicuous part of the plant. Also *shore-grass*.

shore-whaling (shôr'hwâ'ling), *n.* The pursuit or capture of the whale near the shore. It was the earliest method practised in America. The boats were launched from the beach, and the captured whale was towed ashore, to be cut in and tried out. Most shore-whaling in America is now done on the Pacific coast, and the men employed are mainly foreigners. California shore-whaling was begun at Monterey in 1851 by Captain Davenport, and conducted much as it had been for 150 years in New England. This method is distinguished from both coast-whaling and deep-sea whaling. See *whaling*.

shoring¹ (shôr'ing), *a.* [Appar. < *shore*¹ + -ing².] Awry; askant. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

shoring² (shôr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *shore*², *v.*]

1. The act of supporting with shores or props.
—2. A number or set of shores or props taken collectively.

shorl, shorlaceous. See *schorl, schorlaceous*.

shorling (shôr'ling), *n.* [Also *shorling*; < *shore*³ (*shorn*) + -ling¹.] 1. A sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearing; a newly shorn sheep.
—2. See the quotation.

Shorling and *morling*, or *mortling*, are words to distinguish fells of sheep, *shorling* being the fells after the fleeces are shorn off the sheep's back, and *mortling* the fells shayed off after they [the sheep] die or are killed. *Tomlin, Law Dict. (Latham.)*

3†. A shaveling: a contemptuous name for a monk or priest.

After that this decree and doctrine of transubstantiation came in, no crying out hath there been to receive it (no, that is the prerogative of the priests and shaven *shorlings*). *J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 276.*

This Babylonish whore, or disguised synagog of *shorlings*, sitteth upon many waters or peoples that are fantastical, fickle, or foolish. *Ep. Bale, Image of Both Churches, xvii. 6.*

shorn (shörn), *a.* Past participle of *shear*¹.

short (shört), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *short, schort, schoort, ssort, seort, seort*, < AS. *seort, seort* = OHG. *seurt, seurt*, = Icel. **skortr*, short (*skortr*, shortness); otherwise found only in derivatives (see *short, v., skirt, skirt*); root unknown. The word represented by E. *cut* (= OS. *kurt* = OFries. *kurt* = D. *kort* = MLG. *kort* = OHG. *kurz*, G. *kurz* = Icel. *kortr* = Sw. *Dan. kort*, < L. *curtus*, short) appears to have taken the place, in L. and G. and Scand., of the orig. Teut. adj. represented by *short*. The Teut. forms, AS. *seort*, OHG. *seurt*, etc., are commonly supposed to be identical with L. *curtus* (assumed to stand for **seurtus*), but the phonetic conditions do not agree (AS. *t* = L. *d*). They are also supposed to be derived, with formative -*ta*, from AS. *seoran* (pp. *seoren*), etc., cut, shear, as if lit. 'shorn'; but the sense requires the formative to be -*d*, E. -*d*² (as in *old, cold*, etc.), and the adj. word formed from *seoran* with this pp. suffix is in fact AS. *seard* (see *shard*¹). The root of *seort* remains unknown. Hence ult. *skirt, skirt*.] I. *a.* 1. Not long; having little length or linear extension: as, a *short* distance; a *short* flight; a *short* stick or string.

This Wey is most *schort* for to go streyghte unto Babiloyne. *Mauverille, Travels, p. 66.*

Now draweth cut, er that we ferrer twynne.
He which that hath the *shorteste* shal bigynne.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 830.

What is right and what is wrang?
A *short* sword and a lang.

Burns, Ye Jacobites by Name.

2. Not tall; low in stature.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are shrews, both *short* and tall.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 26.

The Nymph too *short* her Seat should seldom quit,
Lest, when she stands, she may be thought to sit

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

3. Not long in time; of brief duration.

For but [unless] Ich haue bote of mi bale, bi a *schort* time,
I am ded as dore-naïl. *William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 62s.*

The triumphing of the wicked is *short*. *Job xx. 5.*

4. Not up to a required standard or amount; not reaching a certain point; lacking; scant; insufficient; deficient: as, a *short* supply of provisions; *short* allowance of money; *short* weight or measure.

She passes praise; then praise too *short* doth blot.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 241.

Some silk they [people of Chilos] make, and some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of Smyrna.

Sandys, Travels, p. 10.

You have detected a baker in selling *short* weight; you prosecute him for the cheat.

Bentham, Introduct. to Morals and Legislation, xl. 21.

In this sense much used predicatively, followed by *of*, in comparative statements. (a) Less than; inferior to: as, his escape was little *short* of a miracle.

His brother . . . was no whit *short* of him in the knowledge of God's will, though his youth kept him from daring to offer himself to the congregation. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 140.*

One Snake, whom I have detected in a matter little *short* of forgery. *Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.*

(b) Inadequate to; incommensurate to.

Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *short* of his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens.

Sir P. Sidney.

That merit which with favour you enlarge
Is far, far *short* of this proposed reward.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

(c) On the hither side of; not up with or even with; not having reached or attained: as, you are *short* of the mark.

The body of the maid was found by an Indian, about half a year after, in the midst of thick swamp, ten miles *short* of the place he said he left her in.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 290.

Put a grasshopper on your hook, and let your hook hang a quarter of a yard *short* of the water.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 68.

5. Deficient in wisdom or discretion; defective; at fault; in error.

My wit is *short*, ye may wel understonde.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 746.

He was . . . *shorte* in resting on a verbal order from them: which was now denyd, when it came to a particular of loss. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 282, note.*

In doctrine, they were in some things *short*; in other things, to avoid one extreme they ran into another.

Penna, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

6. Insufficiently provided or supplied (with); scantily furnished (with); not possessed of the required or usual quantity or amount (of): often with *of*: as, we have not received our allowance, we are still *short*; to be *short* of funds, materials, or tools.

Achates and his guest,

short of succours, and in deep despair,

'Short of the dismal prospect of the war.

Dryden, Aeneid, viii. 690.

Whether sea-going people were *short* of money about that time, or were *short* of faith, . . . I don't know; all I know is that there was but one solitary bidding.

Dickens, David Copperfield, i.

7. In exchange transactions: (a) Noting something that has been sold *short* (see under *short, adv.*); not in hand or possession when contract to deliver is made: as, *short* stocks. (b) Noting transactions in values not possessed at the time of contract, but to be procured before the time of delivery: as, *short* sales. (c) Not possessed of a sufficiency to meet one's engagements: with *of*. as, to be *short* of X preferred. (d) Of or pertaining to those who have sold *short*: as, the *short* interest in the market (that is, the "bears," or those persons who have sold *short*, and whose interest it is to depress prices).—

8. Not far in the future; not distant in time; near at hand. [Now rare.]

Sore offended that his departure should be so *short*.

Spenser.

He commanded those who were appointed to attend him to be ready by a *short* day.

Clarendon.

9. Limited in power or grasp; not far-reaching or comprehensive; not tenacious or retentive: said of mental faculties: as, a *short* memory.

Since their own *short* understandings reach

No farther than the present.

Rowe.

10. Brief; not lengthy; concise. (a) Said of that which is spoken or written.

Short tale to make, we at Saint Alban's met.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 120.

Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The *short* and simple annals of the poor.

Gray, Elegy.

(b) Said of a speaker or writer.

What's your business?

And, pray ye, be *short*, good friends; the time is precious.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

To be *short*, every speech wrested from his owne natural signification to another not altogether so natural is a kinde of dissimulation, because the wordes beare contrary countenance to th' intent.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 155.

My advice to you is only that in your pleadings you are *short* and expressive.

Addison, Charge to the Jury.

11. Curt; brief; abrupt; sharp; petulant; crusty; uncivil: as, a *short* answer.

I will be bitter with him and passing *short*.

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 138.

How, pretty sullenness,

So harsh and *short*! *B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.*

The French and English Ambassadors, interceding for a Peace, had a *short* Answer of Philip II.

Horrell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

12. In archery, not shot far enough to reach the mark.

Standing betwixt two extremes, eschewing *short*, or gone, or either side wide.

Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 22.

13. Brittle; friable; breaking or crumbling readily; inclined to flake off; defective in point of coherence or adherence: as, pastry is made *short* with butter or lard; iron is made cold-*short* by phosphorus, and hot-*short* by sulphur;

the presence of coal-cinders makes mortar *short*.

Wast thou fain, poor father,

To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn,

In *short* and musty straw? *Shak., Lear, iv. 7. 40.*

The rogue's made of pie-crust, he's so *short*.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 2.

The flesh of him [the chub] is not firm, but *short* and tasteless.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 66.

14. Not prolonged in utterance; less in duration than times or sounds called long: said of times, vowels, and syllables. Specifically—

(a) In *pros.*, not exceeding in duration the unit of time (*mora, semion*), or so regarded. The ordinary short vowel of ancient pronunciation varied somewhat in actual duration, but seems to have usually been uttered as rapidly as was consistent with full distinctness of sound. (See *long*¹, *n.* 2.) Sometimes in metrical or

rhythmical treatment a short syllable occupied less time in utterance than a normal short (was a *diminished short*, *βραχεία μειωμένη*), and in what is commonly known as *elision* the first of two vowel-sounds, although still audible, was shortened to such a degree as to be entirely disregarded in metrical composition. A syllable containing a short vowel was regarded as short unless the vowel stood in position (which see). Rhythmical or musical composition occasionally allowed itself the liberty of treating a prosodic short as a long (an *augmented short*, *βραχεία ηυξημένη*), and vice versa. In metrical composition a short syllable usually did not take the ictus; hence, in modern versification, an unaccented syllable, whatever its duration, is said to be *short*. A short time, vowel, or syllable is marked by a curved line written independently or above the vowel: thus, *~*, *~*, *~*.

What better [than a song will] teach the foreigner the tongue,

What's long or *short*, each accent where to place?

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 207.

(b) In *Eng. orthoepy*, noting the pronunciation of the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* exemplified in the words *fat*, *met*, *sit*, *not*, *nut*. See *long*¹, *a.*, 5 (b).

15. Unmixed with water; undiluted; neat, as spirits; hence, strong: as, something *short* (a glass of spirits as distinguished from beer or other mild beverage). [Colloq.]

"There an't no drain of nothing *short* handy, is there?" said the Chicken, generally. "This here sluicing night is hard lines."

Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxxii.

Come, Jack, shall us have a drop of some't *short*?

Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xvii.

16. Small (and hence portable). *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—A *short* bit. See *bit*².—A *short* horse is soon carried, a simple matter or plain business is soon disposed of.—At *short* sight, a phrase noting a bill which is payable soon after being presented to the acceptor or payer.—At *short* words¹, briefly; in short.

At *short* wordes thou shalt trowen me.

Chaucer, Troilus ii. 956.

In *short* meter. See *meter*².—*Short* allowance, less than the usual or regular quantity served out, as the reduced allowance to sailors or soldiers during a protracted voyage, march, siege, or the like, when the stock of provisions is running low, with no present prospect of a fresh supply. In the British navy officers and men are paid the nominal value of the provisions so stopped, such sum being called *short-allowance money*. Hence, a scanty supply of anything.—*Short* and. Same as *undersand*.—*Short* appoggiatura. See *appoggiatura*.—*Short* bill, in com., a bill having less than ten days to run.—*Short* circuit, a shunt or side circuit of relatively low resistance connecting two points of an electric circuit so as to carry the greater part of the current.—*Short* clothes. (a) Same as *small-clothes*.

Will you wear the *short* clothes,

Or will you wear the side?

Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 272).

(b) The petticoats or the whole dress of young children who have left off the long clothes of early infancy.—*Short* coats, the shortened skirts of a young child when the long clothes of its earliest infancy are discarded.—*Short* commons. See *commons*.—*Short* cross, in printing, the thick and short cross-bar of a chase. See *chase*², 1.—*Short* cut. See *cut*, *n.*, 10.—*Short* division. See *division*.—*Short* elytra, in entom., elytra which cover less than half of the abdomen, as in the rove-beetles.—*Shorter* Catechism. See *Catechism*.—*Short* fever. See *fever*¹.—*Short* gown, a full, loose jacket formerly worn with a skirt by women; a bed-gown.

Brisk withered little dames, in close crimped caps, long-waisted *shortgowns*, homespun petticoats, with scissors and pincushions and gay calico pockets hanging on the outside.

Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 439.

Short haul. See *long haul*. Under *long*¹.—*Short* hose, the stockings of the Scottish Highlander, reaching nearly to the knee: a name originating in the sixteenth century or earlier, when Englishmen wore hose covering the thigh, leg, and foot in one piece, and perhaps used in discrimination from the treads. The short hose were commonly cut from tartan cloth, and not knitted.—*Short* lay. See *lay*¹, 6.—*Short* leet, meter, mordent. See the nouns.—*Short* number, in printing, said of an edition of 250 copies or less.—*Short* oat, octave. See the nouns.—*Short* of. See *def*, 4, 6, and 7.—*Short* Parliament. See *parliament*.—*Short* pull, in printing, a light impression on a hand-press, which requires only a short pull of the bar.—*Short* reduction, in logic. See *reduction*.—*Short* rib. (a) One of the lower ribs, which are shorter than some of the upper ones, and do not reach to the breastbone: a false rib, or floating rib.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right side, slanting by his *short*rib to the muscles.

Wisean, Surgery.

(b) *pl.* The right or left hypochondrium; the hypochondriac region, where the short or floating ribs are.—*Short*

score. See *score*, 9.—**Short sea, shrift, sixes, splice, stitch, suit, warp, whist, etc.** See the nouns.—**To come short, to come short of.** See *come*.—**To cover short sales.** See *cover*.—**To enter a bill short.** See *enter*.—**To fall short.** See *fall*.—**To go short.** (a) To fail to equal or match: generally with *of*.

Drake was a Dy'dapper to Mandeville.
Candish, and Hawkins, Furbisher, all our voyagers
Went short of Mandeville. *Brome, Antipodes*, i. 6.

(b) On the stock-exchange, to sell largely, expecting to buy later as many shares as may have been previously sold.—**To heave a cable short.** See *heave*.—**To make short boards.** See *board*.—**To make short work of, with, etc.** See *work*.

II. n. 1. A summary account: as, the *short of the matter*: see *the long and the short*, under *long*.

The short is this:
'Tis no ambition to lift up myself
Urgeth me thus.
Beau, and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 3.

The short is that your sister Gratiana
Shall stay no longer here.
Chapman, All Fools, iii. 1.

2. In *pros.*, a short time or syllable. See *long*, n., 2.

The average long would occupy rather less than twice the time of the average short. *J. Hadley, Essays*, p. 264.

The sounds being divided into longs and shorts.
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 68.

3. Whatever is deficient in number, quantity, or the like.

In counting the remittances of bank notes received for redemption during the year, there was found \$25,528 in overs, being amounts in excess of the amounts claimed, and \$8,246 in shorts, being amounts less than the amounts claimed.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 100.

This [coin-package] is a self-container, in which there can be no danger of shorts or overs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 191.

4. pl. The bran and coarse part of meal, in mixture.—**5. pl.** In *rope-making*, the toppings and tailings of hemp, which are dressed for bolt-ropes and whale-lines; also, hemp inferior to that used in making staple ropes.—**6. pl.** Small-clothes; knee-breeches: a term introduced when but few persons still wore this dress, trousers being more common.

A little emphatic man, with a bald head, and drab shorts, who suddenly rushed up the ladder, at the imminent peril of snapping the two little legs encased in the drab shorts.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiii.

We can recall a pair of drab shorts worn as part of a walking dress, with low quartered shoes and white-cotton stockings, nearly as late as 1820 or 30.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 105.

The little old gentleman . . . follows him, in black shorts and white silk stockings.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 49.

7. pl. In *printing*, the copies that have been or should be reprinted to make full a deficient edition.—**8.** In *exchange dealings*: (a) A short sale: as, to cover one's shorts. (b) One who has made short sales, or has sold short. See *to sell short*, below.—**9.** In *base-ball*, same as *short-stop*.—**For short**, by way of abbreviation: as, her name is Elizabeth, but she is called Bet for short. [Colloq.]

The property-man, or, as he is always called, "props," for short.
New York Tribune, July 14, 1880.

In short, in few words, in brief; to sum up briefly.

Now I must tell in short, for I must go,
Your observance that ye shall do at none.
Dabbs Book (E. T. T. S.), p. 5.

Gay and sunny, pellucid in air and water, we are sure that Smyrna is—in short, everything that could be wished.
De Quincey, Homer, i.

To cover shorts. See *cover*.
short (shôrt), *adv.* [*< short, a.*] In a short manner, in any sense; briefly or curtly; not at length; insufficiently; friably.

Speak short, and have us short despatch.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

If the cakes at tea ate short and crisp, they were made by Olivia.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

He answer'd not,
Or short and coldly.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

To blow short. See *blow*.—**To cut short.** See *cut*.—**To sell short, in exchange dealings**, to sell what the seller does not at the time possess, but hopes to buy at a lower rate before the time specified for delivery.—**To set short**, to regard or treat as of little value. Compare *to set light*, etc.

For thy ich consallie alle creatures no clerk to dispise,
Nor sette short by here science what so thei don hemselue.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 63.

To take up short, to check abruptly; answer or interrupt curtly; take to task unceremoniously or uncivilly.

When some of their Officers that had been sent to apprehend him came back with admiration of him, and said, Never man spake like this man, they take them up short, and tell them, They must believe as the Church believes.
Stillington, Sermons, II. x. i.

He was taken up short, as one that spoke irreverently of a mystery.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ii.

short (shôrt), *v.* [*< ME. shorten, schorten, < AS. sceortian (= OFries. korta, kerta, kirta = D. korten = MLG. korten = OHG. curzen, kurzen, kürzen, MHG. schürzen, kürzen, G. kürzen = Sw. korta = Dan. korte*], become short, *< sceort*, short: see *short*, n.] **I. intrans.** 1. To become short; shorten.

His sight wasteth, his wythe mynyseth, his lyf shorteth.
The Book of Good Manners (1486).

2. Naut., to take in the slack; haul in.

We layd out one of those ankers, with a hawser which he had of 140 fadom long, thinking to haue warpt in, but it would not be; for as we shorted vpon ye said warpe the anker came home.
Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 277.

II. trans. 1. To make short; shorten.

And cek I praye, Jhesu shorte hir lyves
That nat wol be governed by hir vyves.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 405.

Which affray shortyd the lyfdayes of the sayd Phil-
lippe, whiche dyed withynne shorte tyme after the said
affray.
Paston Letters, i. 278.

But let my loves sayre Planet short her wayes
This yeare ensuing, or else short my dayes.
Spenser, Sonnets, ix.

2. To make the time appear short to; amuse; divert: used reflexively.

Furth I fure . . . to short me on the sands.
Sir D. Lindsay.

shortage (shôrt'āj), *n.* [*< short + -age*.] A deficit; deficiency; the amount by which anything is short.

On all Grain blown and screened to lighters for harbor
delivery, shortage in excess of one bushel per thousand
bushels will not be guaranteed.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 230.

short-armed (shôrt'ärd), *a.* Having short arms; not reaching far; hence, feeble.

Which short-armed ignorance itself knows.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 15.

short-ax (shôrt'aks), *n.* A battle-ax with a short handle, adapted for wielding with one hand, and especially for mounted knights: distinguished from the poleax, which was essentially the arm of a foot-soldier.

short-billed (shôrt'bîld), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a short bill; brevirostrate or brevirostral: specifically applied to many birds: as, the short-billed kittiwake, *Rissa brevirostris*; the short-billed marsh-wren, *Cistothorus stellaris*.

short-bread (shôrt'bred), *n.* Same as *shortcake* (a). [Scotl.]

All kinds of cake were there, and soda-scones, short-
bread, marmalade, black-currant jam, and the like.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, ii.

short-breathed (shôrt'breht), *a.* Having short breath or hurried respiration; dyspnoic.

One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates for a
short-breathed man is half a gallon of hydromel with a lit-
tle vinegar.
Arbutnot.

shortcake (shôrt'kāk), *n.* A rich crisp ten-
cake, made short with butter, sweetened, and
baked rather thin. (a) A broad, flat, thin cake made
crisp and short with lard or butter, and served up hot. (b)
Pie-crust or pastry baked in small cakes and eaten with-
out the filling. (c) A thin, light, tender cake, shortened,
sometimes sweetened, and served either hot or cold. It
is often prepared in layers with fruit between them, to
be eaten with cream, as strawberry shortcake, peach short-
cake, etc. [U. S.]

Sweet cakes and short cakes, ginger cakes and honey
cakes, and the whole family of cakes.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 440.

short-circuit (shôrt'sêr'kit), *v. i.* To complete
an electric circuit by a conductor of low resis-
tance; introduce a shunt of low resistance.

short-cloak (shôrt'klôk), *n.* A British geomet-
rid moth, *Cidaria picata*: more fully called
short-cloak carpet.

short-coarse (shôrt'kôrs), *n.* One of the grades
of wool into which a fleece is divided.

short-coat (shôrt'kô't), *v. t.* [*< short coat-s* (see
under *short*, a.).] To dress in the first short
garments, so as to leave the legs free for stand-
ing and walking; put short clothes on: said of
infants.

A spoiled, pettish baby, just short-coated, could not have
befooled me more. *E. S. Sheppard, Counterparts*, xxxviii.

"I really do believe," continued the young matron
slowly, . . . "that we shall have to short-coat him before
the three months are out."
Mrs. L. B. Walford, The Baby's Grandmother, xxiv.

Manitoba is as yet in its headstrong youth, and the
North-West Territories are waiting to be short-coated.
Athenaeum, No. 3252, p. 238.

shortcoming (shôrt'kum'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.*
of *come short* (see under *come*).] 1. A falling-
off of the usual produce, quantity, or amount,
as of a crop.—2. A failure of performance, as
of duty; a coming short; a delinquency.

shortening

It would argue a just sensibleness . . . of our unworthy
shortcomings, in not having more strenuously endeavoured
to prevent this course of defection, . . . if for this we
were mourning.
M'Ward, Contendings (1723), p. 222.

I . . . have not
Completed half my task; and so at times
The thought of my shortcomings in this life
Falls like a shadow on the life to come.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iv.

Very little achievement is required in order to pity an-
other man's shortcomings. *George Eliot, Middlemarch*, xxi.

short-dated (shôrt'dā'ted), *a.* Having little
time to run.

The course of thy short-dated life.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Eccles., ix.

short-drawn (shôrt'drân), *a.* Drawn in incom-
pletely; imperfectly inspired: as, *short-drawn*
breath.

short-eared (shôrt'êrd), *a.* In *ornith.*, having
short plumicorns: as, the short-eared owl, *Asio*
accipitrinus, formerly *Strix brachyotus* or *Brachyotus palustris*.

shorteliche, *adv.* An obsolete variant of *shortly*.
shorten (shôrt'n), *v.* [*< short + -en*.] **I. in-**
trans. 1. To become short or shorter; con-
tract; diminish in length: as, ropes shorten
when wet.

Futurity still shortens, and time present sucks in time
to come.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 13.

The short'ning winter day is near a close.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. To make anything short: used with *in* in
the nautical phrase *to shorten in on the cable*, to
heave in short or shorter.—**3.** To come short;
fail.

They had at that present but one Minister, nor neuer
had but two, and they so shortned of their promises that
but onely for meere pity they would haue forsaken them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 163.

To shorten in, in *hort.*, to prune.

Some people imagine that when they have taken a pair
of hedge shears or some such instrument, and shorn off
the ends of the shoots on the outside of the tree indis-
criminately, they are shortening it; and so they are, as they
would a hedge!
P. Barry, Fruit Garden, p. 257.

II. trans. 1. To make short or shorter;
abridge; curtail: as, to shorten hours of work;
to shorten the skirt of a dress.

I am sorry that by hanging thee I can
But shorten thy life one week.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 433.

But here and elsewhere often, when he telleth tales out
of Schoole, the good mans tongue is shortned.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 90.

In pity to us, God has shortened and bounded our view.
Ips. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxii.

The race that shortens its weapons lengthens its bound-
aries.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, i.

2. To make appear short: as, pleasant com-
panionship shortens a journey; a concave mir-
ror shortens the face.

We shorten'd days to moments by love's art.
Suckling, Detraction Exequerat.

There, lost behind a rising ground, the wood
Seems sunk, and shorten'd to its topmost boughs.
Cowper, Task, i. 306.

3. Figuratively, to make inefficient or incapa-
ble. Compare *short-mad*.

Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot
save.
Isa. lix. 1.

4. To take in; contract; lessen in extent or
amount: as, to shorten sail; to shorten an al-
lowance.

Grind their joints
With dry convulsions, shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 260.

5. To check; confine; restrain.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am shortened by my chain.
Dryden.

6. To deprive.

Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears,
Spilled of his nose, and shortened of his ears.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 669.

7. To cause to come short or fail.

By the discovery
We shall be shorten'd in our aim, which was
To take in many towns ere almost Rome
Should know we were afoot.
Shak., Cor., i. 2. 23.

8. To make short or friable, as pastry with
butter or lard.—**9.** To pronounce or measure
as short: as, to shorten a vowel or syllable.—
To shorten sail. See *sail*.

shortener (shôrt'nér), *n.* [*< shorten + -er*.] One
who or that which shortens.

The gout . . . is not usually reckoned a shortener of life.
Swift, Inquiry into the Behaviour of the Queen's Last
[Ministry], ii.

shortening (shôrt'ning), *n.* In *cookery*, lard,
butter, or other substance used to make pastry
short or flaky.

licus (formerly *Falco gallicus* and *Aquila brachydactyla*), a bird of prey inhabiting all the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and thence eastward to the whole of the Indian peninsula and part of the Malay archipelago. The male is 26 inches long; the female, 30 inches; the pointed wings are more than half as long again as the tail; the tarsus is mostly naked; the nostrils are oval perpendicularly; the head is crested with lanceolate feathers; and in the adult the breast is white, streaked with brown. This bird is the *Jean-le-Blanc* of early French ornithologists; its book-name *short-toed eagle* is not very happy, as it is a poor example of an eagle, with nothing noticeable about its toes. Also called *snake-buzzard* (where see cut).

short-tongued (shôrt'tungd), *a.* Having a short, thick, fleshy tongue, as a lizard; crassilingual.

short-waisted (shôrt'wâs'ted), *a.* 1. Having a short waist or body: applied to persons, and also to dresses, coats, or other garments covering the body.—2. Pertaining to garments of this character: as, *short-waisted* fashion or style.—3. Short-tempered; touchy; crusty. [Prov. Eng.] **short-winded** (shôrt'win'ded), *a.* [*ME. shortwynded*; < *short* + *wind* + *-ed*]. 1. Breathing with difficulty; dyspnoic.—2. Unable to bear long-continued violent exertion, as running, without difficulty of breathing; out of breath.

When thei saugh the Saisnes well chased and short wynded, thei lete renne at hem. *Martin* (L. E. T. S.), li. 245.

Poems. (Reads) "I [Falstaff] will imitate the honourable Romans in brevity: "he sure means brevity in breath, short-winded. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., li. 2. 136.

3. Panting; characterized by difficulty of breathing.

Find we a time for frightened peace to pant, And breathe short-winded accents of new broils. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 3.

short-windedness (shôrt'win'ded-nos), *n.* The character or state of being short-winded; dyspnoea.

Balm, taken fasting, . . . is very good against short-windedness. *Rec. T. Adams, Works*, i. 371.

short-winged (shôrt'wingd), *a.* Having comparatively or relatively short wings: specifically noting certain hawks used in falconry, as the goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, in comparison with the true falcons, as the peregrine or goshawk.

short-witted (shôrt'wit'ed), *a.* Having little wit; not wise; of scanty intellect or judgment.

Pity doth not require at our hands that we should be either short-witted or beggarly.

Sir M. Hale, Remains, p. 200. (*Latham.*)

shory (shôr'i), *a.* [*shor* + *-y*]. 1. Lying near the shore or coast. [Rare.]—2. Shelving.

There is commonly a descent or declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, . . . and those shory parts are generally but some fathoms deep.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, i. 13.

shostt. A Middle English contracted form of *shouldest*, the second person singular of the preterite of *shall*.

shot¹ (shot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shotte*; < *ME. shot*, *schot*, < *AS. ge-scoot*, *ge-scoot*, implements for shooting, an arrow or dart (= *OFries. skot*, a shot, = *D. skot*, a shot, shoot, = *MLG. skot*, implements for shooting, an arrow, ammunition, = *OHG. scoz*, *MIIG. schoz*, *G. schooss*, *schuss* = *Ice. skot* = *Sw. skott* = *Dan. skud*, a shot, a shooting), < *scōtan* (pp. *scoten*), shoot; see *shoot*, *v.* Cf. *shoot*, *n.*, *shot*², *n.*] 1. A missile weapon; an arrow; a dart.

No man therefore, up payne of los of lyf, No maner shot, no pollax, no short knyff Into the lystes sende, or thider bynye. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, l. 1680.

2. A projectile; particularly, a ball or bullet; also, such projectiles collectively. Projectiles for large guns are seldom called by this name without some qualifying term: as, *solid shot*, *round shot*, *grape-shot*. The term properly denotes a missile not intended to explode, as distinguished from a shell or bomb. Projectiles of unusual character, but solid and not explosive, are usually called *shot* with some descriptive word: as, *bar-shot*, *buck-shot*, *chain-shot*.

Storm'd at with shot and shell. *Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.*

3. A small ball or pellet, of which a number are combined in one charge; also, such pellets collectively. They are made by running molten lead combined with a little arsenic through a sieve, or pouring it from a ladle with a serrated edge from the top of a high tower (see *shot-tower*) into water at the bottom. The stream of metal breaks into drops which become spherical. To obviate the use of the high tower, various expedients have been tried, such as dropping the metal through a tube up through which a strong current of air is driven, or dropping it through a column of glycerin or oil. Such shot is assorted by sizes of the pellets, distinguished by letters (as *BB*, spoken *double-B*), or by numbers (usually Nos. 1 to 10 or 12), or by specific names (as *swan-shot*, etc.).

4. The distance passed over by a missile or projectile, in its flight; range: used, in com-

bination with the name of the weapon or missile, as a rough measure of length.

Therby is an other church of our Lady, distance from the church of Beildun by arrow shottes.

Sir R. Gylford, Pylgrymage, p. 33. And she went, and sat her down . . . a good way off, as it were a bowshot. *Den. xxi. 10.*

He show'd a tent. *Tennyson, Princess*, v.

A stout-shot off. *Hence*—5. Range in general; reach: as, within ear-shot.

Keep you in the rear of your affection, Out of the shot and danger of desire. *Shak., Hamlet*, i. 3. 35.

6. Anything omitted, cast, or thrown forth; a shot.

Violent and tempestuous storm and shots of rain. *Ray, Physico-Theological Discourses*, p. 221.

7. Among fishermen, the whole sweep of nets thrown out at one time; also, one cast or set of the nets; also, the number of fish caught in one haul of the nets. See *shoot*, *v. t.*, 11.—

8. A place where fishermen let out their nets. See *shoot*, *v. t.*, 11.—9. The act of shooting; discharge of, or the discharge from, a bow, gun, or other missile weapon.

When he thought no longer sustaine the shotte of darts and arrows, he boldly lepte in to the see.

Sir T. Elgot, The Governour, i. 17.

And y had a bow, be the rold, On (one) shot schelde yow se.

Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 26).

That's a perious shot out of an elder-gun: *Shak., Hen. V.*, iv. 1. 210.

10. One who shoots, especially with a firearm. (a) A man armed with a musket or harquebus, as distinguished from a pikeman, Bowman, or the like; also, a number of men so armed, collectively.

A guard of chosen shot I had, That walked about me every minute while. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI.*, i. 4. 63.

In his passage from his lodging to the court were set in a ward five or six thousand shot, that were of the Emperors guard. *Hallwells Voyages*, i. 450.

(b) A marksman, especially with reference to his skill: as, a good shot; a crack shot; a wing-shot.

He was a capital cricketer; was so good a shot that any house destitute of reputation for its bags on the 12th or 1st was glad to have him for a guest.

Mrs. Gaskell, Wives and Daughters, xlii.

11. In *weaving*, a single thread of woff carried through the warp at one run of the shuttle.—

12. A defect, of the nature of a streak, in the texture of silk and other textiles, caused by the interweaving of a thread or threads differing from the others in color, quality, or size. Compare *shot*, *p. a.*, 1.—13. In *mining*, a blast.

—14. A nook; an angle; a plot of land; specifically, a square furlong of land; a group of strips or allotments, each one furlong in length, and together a furlong in width, in the open-field system. See *field*.

The infield is divided into three shots or parts, much about eighteen acres in all.

Scott of Rosbie (Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 32). (*Jamieson.*)

He claps down an enclosure in the middle of my bit shot of corn. *Scott, Pirate*, xxx.

15. A move or stroke in a game, as in curling or billiards.—16. A stitch in one's side. *Hallwells*. [Prov. Eng.]—17. A handful of hemp. *Hallwells*. [Prov. Eng.]—18. Sperma-

ceti; whale-shot.—A bad shot, a wrong guess; a mistake. [Colloq.]

"I think he was fair," he said once, but it turned out to be a bad shot, the person in question being as black as a coal.

Mrs. L. B. Walford, Cousins, i.

A shot in the locker, a reserve of money or provisions; funds; resources. [Colloq.]

My wife shall travel like a lady. As long as there's a shot in the locker she shall want for nothing.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxvi.

A snap shot. See *snap*.—Barbed shot. See *barbed*.—Bird-shot, drop-shot, of a size used for birds and small game generally, especially one of the finer sizes, as No. 7 or 8. The finest is usually called *mustard-seed* or *dust-shot*. Some of the largest may also take distinctive names, as *swan-shot*.—Canister-shot. Same as *can-shot*, 1.—

Chilled shot. See *chill*.—Drop-shot. (a) Shot made by dropping or pouring melted lead, as opposed to such as are cast, as *buck-shot* and *bullets*. See *def. 3*, above.

The thick covering of feathers and down with which they [swans] are protected will turn the largest drop shot.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 185.

(b) Same as *dropping fire* (which see, under *drop*). Also called *dropping shot*.—Fancy shot. See *fancy*.—Flower-

ing shot. Same as *Indian-shot*.—Flying shot, a shot fired at something in motion, as a bird on the wing; also, one who fires such a shot; a wing-shot.—Gallery shot. See *gallery*.—Head-mold shot. See *head-mold*.—In-

dian shot. See *Indian-shot*.—Mustard-seed shot. See *mustard-seed*.—Parthian, random, red-hot, ricochet shot. See the qualifying words.—Round shot, a spherical shot; a cannon-ball.—Shot of a cable (mant). (a) The splitting of two cables together, or the whole length of two cables thus united. (b) A length of rope as it comes from the ropewalk; also, the length of a chain-

cable between two shackles, generally fifteen fathoms.—To arm a shot, drop to shot, etc. See the verbs. (See also *bean-shot*, *buck-shot*, *dust-shot*, *feather-shot*, *snap-shot*, *swan-shot*, *wing-shot*.)

shot¹ (shot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shotted*, pp. *shotting*. [*shot*¹, *n.*] To load with shot: as, to shot a gun.

His order to me was "to see the top chains put upon the cables, and the guns shotted."

It. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 345).

shot¹. Preterit and past participle of *shoot*.

shot¹ (shot), *p. a.* [*pp. of shoot*, *v.*] 1. Advanced.

Well shot in years he seem'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*, v. vi. 10.

2. Firm; stable; secure. *Hallwells*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Having a changeable color, like that produced in weaving by all the warp-threads being of one color and all the weft of another; chatoyant. Silk is the usual material thus woven, but there are also shot alpaca and other goods.

Hoarse With a thousand cries is its stream, And we on its breast, our minds Are confus'd as the cries which we hear, Changing and shot as the sights which we see.

M. Arnold, The Future.

4. Same as *shooted*.

shot² (shot), *n.* [An assimilated form of *scot*²: see *scot*², and cf. *shot*¹.] 1. A reckoning, or a person's share of a reckoning; charge; share of expenses, as of a tavern-bill.

171 to the alehouse with you presently; where, for one shot of five pence, thou shalt have five thousand welcomes.

Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6. 2.

"Come, brothers, be merry," said Jolly Robin, "Let us drink, and never give ore; For the shot I will pay, ere I go my way, If it cost me five pounds and more."

Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 86).

You have had a feast, a merry one; the shot Is now to be discharged.

Shirley, Love's Cruelty, iv. 1.

2. A supply or amount of drink, perhaps paid for at a fixed rate.

About noon we returned, had a shot of ale at Slathwalle. *Mecke, Diary*, Jan. 23, 1691. (*Darves.*)

Rescue shot. See *rescue*.—To pay the shot. See *pay*.—To stand shot, to meet the expense; pay the bill.

Are you to stand shot to all this good liquor? *Scott, Kenilworth*, xix.

"Bring him some victual, landlord," called out the recruiting sergeant. "I'll stand shot."

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

shot³ (shot), *n.* [As *shot*², < *ME. *schote*, < *AS. sceota*, a trout, < *scōtan*, shoot; see *shot*¹. Cf. *shot*¹.] 1. The trout, *Salmo fario*. [West-

moreland, Eng.]—2. The grayling, *Thymallus vulgaris*. Also *shut*, *skutt*. [Teme river, Eng.]

shot⁴ (shot), *n.* [Prob. so called as 'shot' or rejected: see *shot*¹. Cf. *shot*².] 1. An inferior animal taken out of a drove of cattle or a flock of sheep.—2. A young hog; a shote.

shot⁵. A Middle English past participle of *shoot*.

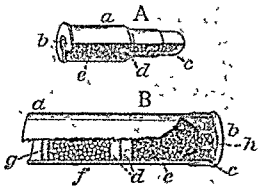
shot-anchor (shot'ang'kqr), *n.* Same as *shoot-anchor* for *sheet-anchor*.

shot-belt (shot'belt), *n.* A shoulder- or waist-belt, usually of leather, to which a receptacle is secured, or several receptacles, for small shot: a common form is that which has but a single long bag or pouch, with a metal charger at the lower end. See *cut B* under *shot-pouch*.

shot-borer (shot'bör'er), *n.* A small lignivorous beetle of the family *Scolytidae*, as *Xyloborus dispar*, which bores holes in trees to such an extent that they seem to have been peppered with bird-shot; a pin-borer. See *cuts* under *borer* and *pin-borer*. [U. S. and Canada.]

shot-bush (shot'bush), *n.* The wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis*: from its shot-like fruit.

shot-cartridge (shot'kir'trij), *n.* A cartridge containing shot instead of a bullet, and intended to serve various purposes. (a) For convenience in loading a breech-loader, the powder and shot being packed in a metal or paper case which has the percussion-cap at the end. See *shell*, 10. (b) To keep the shot together and prevent immediate scattering as it leaves the muzzle, the cartridge of this kind



A, a, copper case; b, primer; c, wooden capsule filled with shot; d, powder charge; e, paper partition between the rear end of the capsule and the powder; f, a, paper case to which is fitted the brass base; g, a reinforcement of layers of paper, cemented together; h, cloth or felt wad; i, powder; j, shot; k, paper shot-wad, half as thick as one of the wads (a), primer.

being made commonly of wire and pasteboard, and the charge of shot being inclosed in a wire net. Distinctively called *wire-cartridge*.

shot-clog (shot'klog), *n.* A person who is a mere clog on a company, but is tolerated because he pays the shot for the rest.

A gull, a rook, a *shot-clog*, to make suppers, and he laughed at? *B. Jonson, Foetaster, l. 1.*

Drawer, take your plate. For the reckoning there's some of their cloaks; I will be no *shot-clog* to such. *Amends for Ladies, p. 51. (Halliwell.)*

shot-compressor (shot'kom-prés'gr), *n.* In *surg.*, a forceps used to secure the ends of a ligature by fastening a split leaden shot upon them, instead of tying them.

shot-corn (shot'körn), *n.* A small shot. [Rare.]

A gun was levelled at Clarke by some one very near at hand. One single *shot-corn* struck him in the inside of the right thigh. *N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 221.*

shot-crossbow (shot'krôs'bô), *n.* A crossbow in the stock of which a gun-barrel was inserted, and which served at will as a firearm or an arbalest.

shote (shôt), *n.* [Also *shot*, a trout (see *shot*); < ME. **schote*, < AS. *scōta*, a trout, < *scōtan*, shoot: see *shoot*.] Same as *shot*.

The *shote*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall, in shape and colour resembleth the trout; howbeit, in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him. *R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

shote (shôt), *n.* [Also *shoot*, E. dial. also *shoot*, formerly also *shete*: see *shot*, and cf. *sholt*.] 1. A young hog; a pig.

Yong *shotes* or yong hogs, nefrendes. *Withals Dict. (ed. 1695), p. 72. (Nares.)*

Cochet, a Cockerel or Cock-chick: also a *shote*, or *shete*. *Cotgrave.*

2. A thriftless, worthless fellow: used generally with some derogatory adjective, as *poor* or *miserable*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

shoter, *n.* Same as *shotter*.

shot-flagon (shot'flag'on), *n.* The host's pot, given where the guests have drunk alone a shilling's worth of ale. *Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]*

shot-free (shot'frē), *a.* Same as *scot-free*, 2.

As. But pray, why must they be punn'd that carry off the Prize?

Ent. Let their too great Felicity should expose them to Envy, if they should carry away the Prize and go *Shot-free* too. *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, l. 426.*

shot-gage (shot'gā), *n.* An instrument for testing cannon-projectiles. Shot-gages are of two kinds—ring-gages and cylinder-gages. Two sizes of the first kind are employed for each caliber. The shot or shell must pass through the larger, but not through the smaller. It is afterward rolled through the cylinder-gage, any jamming or sticking in which causes the rejection of the projectile.

shot-garland (shot'gär'land), *n.* 1. See *shot garland*, under *garland*.—2. In land-batteries, an iron or wooden stand on which shot and shell are piled in order to preserve them from deterioration.

shot-glass (shot'gläs), *n.* In *wearing*, same as *cloth-prover*: so called because fitted for counting the shots in a given piece of textile.

shot-gromet (shot'grom'et), *n.* See *gromet*.

shot-gun (shot'gun), *n.* A smooth-bore gun used for firing small shot, as in the chase of birds and small quadrupeds; a fowling-piece: commonly called *gun* simply, in implied distinction from *rifle* or other small-arm. Some shot-guns are too heavy to be brought to the shoulder (See *punt-gun*, *ducking-gun*). Shot-guns are usually either single-barreled or double-barreled; rarely a third barrel is added; sometimes one of the barrels is rifled (see the quotation). Besides being smooth-bored, a shot-gun differs from any form of rifle in having no hind-sight and a simple pin as fore-sight. Shot-guns are also distinguished as *muzzle-loaders* and *breech loaders*; the former are little used now. Though the bore is always smooth, it is often contracted toward the muzzle to concentrate the discharge. (See *choke-bore*.) The standard shot gun now most used by sportsmen is the double-barreled breech-loader, of 7 to 10 pounds weight, about 30 inches length of barrel, length and drop of stock fitting the shooter, often with pistol-grip, caliber usually 10, 12, or 14, and taking corresponding sizes of paper or metal shot-cartridges (see *shell*) with center-fire primers or percussion-caps and an automatic ejector; such as have the cock or hammer concealed in the mechanism of the lock are specified as *hammerless*. The special makes are numberless, but decided variations from the standard pattern are rare. Shot-guns are seldom fitted with hair-triggers, but usually with rebounding locks, in which the hammer flies back to half-cock on delivering the blow on the plunger. A special form of shot-gun, used by naturalists, is described under *cane-gun*.

The combination of a rifle and *shot-gun* in one double-barrel weapon is much esteemed by South African sportsmen. *W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 192.*

Shot-gun policy, in *U. S. polit. slang*, a name used by partisan extremists in the North to denote the alleged political control of negro voters in the South by violence and intimidation.—*Shot-gun prescription*, in *med.*, a pro-

scription which contains a great number of drugs of varying properties. [Colloq.]—*Shot-gun quarantine*. See *quarantine*.

shot-hole (shot'höl), *n.* A hole made by the passage of a shot fired from a gun; also, a blasting-hole or drill-hole charged and prepared for a blast or "shot," as this term is sometimes used by miners.

shot-ice (shot'is), *n.* A sheet of ice. *Halliwell. [North. Eng.]*

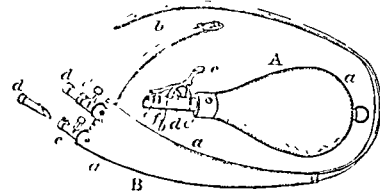
shot-line (shot'lin), *n.* In the *life-saving service*, a light cord attached to a ball which is fired from a gun or mortar so as to fall over a vessel in distress. By means of the cord a heavier rope can then be hauled from the shore to the vessel. In the United States service a cord of braided linen is used.

shot-locker (shot'lok'er), *n.* A compartment for containing cannon-balls, especially on ship-board. See *locker*.

shot-pepper (shot'pép'ér), *n.* See *pepper*.

shot-plug (shot'plug), *n.* A tapered wooden plug formerly used on board a wooden man-of-war to stop up holes made by shot. It is often covered with fearnought or some similar material to insure a closer fit.

shot-pouch (shot'pouch), *n.* 1. A receptacle for the small shot used in hunting small game. Such pouches were formerly made of different material and of many different forms, but generally of leather, and



filled with a metal charger, or device for measuring a desired charge of shot. Like the powder-flask or powder-horn, the shot-pouch has almost disappeared with the nearly universal use of breech-loaders, which take fixed ammunition in the form of shot-cartridges.

He searched under his red flannel shirt, beneath the heavy tangle of *shot-pouches*, and powder-flask, and dangling chargers of antelope horn, and the like. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 110.*

2. The ruddy duck, *Eristratura rubida*: so called in allusion to the quantity of shot often required to kill it. See *cut* under *Eristratura*. [Local, U. S.]

shot-proof (shot'prüf), *a.* Proof against shot or missile weapons.

Arct's favour makes any one *shot-proof* against thee. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.*

shot-prop (shot'prop), *n.* An arrangement for filling a shot-hole which is low in a ship's side and is likely to admit water. It is a plug braced from within by means of a timber or several timbers, which support it firmly in place.

shot-rack (shot'rak), *n.* Same as *shot-garland*, 1.

shotrelt, *n.* [Appar. < *shot* + *-rel*, as in *pick-rel*.] A pike in the first year.

As though six months and the cat for a seventh be not sufficient to eat an halibuty *shotrel*, a pennyworth of cheese, and half a score sparlings. *Gascoigne, Supposes, II. 3. (Davies.)*

shot-sorter (shot'sör'tér), *n.* A frame holding a series of rotary screens for sorting shot into various sizes.

shot-star (shot'stär), *n.* The alga *Nostoe commune*.

shott (shot), *n.* [Ar.] In northern Africa, the bed of an old saline lake which has become dried up by excess of evaporation over precipitation, and is now filled with deposits of salt and gypsum mingled with sand blown from the adjacent desert. The word is frequently used by writers in English and other languages on the physical geography of northern Africa.

shot-table (shot'tä'bl), *n.* A rotating table having an annular groove or channel in which a round shot is placed to cool after casting. It is designed to cause the metal to shrink equally in all directions.

shotted (shot'ed), *p. a.* 1. Loaded with a ball as well as with the cartridge of powder: said of cannon.

Once fairly kindled, he [Carlyle] is like a three-decker on fire, and his *shotted* guns go off, as the glow reaches them, alike dangerous to friend and foe. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 148.*

2. Having a shot attached; weighted with shot.

His heavy-*shotted* hammock-shroud Drops in his vast and wandering grave. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, vi.*

Shotted line. See *line*.
shotten (shot'n), *p. a.* [< ME. *shoten*, < AS. *scōten*, pp. of *scōtan*, shoot, rush: see *shoot*, v.] 1. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone. See the quotation under *shoulder-shotten*.—2. Having spawned; spent, as a fish.

If manhood, good manhood, be not forgot upon the face of the earth, then am I a *shotten* herring. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 4. 142.*

Dismally shrunk, as Herrings *shotten*. *Prior, The Mice.*
3. Sour; curdled, as milk. *Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]*—**Shotten herring**. (a) See *def. 2*. (b) See *herring*.

shotten-souled (shot'n-söld), *a.* Having lost or got rid of the soul; soulless. [Rare.]

Upbraid me with your benefits, you pilchers, You *shotten-sould*, slight fellows! *Fletcher, Wit without Money, III. 4.*

shotter (shot'er), *n.* [Also *shoter*; appar. < *shoot*, *shot*, + *-er*; cf. *shout*.] A large fishing-boat.

Boats "called *shotters* of diverse burthens between six and twenty-six tonn, going to sea from April to June for macrell," are mentioned in a MS. dated 1589 relating to the Brighton fishermen. *Nares.*

shot-tower (shot'tou'er), *n.* A high round tower in which small shot are made by dropping molten lead from the top. See *shot*, n., 3.

shotty (shot'i), *a.* [< *shot* + *-y*.] Shot-like; resembling shot, or pellets of lead.

Purpuic eruptions, . . . *shotty* to the feel. *Quain, Med. Dict., p. 226.*

Weathered barley has a dull and often a dirty appearance, quite distinct from the bright *shotty* character of good samples. *Ure, Dict., III. 185.*

shot-window (shot'win'dō), *n.* [ME. *shotwýndow*, *shotwýndow*; < *shot*, shooting, + *window*: prob. orig. applied to loopholes for archers. The explanation < *shot*, for *shut*, + *window*, is untenable on various grounds.] A special form of window projecting from the wall. See the quotation from Chambers.

He . . . dressed hym up by a *shot wýndow* That was upon the carpenter's wall. *Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 172.*

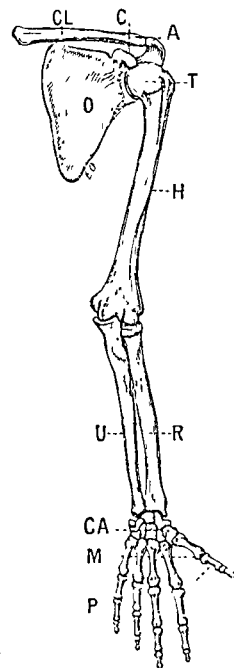
Then she has ta'en a crystal wand, And she has stroken her troth thereon; She has given it him out at the *shot window*, Wif'mony a sad sigh, and heavy groan. *Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 50).*

Go to the *shot-window* instantly, and see how many there are of them. *Scott, Pirate, v.*

By *shot-window* is meant a certain species of aperture, generally circular, which used to be common in the staircases of old wooden houses in Scotland, and some specimens of which are yet to be seen in the Old Town of Edinburgh. It was calculated to save glass in those parts of the house where light was required, but where there was no necessity for the exclusion of the air. *Chambers's Scottish Songs, [III. 216, note.]*

shought. An obsolete form of *shock*, *shoo*.
should (shüd), *pret.* of *shall*.

shoulder (shöl'dér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sholder*, Sc. *shouther*, etc.; < ME. *scholdre*, *schulder*, *schulder*, *schuldere*, *schuldre* (pl. *scholdres*, *schulderez*, *scholdren*, *schuldren*), < AS. *sculder*, *sculdor*, *sculdur* (pl. *sculdru*, *sculdra*, collectively *gesculdru*, *gesculdre*) = OFries. *skulder*, *scholder* = D. *schouder* = MLG. *schuldere*, *schulder*, LG. *schulder*, *schulter* = OHG. *scultarra*, *sculttra*, MHG. G. *schulter* = Dan. *skulder* = Sw. *skuldra*, *shoulder*; root unknown.] 1. A part of the body at the side and back of the bottom of the neck, and at the side and top of the chest;



Bones of the Left Shoulder and Upper Extremity, from the front
A, acromion; C, coracoid; CA, carpus; CL, clavicle; H, humerus; M, metacarpals; O, ventral surface of the scapula; P, phalanges, proximal row; R, radius; T, head of humerus; U, ulna.

collectively, the parts about the scapula or blade-bone; the scapular region, including both bony and soft parts; especially, in man, the lateral prominence of these parts, where the upper arm-bone is articulated, having as its bony basis the united ends of the collar-bone and the blade-bone, overlaid by the mass of the deltoid muscle. See also cut under *shoulder-blade*.

In another Yle, toward the South, duellen folk of foule Stature and of cursed kynde, that han no Hedes, and here Eyen ben in here *Scholdres*. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 203.

As did Æneas old Anchises bear,
So bear I thee upon my manly *shoulders*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 63.

I commend thy judgement for cutting thy cote so just to the breadth of thy *shoulders*.
Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln Inn.

Ammon's great son one *shoulder* had too high.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 117.

2. Figuratively, sustaining power; strength to support burdens: as, to take the work or the blame on one's own *shoulders*.

The government shall be upon his *shoulder*. *Isa. ix. 6.*

Her slanderous tongue,
Which laid their guilt upon my guiltless *shoulders*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 98.

3. The shoulder-joint.—4. The parts of an animal corresponding to the shoulder of man, including some other parts, and sometimes the whole fore quarter of an animal: thus, a *shoulder* of mutton includes parts of the neck, chest, and foreleg.

I'll assure your worship,
A *shoulder* of mutton and a pottle of wine, sir.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, l. 1.

5. In *ornith.*, the carpal joint, or wrist-joint, of a bird's wing; the bend of the wing, which, when the wing is folded, fits against the shoulder proper, and appears in the place of this. The distinctively shaded or white parts which show in the cuts under *Agelaius* and *sea-eagle* are the *shoulders* in this sense.

Robert of Lincoln [the bobolink] is gayly drest, . . .
White are his *shoulders* and white his crest.
Bryant, Robert of Lincoln.

6. Some part projecting like a shoulder; specifically, in *anat.*, the tuberculum of a rib, separated from the head by the neck, and usually articulating with the transverse process of a vertebra. See *tuberculum*, and cut under *rib*.
—7. A prominent or projecting part below the top; a rounded projection: as, the *shoulder* of a hill; especially, a projection on an object to oppose or limit motion or form an abutment; a horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing.

We already saw the French flag floating over the *shoulder* of the mountain. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen*, p. 42.
Out of the *shoulders* of one of the towers springs a tall young fir-tree. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 462.

Then they resumed their upward toil, following the rough path that zigzagged up the mighty *shoulders* and slopes [of Ben Nevis]. *W. Black, In Far Lochaber*, vi.

Specifically—(a) The butting-ring on the axle of a vehicle. (b) The projection of a lamp-chimney just below the contraction or neck. (c) In *carp.*, the finished end of a tenoned rail or mullion; the part from which the tenon projects, and which fits close against the piece in which the mortise is cut. See cut under *mortise*. (d) In *print.*, the projection at the top of the shank of a type before the face of the letter. See cut under *type*. (e) In *archery*, the broadest part of a barbed arrow-head; the width across the barbs, or from the shaft to the extremity of one of the barbs. (f) The upper part of the blade of a sword. (g) In a vase, jug, bottle, etc., the projection below the neck.

The body of this vase is richly ornamented: . . . round the *shoulder* is a frieze of Scythians.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 381.
(h) In a knife, the enlarged part between the tang and the blade. (i) In *angling*, a feather to the body of an artificial fly. (j) The back part of a sail.

The wind sits in the *shoulder* of your sail.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 56.

8. A projecting edge or ridge; a burr.

What constitutes a good plate in photo-engraving is deep sharp lines free from dirt or *shoulders*.

Scribner's Mag., VIII., p. 90 of Adv'ts.

9. In *fort.*, the angle of a bastion included between the face and the flank. Also called *shoulder-angle*. See cut under *bastion*.—10. In the *leather-trade*, a name given to tanned or curried hides and kips.—11. In *entom.*: (a) One of the humeri or front upper corners of an insect's thorax: but in *Coleoptera*, *Hemiptera*, and *Orthoptera* the term generally denotes the upper front angles of the wing-covers. (b) A *shoulder-moth*.—Head and shoulders. See *head*.—Over the left shoulder. See *left*.—Point of the shoulder, the acromial process of the scapula; the acromion. Formerly also called *shoulder-pitch*. See cuts under *shoulder* and *shoulder-blade*.—Shoulder-of-mutton sail. See *sail*, and cut under *sharpie*.—Shoulder to shoulder, with united action and mutual cooperation and support.

Exchanging that bird's-eye reasonableness which soars to avoid preference and loses all sense of quality, for the generous reasonableness of drawing *shoulder* to *shoulder* with men of like inheritance.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lxiii.

To give, show, or turn the cold shoulder. See *cold*.
The Countess's dislike didna gang farther at first than just showing o' the *cold shoulder*. *Scott, Antiquary*, xxxiii.

"Does he ever come back?" . . . "Ay, he comes back," said the landlord, "to his great friends now and again, and gives the *cold shoulder* to the man that made him."

Dickens, Great Expectations, lii.

To put or set one's shoulder to the wheel, to assist in bearing a burden or overcoming a difficulty; exert one's self; give effective help; work personally.

And I then set my *shoulder* to the wheel in good earnest.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

With one *shoulder*, with one consent; with united effort. Compare *shoulder* to *shoulder*.

That they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve him *with one shoulder*. *Zeph. iii. 9* (margin).

shoulder (shōl'dér), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sholder*; < ME. *schuldrēn* = D. *schouderen* = G. *schultern* = Sw. *skjldra*, *skylbra* = Dan. *skuldre*, *shoulder*; from the noun.] 1. To push or thrust with the shoulder energetically or with violence.

That new rotten sophistrie began to beard and *sholder* logicks in her owne tong.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 136.

Approching nigh unto him, cheek by cheek,
He *shouldered* him from off the higher ground.

Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 49.

But with his son, our sovereign Lord that is,
Youthful Theodrick was prime man in grace,
And quickly *shouldered* Ethelwick from Court.

Broom, Queens Exchange, iii.

2. To take upon the shoulder or shoulders: as, to *shoulder* a basket; specifically (*milit.*), to carry vertically or nearly so, as a musket in one hand and resting against the arm and the hollow of the shoulder, the exact position varying in different countries and at different times.

The broken soldier . . .
Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how fields were won.

Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 138.

Playing, at the beat of drum, their martial pranks,
Shoulder'd and standing as if struck to stone.

Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 137.

At their head came Thor,
Shouldering his lammer. *M. Arnold, Balder Dead*.

Down in the cellars merry blotted things
Shoulder'd the spigots, straddling on the butts

While the wine ran. *Tennyson, Guinevere*.

3. To form a shoulder or abutment on, by cutting or casting, as in a shaft or a beam.—

Shoulder arms, the order given to infantry to shoulder their muskets.

II. *intrans.* To push forward, as with the shoulder foremost; force one's way by or as if by using the shoulder, as through a crowd.

All [serving-men] tramped, kicked, plunged, *shouldered*, and jostled, doing as little service with as much tumult as could well be imagined.

Scott, Rob Roy, v.

Then we *shoulder'd* thro' the swarm.

Tennyson, Audley Court.

shoulder-angle (shōl'dér-ang'gl), *n.* In *fort.*, same as *shoulder*, 9.

shoulder-belt (shōl'dér-belt), *n.* *Milit.*, a belt worn over the shoulder, for use or ornament.

See *bandolier*, *baldrick*, *guige*, *sword-belt*.

Up, and put on my new stuff-suit, with a *shoulder-belt*, according to the new fashion. *Pepys, Diary*, May 17, 1668.

shoulder-blade (shōl'dér-blād), *n.* [*ME. schulderblad* = D. *schouderblad* = MLG. *schulderblad*, G. *schulterblatt* = Dan. Sw. *skulderblad*; as *shoulder* + *blade*.] The scapula (which see).

The human *shoulder-blade* is somewhat peculiar in shape, and some of its parts are named in terms not applicable or seldom applied to scapulae in general.

It is a compound bone, including a coracoid as a mere process, and develops from seven centers of ossification, two of which are coracoid.

It is commonly said to have two surfaces, three borders, and three angles.

Of these, the ventral surface, which lies upon the ribs, is the *inner*; the other surface is the *dorsum*.

This latter is unequally divided into two parts by the development of a high ridge, the *spine*, extended into a stout process, the *acromion*.

The flat part above the spine is the *supraspinous fossa*; that below the spine, the *infraspinous fossa*; the venter is also called the *subscapular fossa*.

These three fossae indicate the primitively prismatic and rod-like character of the bone; and they correspond respectively to the *prescapular*, *postscapular*, and *subscapular* surfaces of a more general nomenclature.

The *spine* being actually in the axis of the scapula, it follows that the long *vertebral border* (a_1 to a_2 in the figure) is the proximal end of the bone. The *glenoid fossa* is at the other end of the bone, at its confluence with the coracoid. The

Human Shoulder-blade or *Scapula* (right), dorsal surface.

a_1 , superior angle; a_2 , inferior angle; ac , acromion; ax , axillary border; c , coracoid; g , glenoid cavity for articulation with humerus; is , infraspinous fossa; u , neck and suprascapular notch in superior border; s , spine; ss , supraspinous fossa; v , vertebral border, extending from a_1 to a_2 .



axillary border is one edge of the primitive prism; the *superior border* is another; and the third is along the free edge of the spine. The *suprascapular notch* in the superior border (converted into a foramen by a ligament) denotes the passage there of the vessels and nerve called by the same name. The peculiarities of the human scapula result mainly from its extensive growth downward to the inferior angle (a_2), with consequent lengthening of the axillary border and of the so-called vertebral "border," and from great development of the spine and acromion. This bone, as usual in the higher vertebrates, has two articulations—with the clavicle and with the humerus; excepting the acromioclavicular articulation, it is attached to the trunk solely by muscles, of which sixteen (sometimes seventeen) arise from or are inserted into the bone. (Compare the shape of the rabbit's shoulder-blade, figured under *metacromion*, and of a bird's, under *scapula*.) See also cut under *shoulder*.

I fear, sir, my *shoulder-blade* is out.

Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 77.

As for you and me, my good Sir, are there any signs of wings sprouting from our *shoulder-blades*?

Thackeray, Philip, v.

shoulder-block (shōl'dér-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a large single block having a projection on the shell to prevent the rope that is rove through it from becoming jammed.

shoulder-bone (shōl'dér-bōn), *n.* [*ME. scholderbon*, *schuldirbon*, *schulderbone*; < *shoulder* + *bone*.] 1. The humerus.—2. The shoulder-blade.

My sons hed hath reste none,
But leneth on the *schuldre bone*.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

To see how the bear tore out his *shoulder-bone*.

Shak., W. T., iii. 3. 97.

A surgical appliance for treating round shoulders.

shoulder-brooch (shōl'dér-brōch), *n.* A brooch such as is used in the costume of the Scottish Highlanders to secure the plaid on the shoulder.

shoulder-callosity (shōl'dér-ka-lōs'ī-ti), *n.* See *prothoracic shoulder-lobe*, under *prothoracic*.

shoulder-cap (shōl'dér-kap), *n.* The piece of armor which covers the point of the shoulder, forming part either of the articulated epaulet or of the pauldron.

shoulder-clapper (shōl'dér-klap'ér), *n.* One who claps another on the shoulder, as in familiarity or to arrest him; in the latter sense, a bailiff.

A back-friend, a *shoulder-clapper*, one that countermands the passages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 2. 37.

shoulder-cover (shōl'dér-kuv'ér), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *shoulder-tippet*. See *patagium* (c).

shouldered (shōl'dér-d), *a.* [*ME. yshuldred*; < *shoulder* + *-ed*.] Having shoulders, of this or that character: as, broad-shouldered, round-shouldered, red-shouldered.

Take oxen yonge, . . .
Yshuldred wyde is goode, and huge brest.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

Broad-shouldered was he, grand to look upon.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

shoulder-girdle (shōl'dér-gēr'dl), *n.* The pectoral or scapular arch or girdle. See *pectoral girdle*, under *girdle*, and cuts under *epipleura*, *interclavicle*, *omosternum*, *sternum*, *scapula*, *scapulo-coracoid*, and *shoulder*.

shoulder-guard (shōl'dér-giurd), *n.* 1. Same as *épauière*.—2. Armor of the shoulder, especially when added to the hauberk or gambeson as an additional defense. See cuts under *épaulet*, 2, and *pauldron*.

shoulder-hitter (shōl'dér-hit'ér), *n.* One who hits from the shoulder: one who in boxing delivers a blow with the full weight of his body; hence, a pugilist; a bully; a rough. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

A band of *shoulder-hitters* and ballot-box stuffers.

New York Tribune, Sept. 30, 1858.

shouldering (shōl'dér-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *shoulder*, *v.*] 1. The act of pushing or crowding with the shoulder or shoulders.

Some thought to raise themselves to high degree
By riches and unrighteous reward;

Some by close *shouldering*; some by flatteries.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 47.

Those *shoulderings* aside of the weak by the strong, which leave so many "in shallows and in miseries."

II. *Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 151.

2. A shoulder; a sloping projection or bank.

When there is not a kerb there should be a *shouldering* of sods and earth on each side to keep the road materials in place, and to form with the finished surface the water tables or side channels in which the surface drainage is collected.

Engng. Brit., XX. 583.

3. In *slating*, a bed of haired lime placed beneath the upper edge of the smaller and thicker sorts of slates, to raise them and aid in making the joints water-tight.

shouldering-file (shōl'dér-ing-fil), *n.* A flat, safe-edged file, the narrower sides of which are parallel and inclined. See *F-file*. *E. H. Knight.*
shoulder-joint (shōl'dér-joint), *n.* The joint between the humerus and the pectoral girdle. In most mammals the humerus and scapula are alone concerned, but in the monotremes and lower animals the coracoid bone also takes part. The joint is a ball-and-socket or enarthrodial one, permitting extensive movements. See cuts under *shoulder*, *sternum*, and *interclavicle*.
shoulder-knot (shōl'dér-not), *n.* 1. A knot of ribbon or of metal lace worn on the shoulder. The fashion was introduced from France in the time of Charles II. It is now confined to servants in livery.

Sir, I admire the mode of your *shoulder-knot*; methinks it hangs very emphatically, and carries an air of travel in it; your sword-knot too is . . . modish.

Farrington, *Constant Couple*, l. 1.
 I could not but wonder to see pantaloons and *shoulder-knots* crowding among the common clowns [on a jury].
Roger North, *Lord Guilford*, l. 289.

It is impossible to describe all the execution that was done by the *shoulder-knot*, while that fashion prevailed.
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 151.

2. An epaulet.—3. A piece of jewelry made to wear on the shoulder, as a brooch or simple ornament; most generally a diamond pin set with many stones.—4. One of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. *Hadena basilinea* is the rustic *shoulder-knot*.—**Shoulder-knot** grouse, the ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellata*. Also *tippet-grouse*. *J. Latham*, 1783; *J. Sabine*, 1823.
shoulder-knotted (shōl'dér-not'ed), *a.* [*Shoulder-knot* + *-ed*]. Wearing a *shoulder-knot*.

A *shoulder-knotted* Puppy, with a grin,
 Queering the threadbare Curate, let him in.
Colman the Younger, *Poetical Vagaries*, p. 144. (*Davies*)

shoulder-lobe (shōl'dér-lōb), *n.* See *prothoracic shoulder-lobe*, under *prothoracic*.

shoulder-moth (shōl'dér-mōth), *n.* One of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. *Agrotis plecta* is the flame-shoulder.

shoulder-note (shōl'dér-nōt), *n.* See *note*, 5.
shoulder-pegged (shōl'dér-pegd), *a.* Gourdy, stiff, and almost without motion: applied to horses.

shoulder-piece (shōl'dér-pēs), *n.* A shoulder-strap; a strap or piece joining the front and back of a garment, and passing over the shoulder.

It [the epaulet] shall have the two *shoulderpieces* thereof joined at the two edges thereof; and so it shall be joined together.
Ex. xxviii. 7.

shoulder-pitch (shōl'dér-pich), *n.* The point of the shoulder; the acromion.

Acromion. The *shoulder pitch*, or point, wherewith the hinder and fore parts of the necke are joynted together.
Colgrate.

shoulder-pole (shōl'dér-pōl), *n.* A pole to be carried on the shoulders of two persons to support a burden slung between them.

The double gate was thrown open to admit a couple of fettered convicts carrying water in a large wooden bucket slung between them on a *shoulder-pole*.

The Century, XXXVII. 35.
shoulder-screw (shōl'dér-skro), *n.* An external screw made with a shoulder which limits the distance to which it can be screwed in.

shoulder-shield (shōl'dér-shēld), *n.* 1. Same as *pauldron*.—2. An outer and additional piece of armor worn in the just or tourney, generally on the left shoulder only.

shoulder-shotten (shōl'dér-shot'n), *a.* Sprained in the shoulder, as a horse.

Swayed in the back and *shoulder-shotten*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 56.

shoulder-slip (shōl'dér-slip), *n.* A slip or sprain of the shoulder; a dislocation of the shoulder-joint.

The horse will probably take so much care of himself as to come off with only a strain or a *shoulder-slip*.
Swift, *Advice to Servants* (Groom).

shoulder-slipped (shōl'dér-slipt), *a.* Having a slip of the shoulder; suffering dislocation of the shoulder-joint.

Mr. Floyd brought word they could not come, for one of their horses was *shoulderslipped*.
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 173.

He mounted him again upon Rosinante, who was half *shoulder-slipped*.
Jarvis, tr. of *Don Quixote*, l. 1. 8. (*Davies*)

shoulder-played (shōl'dér-splād), *a.* Same as *shoulder-slipped*.

shoulder-spotted (shōl'dér-spot'ed), *a.* Having spotted shoulders: as, the *shoulder-spotted* roquet, *Liocephalus ornatus*, a tropical American lizard.

shoulder-strap (shōl'dér-strap), *n.* 1. A strap worn over the shoulder to support the dress or some article to be carried.

He then mends the *shoulder-strap* of his powder-horn and pouches.
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 205.

2. A narrow strap of cloth edged with gold bullion, and in most cases ornamented with gold or silver bullion, worn on the shoulder by naval and military commissioned officers as a badge of rank. The color of the cloth in the United States army distinguishes the various corps, while in the navy a peculiar ornament in addition to the insignia of rank is used to designate the corps. A strap without a bar signifies a second lieutenant, the corresponding navy grade being the ensign; one bar, first lieutenant in the army and junior lieutenant in the navy; two bars, captain in the army and lieutenant-commander in the navy; a gold leaf, major and lieutenant-commander; a silver leaf, lieutenant-colonel and commander; a silver eagle, colonel and captain; a silver star, brigadier-general and commodore; two silver stars, major-general and rear-admiral; three silver stars, lieutenant-general and vice-admiral; four silver stars, general and admiral.

In the army of the United States the rank of officers is determined by the insignia on the epaulettes and *shoulder-straps*.
Wülhelm, *Mil. Dict.*, p. 475.

3. Same as *épaulette*.

shoulder-tippet (shōl'dér-tip'et), *n.* In *entom.*, a patagium. See *patagium* (c).

shoulder-wrench (shōl'dér-reneh), *n.* A wrench, strain, or sprain of the shoulder.

shouler, *n.* A dialectal form of *shovel*.

shoup (shoup), *n.* [Also dial. *choup* (-tree); < ME. *schowpe*, *scope* (-tree); perhaps ult. connected with *hip*² (AS. *heope*, etc.): see *hip*².] Same as *hip*². *Cath. Ang.*, p. 338. [*Prov. Eng.*]

shour, *n.* Middle English forms of *show*.

shout¹ (shout), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shout*, *shoute*, *shoute*; < ME. *shouten*, *shouten*; origin unknown.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a loud significant call or outcry, either inarticulate, as in laughter, calls, signals, etc., or articulate; speak in a very loud and vehement manner. It is generally applied to loud utterance or calling out in order to express joy, applause, or exultation, to give an alarm, to draw attention, or to incite to an action.

With that gan al hire meyne for to *shoute*:
 "A! go we se, caste up the gates wide."
Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 614.

All the sons of God *shouted* for joy.
Job xxxviii. 7.

2. To order drink for another or others as a treat. [*Slang*, Australia and U. S.]

And so I *shouted* for him and he *shouted* for me, and at last I says—"Butty," says I, "who are these chaps round here on the lay?"
H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, p. 335.

He must drink a nobbler with Tom, and be prepared to *shout* for all hands at least once a day.

A. C. Grant, *Dash Life in Queensland*, l. 213.

To *shout at*, to deride or revile with shouts.

That man would be *shouted at* that should come forth in his great-grandfather's suit, though not rent, not discoloured.

Jp. Hall, *Fashions of the World*, *Sermon*, Rom. xii. 2.

II. *trans.* To utter in a loud and vehement voice; utter with a shout; express with raised voice.

They threw their caps, . . .
Shouting their exultation. *Shak.*, Cor., l. 1. 218.

The people cried, . . .
Shouting, "Sir Galahad and Sir Percivale!"
Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

shout¹ (shout), *n.* [*< ME. shoute, showte*; < *shout*¹, *v.*] A vehement and sudden outcry, expressing joy, exultation, animated courage, or other emotion; also, a loud call to attract attention at a distance, to be heard by one hard of hearing, or the like. A shout is generally near a middle pitch of the voice, as opposed to a cry, scream, shriek, or screech, which are all at a high pitch, and a roar, which is at a low pitch.

Than a-roos a *shoute* and so grete noyse that alle thei the turned to flight, and the chase be-gan that longe endured, for from euensong it lasted vnto nyght.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 223.

Thursday, the vij Day of Januaril, the Maryoners made a grett *Shoute*, acyng to va that they sey longe.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 60.

The universal host up sent
 A *shout* that tore hell's concave.

Milton, P. L., l. 642.

Great was the *shout* of guns from the castles and ship.

Pepys, *Diary*, April 9, 1660.

shout² (shout), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *shoot*¹ in like sense; otherwise a dial. var. of *shoot*, and so called with ref. to its light movement.] A small boat, nearly flat-bottomed and very light, used for passing over the drains in various parts of Lincolnshire: when broader and larger it is used in shooting wild ducks in the marshes, and is then called a *gunning-shout*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

And from two boats, forfeited anew in this year, of which one dung-boat, called a *shoute*, nothing here, because not yet appraised, but remaining in the custody of the accountant of waifs and estrays.
Archæologia, XXIV. 303. (*Hallivell*.)

shouter (shout'ér), *n.* 1. One who shouts.

A peal of loud applause rang out,
 And thind'd the air, till even the birds fell down
 Upon the shouters' heads. *Dryden*, *Cleomenes*, i. 1.

Hence—2. A noisy or enthusiastic adherent of a person or cause. [*Slang*, U. S.]

shoutman (shout'man), *n.* [*< shout*² + *man*.] One who manages or uses a shout. See *shout*². *Archæologia*, XXIV. 303.

shove (shuv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shoved*, ppr. *shoving*. [*< ME. shoven, schoven, shoofen, ssafen* (weak verb, pret. *shovede*), usually *schouven, shouwen* (strong verb, pret. *shof*, pp. *shoven, shove*), < AS. *scafian* (weak verb, pret. *scafode*), usually *scifian* (strong verb, pret. *scedf*, pl. *scu-fon*, pp. *scufen*) = OFries. *skūva* = D. *schuiven* = MLG. *schuven* = OHG. *sciupan, sceopan*, MHG. *G. schieben* = Icel. *skífa, skíffa* = Sw. *skuffa* = Dan. *skubbe* = Goth. *skuban*, shove; allied to Skt. *√kshubhi*, become agitated, in causal form agitate, shake, impel; cf. Lith. *skubti*, hasten, Oulg. *skubati*, pull, pluck. Hence ult. *shovel, sheaf*¹, *scuffle*¹, *shuffle*.] I. *trans.* 1. To press or push along by the direct application of strength continuously exerted; particularly, to push (something) so as to make it slide or move along the surface of another body, either by the hand or by an instrument: as, to *shove* a table along the floor; to *shove* a boat into the water.

Brennyne brymstone and lede many a barelle fulle,
 They *shoofedde* hit downne rygte as shyre watur.
MS. Cott. Catig. A. ii. f. 115. (*Hallivell*.)

The hand could pluck her back that *shoved* her on.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 131.

The players [at shovel-board] stand at the end of the table, . . . each of them having four flat weights of metal, which they *shove* from them one at a time alternately.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 395.

The maiden lady herself, sternly inhospitable in her first purposes, soon began to feel that the door ought to be *shoved* back, and the rusty key be turned in the reluctant lock.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, iv.

2. To prop; support.

Hit [a tree] hadde shoriers to *shoue* hit up.
Piers Plowman (G), xix. 20.

3. To push roughly or without ceremony; press against; jostle.

Of other care they little reckoning make
 Than how to scramble at the shearners' feast,
 And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest!
Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 118.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress.
Arbuthnot.

4. To push; bring into prominence.

If that I live, thy name shal be *shove*
 In English, that thy sleight shal be knowe.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1381.

To *shove by*, to push aside or away; delay or reject.

Offence's gilded hand may *shove* by justice.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 3. 58.

To *shove down*, to overthrow by pushing.

And on Friday, after sakeryng, one come fro cherch warle, and *schoffe* downe all that was thereon, and trad on the wall and brake sum, and wente over.
Paston Letters, l. 217.

A strong man was going to *shove* down St. Paul's cupola.
Arbuthnot.

To *shove off*, to thrust or push off or away; cause to move from shore by pushing with poles or oars: as, to *shove off* a boat.

The country-folk wasted their valor upon entrenchments which held them easily at bay till the black boats were *shoved off* to sea again. *J. R. Green*, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 85.

To *shove the queer*. See *queer*¹. = *Syn.* 1. To push, propel, drive. See *thrust*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To press or push forward; push; drive; move along.

He *shof* ay on, he to and fro was sent.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 457.

And here is greet hevying an *shovving* be my Lord of Suffolk and all his counsell for to aspye hough this mater kam aboute.
Paston Letters, l. 41.

2. To move in a boat by pushing with a pole or oar which reaches to the bottom of the water or to the shore: often with *off* or *from*.

Every man must know how much water his own vessel draws, and not to think to sail over, wheresoever he hath seen another . . . *shove* over. *Donne*, *Sermons*, XIII.

He grasp'd the oar,
 Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd* from shore.
Garth.

3. To germinate; shoot; also, to cast the first teeth. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

shove (shuv), *n.* [*< ME. shoffe* (= Sw. *skuff* = Dan. *skub*); < *shove*, *v.*] 1. The act of shoving, pushing, or pressing by strength continuously exerted; a strong push, generally along or as if along a surface.

Than thei frushed in so rudely that thei threw CCC at the firste *shoffe* in theire comyng.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another shove.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

An 'e ligs on 'is back i' the grip, wi' noan to lend 'im a shove.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, New Style.

2. The central woody part of the stem of flax or hemp; the boon.—3. A forward movement of packed and piled ice; especially, such a movement in the St. Lawrence river at Montreal, caused in the early winter by the descent of the ground-ice from the Lachine Rapids above, which, on reaching the islands below the city, is packed, thus forming a dam. The body of water formed by the dam bursts the crust of ice on its surface, and the current shoves or pushes the ice in great cakes or blocks, forming in some places masses over 30 feet high. In the spring the shove is caused by the breaking or honey-combing of the ice by the heat of the sun and the pressure of the ice brought from Lake St. Louis by the current. [Local, Canada.]

Some gentlemen were looking at the tons of ice piled upon the dike Wednesday, and the conversation turned upon the power of the ice during a shove.
Montreal (Canada) Witness, Feb. 7, 1880.

shove-board† (shuv'börd), *n.* [*< shove + board*; appar. suggested by *shove-groat*, *< shove + obj. groat*. The other form, *shovel-board*, appears to be earlier.] Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

With me [a shilling of Edward VI.] the thrifths every day, With my face downward, do at *shove-board* play.
John Taylor, Travels of Twelve-pence. (Nares.)

shove-groat† (shuv'gröt), *n.* [*< shove + obj. groat*.] Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

Pist. Thrust him down stairs! Know we not Galloway nags?
Fal. Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a *shove-groat* shilling.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 206.

Made it run as smooth off the tongue as a *shove-groat* shilling.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

shove-halfpenny† (shuv'hä'pē-ni), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

I remarked, however, a number of parallel lines, such as are used for playing *shove halfpenny*, on a deal table in the tap-room frequented by them.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 195.

shovel¹ (shuv'1), *n.* [*< ME. shovle, shovell, shorele, shovell, shoule, shole* (> *E. dial. shoul, shooll*), *< AS. scofl, scofle*, in oldest form *scofl* (= *D. schoffel* = *Sw. skofel* = *Dan. skorl*; cf. (with long vowel) *MLG. schüftele, schüfte, schuffte*, *LG. schüffel, schuffel* = *OHG. scüfela, MHG. schüfele, schüfel, G. schaufel*), a shovel, *< scüfan* ('pp. *scufen*), shove: see *shove*.] 1. An instrument consisting of a broad scoop or concave blade with a handle, used for taking up and removing loose substances, as coal, sand, earth, gravel, corn, etc. The most common form of shovel is that used for removing loose earth, coal, or the like; it is made of thin iron, the blade square and flat, with low sides nearly at right angles with it, and a wooden handle somewhat curved, about two feet six inches in length, and terminating in a bow-handle. See *fire-shovel*.

The home hi spade and *shole* and ner the place wende Depe hi gonne to delne.
Holy Rood (L. E. T. S.), p. 42.

To knock him about the scone with a dirty shovel.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 110.

2. A shovel-hat. [Colloq.]

A queer old hat, something like a doctor of divinity's shovel.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

3. In *zoöl.*, a formation suggesting a shovel. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *shoreler*².—4. See the quotation. [Slang.]

In the early days after the Crimean War, the engineers in the Navy were a rough lot. They were good men, but without much education. They were technically known as *shovels*.
The Engineer, LXVII. 344.

Mouth of a shovel. See *mouth*.—**Pronged shovel**, a shovel made with prongs instead of an undivided blade: used for moving broken stone, etc.

shovel¹ (shuv'1), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shoveled* or *shovelled*, ppr. *shoveling* or *shovelling*. [*< ME. shovelen* (= *D. schoffelen*, hoe, = *G. schaufeln* = *Sw. skofla* = *Dan. skorle*, shovel); from the noun. Cf. *shoul*.] I. *trans.* 1. To take up and move with a shovel.

In winter, to shovel away the snow from the sidewalk.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

2. To move or throw in large quantities, hastily and clumsily, as if with a shovel: as, to shovel food into the mouth with a knife.—To shovel up. (a) To throw up with a shovel. (b) To cover up with earth by means of a spade or shovel.

Oh! who would fight and march and countermarch,
Be shot for sixpence in a battle-field,
And shovel'd up into a bloody trench
Where no one knows?
Tennyson, Audley Court.

II. *intrans.* To use a shovel: as, to shovel for one's living.

shovel², *n.* [A particular use of *shovel*¹, or abbr. of *shoreler*², *shovelbill*.] Same as *shoreler*². *Hollyband*, 1593. (*Hallwell*, under *shorell*.)

shovel³, *v.* [*< ME. shovelen*; a var. of *shuffel*, *q. v.*] An obsolete form of *shuffel*.

Shoveling [var. *stumblende*] forth.
Wyclif, Tobit xi. 10. (*Stratmann*.)

They heard him quietly, without any shovelling of feet, or walking up and down.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

shovelar†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shoreler*². **shovelard**† (shuv'el'ärd), *n.* [*< ME. shovelerd, schovelard* (cf. contr. *shoulerd*, *< ME. *schoulard, scholarde*); a var. of *shoreler*², with accom. suffix -ard. Cf. *shoulerd*.] 1. An obsolete form of *shoreler*², 1.

No manner of deer, heron, *shovelard*—a species of duck.
Statute 33 Hen. VIII., quoted in *S. Dowell's Taxes in* [England, III. 284.

2. An obsolete form of *shoreler*², 2.

shovelbill (shuv'l-bil), *n.* Same as *shoreler*², 1. [Local, U. S.]

shovel-board, **shuffle-board** (shuv'l-börd, shuf'l-börd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoofle-board, shoofleboord*; *< shovell³, shuffle, + board*. Cf. *shoreboard*, which is appar. later, but on etymological grounds is prob. earlier.] 1. A game in which the players shove or drive by blows of the hand pieces of money or counters toward certain marks, compartments, or lines marked on a table. As the game is played in recent times, the players strive to shove the counters beyond a certain line and as near the end of the table as possible, without shoving them entirely off. Formerly also *shore-board*, and (because often played with silver pieces), *shore-groat, slide-groat, shovel-penny*, or *shove-halfpenny*.

On a night when the Lieutenant and he for their disport were playing at slide-groat or *shoofleboord*.
Stanhurst, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1528 (Hollinshed's [Chron.]).

The game of *shoreboard*, though now considered as exceedingly vulgar, and practised by the lower classes of the people, was formerly in great repute among the nobility and gentry; and few of their mansions were without a *shovel-board*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 16.

2. The table or board on which the game of *shovel-board* is played; also, the groat, shilling, or other coin used in the game.

Away slid I my man like a *shovel-board* shilling.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

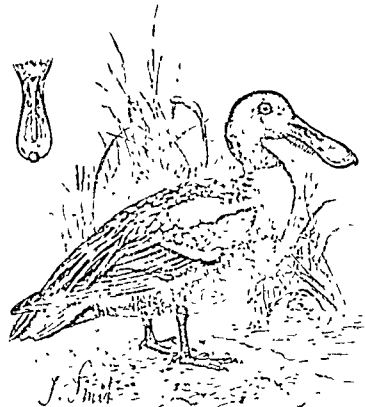
3. A game played on shipboard by pushing wooden or iron disks with a crutch-shaped mace or cue so that they may rest on one of the squares of a diagram of nine numbered squares chalked on the deck.—**Edward shovel-board**, a shilling of Edward VI., formerly used in playing *shovel-board*.

Seven groats in mill-sixpences, and two *Edward shovel-boards*, that cost me two shilling and twopence a-piece.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, i. 1. 159.

shoveler¹, **shoveller**¹ (shuv'l-er), *n.* [*< ME. shoveler; < shovell¹ + -er¹*.] One who shovels.

The fillers-in, or *shovellers* of dust into the sieves of sifters.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 104.

shoveler², **shoveller**² (shuv'l-er), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoveler*, dial. contr. *shouler*; *< ME. shoveler* (cf. var. *shorelar, shorelard, shoulerd*); a particular use of *shoreler*¹, or formed independently *< shovell¹ + -er¹*; so called with ref. to its broad bill (from which it is also called *broad-bill* and *spoonbill*).] 1. A duck, *Spatula clypeata*, having a very broad bill which widens toward the end. It is a medium-sized fresh-water duck of the subfamily *Anatina*, inhabiting Europe, Asia,



Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*).

Africa, and America. The male is of showy party-colored plumage, with glossy dark-green head like a mallard's, white breast, purplish-chestnut abdomen, sky-blue wing-coverts, and rich green speculum set in black and white, black rump and tail-coverts, blackish bill, orange eyes, and vermilion or red feet. The female is much less gaudy. The length is from 17 to 21 inches. The eggs are about 8 in number, little over 2 by 1½ inches in size, pale-drab or

greenish-gray. The shoveler is one of the best ducks for the table. More fully called *blue-ringed* or *red-breasted shoveler*, and *mud-shoveler*; also *shovelbill*, *spoonbill*, *spoon-billed duck*, *spoon-billed teal* or *widgeon*, *broadbill*, *broady*, and *swaddlebill*.

2. The spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*.

The shoveler with his brode beek.
Skelton.

shovel-fish (shuv'l-fish), *n.* Same as *shorel-head*.

shovel-footed (shuv'l-füt'ed), *a.* [*< ME. schorrelle-fotede*; *< shovell¹ + foot + -ed²*.] Having feet like shovels; having broad and flat feet.

Schovelle-fotede was that schalke, and schaylande hymesmyde,
With schankez unschaply, schowande [shoving, knocking] to-gedys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 1093.

shovelful (shuv'l-fül), *n.* [*< shovell¹ + -ful*.] As much as a shovel will hold or will readily lift at one time.

Not a shovelful of earth had been thrown up in those three weeks to fortify either the Federal camps or the approaches to the dépôt of Pittsburg Landing.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), i. 535.

shovel-hat (shuv'l-hat), *n.* A broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides and projecting in front, worn by clergymen of the Church of England.

The profession of this gentleman's companion was unmistakable—the *shovel-hat*, the clerical cut of the coat, the neck-cloth without collar.
Bulwer, My Novel, xi. 2.

Whereas the English Johnson only bowed to every Clergyman, or man with a *shovel-hat*, I would bow to every Man with any sort of hat, or with no hat whatever.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 6.

shovelhead (shuv'l-hed), *n.* 1. The shovel-headed sturgeon, *Scaphirhynchops platyrhynchus*.



Shovel-headed Sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchops platyrhynchus*).

chus, or another of the same genus.—2. The bonnet-headed shark, *Sphyrna* or *Reniceps tiburo*. See cut under *shark*¹, *n.*

shovel-headed (shuv'l-hed'ed), *a.* Having a broad, flat snout, like a shovel: specifically noting the shovelheads.—**Shovel-headed shark**. See *shark*¹.

shoveling-flat (shuv'ling-flat), *n.* In *naval arch.*, a flat surface in a fire-room or coal-bunker where coal may be shoveled conveniently. It is generally made of thicker iron to resist the wearing of the shovels.

shoveller, *n.* See *shoreler*¹, *shoreler*².

shovel-nose (shuv'l-nöz), *n.* 1. The shovel-nosed sturgeon.—2. One of two different shovel-nosed sharks. (a) The sand-shark, *Carcharias* (or *Odontaspis*) *americanus*. (b) A cow-shark of the Pacific coast of the United States, *Hexanchus* (or *Notidanus*) *corinus*.

shovel-nosed (shuv'l-nözd), *a.* Same as *shovel-headed*.

shovel-penny† (shuv'l-pen'ē), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1.

shovel-plow (shuv'l-plou), *n.* A plow, with a simple triangular share, used for cultivating the ground between growing crops.

shover (shuv'er), *n.* [= *D. schuiver* = *MLG. schuiver*; as *shore*, *v.*, + *-er¹*.] One who or that which shoves. Specifically—(a) One who pushes, poles, or sets a boat. [Local, U. S.]

The moon is at its full in September or October, and the perigee, or in *shover* parlance "pogy," tides take place.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 177.

(b) A pole with which the mouth of the tunnel of a fish-pound is opened and closed. [Lake Michigan.]—**Shover of the queer**, one who passes counterfeit coin. [Slang.]

show¹ (shō), *v.*; pret. *showed*, pp. *shown* or *showed*, ppr. *showing*. [Also archaically *shew* (the older form); *< ME. shewen, schewen, schawen, schawen, scheuwen, seauen, seauen*, *< AS. secwian* (pret. *secwode*, pp. *secwod*), see, behold, also make to see, show, = *OS. skawon* = *OFries. skawia, skowia, schola, skua* = *D. schouwen*, inspect, view, = *MLG. schouwen* = *OHG. scawon, scaurōn, scowōn, scowōn*, see, look at, consider, *MHG. schowen, schowen*, *G. schauen*, see, behold, = *Dan. skue*, behold, = *Goth. *skawjan* (in comp. *us-skawjan*, awake), **skaggrōn*, see; cf. *Goth. skuggia*, a looking-glass; *OHG. sciecar, sciehar*, a looking-glass; *AS. scia* = *OHG. sciuo* = *Icel. skuggi*, shade (see *skug*); *Icel. skygna*, spy, *skodha*, spy, *skyn*, insight, perception; *< Teut. √ sku*, see, perceive, = *L. cavere* (√ **sear*), take heed, be careful, orig. look about, = *Gr. aoriv*, notice; cf. *Skt. kari*, wise; *OBulg. chuti*, know, perceive, = *Sloven. Serv. chuti*, hear, = *Bohem. chiti* = *Pol. czuc*, feel, = *Russ. chuyati*, feel, dial. *chuti*,

hear. From the root of *show*¹ are ult. *B. scavenger*¹, *scavenger*, *scavenger*, etc., *sheen*¹, etc., *skug*, etc. The pp. *shown* (like *sawn*, *sown*, etc.) is modern, conformed to the analogy of *sown*, *blown*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To let be seen; manifest to the sight; disclose; discover.

Than began the day for to clere, and the sonne to *sheve* out his beemes and dried their harneys.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 443.

All the more it seeks to hide itself,
The bigger bulk it *shows*.

Shak., *Tempest*, iii. 1. 31.

The sportive wind blows wide
Their flutt'ring rags, and *shows* a tawny skin.
Couper, *Task*, i. 508.

2. To exhibit or present to the view; place in sight; display.

The men, which wonder at their wounds,
And *sheve* their scarres to every comber by.
Gascoigne, *Steele Glas*, etc. (ed. Arber), p. 65.

Go thy way, *sheve* thyself to the priest. *Mat.* viii. 4.

I was *shown* in it a sketch of bombs and mortars as they are now used.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 371).

3. To communicate; reveal; make known; disclose.

They knew when he fled, and did not *sheve* it to me.
1 *Sam.* xxii. 17.

O, let me live!

And all the secrets of our camp I'll *show*.

Shak., *All's Well*, iv. 1. 83.

Know, I am sent

To *show* thee what shall come in future days.

Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 357.

4. To prove; manifest; make apparent or clear by evidence, reasoning, etc.; demonstrate; explain.

When thei herden what he was, thei seiden as gladdie people that he *sheved* well for whens he was comen.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

This continuall course and manner of writing or speech *sheveth* the matter and disposition of the writers minde more than one or few wordes or sentences can *sheve*.

Pultenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 123.

He draws upon life's map a zigzag line,
That *shows* how far 'tis safe to follow sin.

Couper, *Hope*, i. 603.

Show your good breeding, at least, though you have forgot your duty.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, iv. 2.

5. To inform; teach; instruct.

One of the black ones went with me to carry a quarter of beef, and I went . . . to *show* her how to corn it.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 223.

6. To mark; indicate; point out.

"We seeche the kynge Arthur." . . . At this worde answered Nascien, . . . "My feire sones, lo, hym yonde, . . . and *sheved* hym with his fynger.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 371.

An altar of black stone, of old wrought well,
Alone beneath a ruined roof now *showed*
The goal whereto the folk were wont to crowd.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 325.

7. To point out the way to; guide or usher; conduct.

Come, good sir, will you *show* me to this house?

Shak., *M. of V.*, iv. 2. 20.

O gentlemen, I beg pardon for not *showing* you out; this way.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 2.

8. To bestow; confer; afford; as, to *show* favor or mercy.

And eke, o lady myn, Facecia!

My penne *show* guyde, and helpe vnto me *sheve*.

Dabees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Felix, willing to *show* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound.

Acts xxiv. 27.

The Commons of England . . . treated their living captain with that discriminating justice which is seldom *shown* except to the dead.

Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

9. To explain; make clear; interpret; expound.

What this montaigne hymeneth and the merke dale
And the felde ful of folke, I shal *show* faire *seiche*.

Piers Plowman (B), l. 2.

Interpreting of dreams, and *sheving* of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts.

Dan. v. 12.

10. Figuratively, to exercise or use upon, usually in a slight and superficial way; barely touch with. [Colloq. and humorous.]

As for hair, tho' it's red, it's the most nicest hair when I've time to just *show* it the comb.

Hood, *The Lost Hair*.

To show a leg. See *leg*.—To show cause. See *cause*.—To show fight, to manifest a disposition or readiness to resist.—To show forth, to manifest; publish; proclaim.

O Lord, open thou my lips; and my mouth shall *show* forth thy praise.

Ps. li. 15.

To show off, to set off; exhibit in an ostentatious manner; as, to *show off* one's accomplishments.—To show one's colors. See *color*.—To show one's hand. See *hand*.—To show one the door, to dismiss one from the room or house.—To show the cloven hoof. See *cloven*.—To show the cold shoulder. See *cold*.—To show the elephant. See *elephant*.—To show the heels, *show* a clean pair of heels. See *heel*.—To show the white

feather. See *white feather*, under *feather*.—To show up, to expose; hold up to animadversion, ridicule, or contempt; as, to *show up* an impostor.

How far he was justified in *showing up* his friend Macklin may admit of question.

Jon Bee, *Essay on Samuel Foote*, p. 131.

It would be unprofitable to spend more time in disentangling, or rather in *showing up* the knots in, the ravelled skeins of our neighbours.

Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p. 30.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be seen; appear; become visible or manifest; come into sight, or, figuratively, into knowledge.

The Almykanteras in her astrolabies ben streyhte as a line so as *sheveth* in this figure.

Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, li. 26.

The fire of the flint

Shows not till it be struck.

Shak., *T. of A.*, i. 1. 23.

The painter, whose pictures *show* best at a distance, but very near, more unpleasing.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

A faint green light began to *show*

Far in the east.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 233.

Cuckoo, calling from the hill,

Swallow, skimming by the mill,

Mark the seasons, map our year,

As they *show* and disappear.

M. Arnold, *Poor Matthias*.

2. To make one's (or its) appearance; be visible; to be present. [Now colloq.]

Sche Iyeth in an olde Castelle, in a Cave, and *schewethe* twyes or thryes in the Zeer.

Manderiville, *Travels*, p. 23.

The ladies, . . . finding the rapid gallops and easy leaps of the "light lands" greatly to their taste, always *showed* in good numbers.

J. C. Jeaffreson, *Live it Down*, xi.

To show off, to make a show, make a conscious and more or less obvious display of one's accomplishments or advantages; display one's self. See also *showing-off*.

Young gentlemen . . . *show off* to advantage beside the befustianed, rustle, and inebriate portion of the crowd.

Grenville Murray, *Round about France*, p. 226.

To show up, to appear; put in an appearance; attend or be present. [Colloq.]

*show*¹ (shō), *n.* [Also archaically *shew*; < ME. *schewe*, < AS. *scæwe*, a show, = D. *schouw* (in *schouw-spel*, a spectacle, show) = MLG. *schouwe* = G. *schau* = Dan. *skue*, a show, view; from the verb.] 1. The act of showing or exhibiting to the view; exposure or exhibition to view or notice; manifestation; demonstration.

But I have that within which passeth *show*;
These but the trappings and the suits of woe.

Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 2. 86.

Nor doth this grandeur and majestic *show*
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
. . . allure mine eye.

Milton, *P. R.*, iv. 110.

Not long after the Admiral's Death the Protector was invaded with several Accusations; wherein the Earl of Warwick made not always the greatest *show*, but had yet always the greatest hand.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 307.

2. Appearance, whether true or false; semblance; likeness.

Long she thus travelled, . . .

Yet never *showe* of living wight espyde.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, l. iii. 10.

Of their Fruits, Ananas is reckoned one of the best, in taste like an Apricocke, in *shew* a farre off like an Artichoke, but without prickles, very sweete of sent.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 505.

Nor was this opinion destitute of a *show* of reason.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

His intellectual eye pierces instantly beneath the *shows* of things to the things themselves, and seems almost to behold truth in clear vision.

Whipple, *Ess.* and *Rev.*, I. 22.

3. Ostentatious display; parade; pomp.

Plain without pomp, and rich without a *show*.

Dryden, *Flower and Leaf*, l. 187.

In the middle ages, the love of *show* was carried to an extravagant length.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 24.

The city (Geneva) itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 362).

4. A sight or spectacle; an exhibition; a pageant; a play; as, the Lord Mayor's *show*;

specifically, that which is shown for money; as, a traveling *show*; a flower-*show*; a cattle-*show*.

Some delightful ostentation, or *show*, or pageant, or antique, or firework.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 1. 118.

Was my *Lo.* Major's *shew*, with a number of sumptuous pageants, speeches, and verses.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Oct. 20, 1662.

Here rare *shows* are seen, and Puncte's Feats,
And Pocket's pick'd in Crouds and various Cheats.

Gay.

The shrill call, across the general din,

"Roll up your curtain! Let the *show* begin!"

Whittier, *The Panorama*.

5. A feint; a deceptive or plausible appearance; a pretense of something, designed to mislead; pretext.

In *shew* to keepe the straits, in deed to expect the ouent.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 336.

Beware of the scribes, . . . which devour widows' houses, and for a *shew* make long prayers.

Luke xx. 47.

They seem'd a while to bestir them with a *shew* of diligence in their new affairs.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, iii.

6. The first sanguinolent discharge in labor; also, the first indication of the menses. [Colloq.]—7. A sign; indication; prospect; promise; as, a *show* of petroleum; a *show* of gold. [U. S. and Australia.]

The depth to which a well is drilled is generally regulated by the depth of the producing wells in the immediate vicinity, and sometimes by the *show*, as it is called, of the oil in the well.

Cone and Johns, *Petrolia*, p. 144.

8. Chance; opportunity. [Colloq., U. S.]

Tom may be innocent; and he ought to have a fair *show*, anyhow.

E. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, xi.

(Used attributively to indicate display or effect: as, this is a *show* day at the club; B was the *show* figure of the party.)—A show of hands, a raising of hands, as a means of indicating the sentiments of a meeting upon some proposition.—Dumb show. See *dumb-show*.—Show Sunday, the Sunday before Commemoration at Oxford University.—To make a *show*, to show off; make a display.

Hee seemes not sincerely religious, especially on solemn daies; for he comes oft to Church to make a *shew*.

Bp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, An Alderman.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Sight, representation.—3. *Display*, *Parade*, etc. (see *ostentation*), flourish, dash, pageantry, splendor, ceremony.—5. Color, mask.

*show*², *v.* A dialectal variant of *showe*.

*show*³ (shō), *n.* [Also *shew*; prob. a reduced form of *shode*¹, *shood*, lit. 'separation,' applied to various uses: see *shodel*¹, *shode*², *shood*.] Refuse: used in the plural.

He . . . recommends that the ground immediately under the stem of the oak, birch, and other trees which demand most attention shall be covered with a substance called *shews*, being the refuse of a flax-mill, which of course serves to exclude the drought, like the process which gardeners call mulching.

Scott, *Prose Works*, XXI. 142.

Coal used to be quarried in Scholes. . . . It must . . . have been worked at a very early period, and the heaps of *shoes* (refuse and cinders . . .) would naturally give a name to the place.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 255.

show-bill (shō'bil), *n.* A placard or other advertisement, usually printed, containing an announcement of goods for sale; also, such a placard announcing a show.

show-box (shō'boks), *n.* A box containing some object or objects of curiosity exhibited as a show, as the box for a Punch and Judy show.

Mankind are his *show box*—a friend, would you know him!

Pull the string, ruling passion the picture will show him.

Burns, *Fragment Inscribed to Fox*.

showbread, *shewbread* (shō'bred), *n.* [= G. *schaubrot* = Sw. *skädbrod* = Dan. *skuebrød*; as *show*¹ + *bread*¹.] Among the ancient Jews, the bread which was placed every Sabbath before Jehovah on the table of shittim-wood overlaid with gold, set in the holy place, on the north side of the altar of incense. It consisted of twelve loaves, to represent the twelve tribes of Israel, and was made of fine flour, sprinkled with incense. It was accounted holy, remained on the golden table during an entire week, and was eaten in the sanctuary by the priests alone.

Have ye not read . . . how he entered into the house of God, and did eat the *shewbread*, which was not lawful for him to eat, . . . but only for the priests? *Mat.* xii. 4.

show-card (shō'kär'd), *n.* A tradesman's card containing an announcement; also, a card on which patterns are exhibited in a shop.

show-case (shō'käs), *n.* A case or inclosure of which all or some of the sides are of glass, intended to keep small and delicate or valuable objects from dust and injury, while leaving them in plain sight, whether in a museum or in a place of sale.

show-end (shō'end), *n.* That end of a piece of stuff, as woolen cloth, which forms the outside of the roll, and is unrolled to be shown to customers. It is often ornamented and lettered with silk or other thread woven into the piece.

*shower*¹ (shou'ér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *showre*; < ME. *shour*, *showre*, *schour*, *showre*, *schur*, < AS. *scāw*, a storm, shower (*hagles scāw*, *hagal-scāw*, a hail-shower, *regna scāw*, *ræn-scāw*, a rain-shower, *wolena scāw*, 'cloud-shower,' *flāna scāw*, a shower of arrows, *scāw-boga*, shower-bow, rainbow), also poet. conflict, battle, = OS. *skūr*, a conflict, battle, = OFries. *schur*, a fit, paroxysm, = D. *schoor* = MLG. *schūr* = LG. *schure*, *schuur* = OHG. *scūr*, MHG. *schūr*, G. *schauer*, a shower, storm, fit, paroxysm, = Icel. *skūr* = Sw. *skur* = Goth. *skūra*, a storm (*skūra wind*, a storm of wind); perhaps orig. 'a thick dark cloud, rain-cloud'; cf. L. *obscurus*, and see *sky*.] 1. A light, or moderately heavy, fall of rain, hail, or sleet; used absolutely, a fall of rain.

But graceles gostis, colours of hem-self,
That neuere had harness ne hayle-schouris.
Richard the Redeless, i. 26.

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the roote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 1.

Fast falls a fleecy show'r, the downy flakes
Descending.
Cowper, Task, iv. 325.

2. Figuratively, a fall of any liquid in drops, or of solid objects in large number.
So fro heuen to helle that hntel schor [of flendis] laste.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 227.

In the three and twentieth Year a Shower of Blood rained
in the Isle of Wight two Hours together.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 59.

How quick they wheel'd, and, flying, behind them shot
Sharp sleet of arrowy showers against the face
Of their pursuers.
Milton, P. R., iii. 324.

3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution.
Sweet Highland girl, a very shower
Of beauty is thy earthly dower!
Wordsworth, To a Highland Girl.

4. In *pyrotechny*, a device in which small stars of a slow-burning composition fall from rockets or shells, presenting the appearance of a shower of fire.—5†. An attack; an assault; a conflict; a battle.
To put the of peril i haue ney perished oft,
And many a sharp schour for thi sake tholed.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 4514.

In the laste shour, soth for to telle,
The folk of Troye hemselven so mysledden
That with the worse at nyght homeward they fledden.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 47.

Than thoi yaf hem a sharpe shour that thei were discour-
aged and chaced oute of the place.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 353.

Meteoric showers. See *meteoric*.
shower¹ (shou'ér), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shoure*; < *shower*¹, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To water with or as with a shower; wet copiously with rain.
Or serve they as a flowery verge to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watery cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and *shower* the earth?
Milton, P. L., xi. 883.

2. Hence, to wet copiously with water or other liquid in the form of spray or in drops: as, to *shower* plants from a watering-pot; to *shower* one's head in bathing; to *shower* a convict as a punishment.—3. To discharge in a shower; pour down copiously and rapidly; bestow liberally; distribute or scatter in abundance.
Once more
I *shower* a welcome on ye.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 4. 63.

Upon them, but in vain; they reach'd their ships.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 4.
On their naked limbs the flowery roof
*Shower*d roses.
Milton, P. L., iv. 773.

II. *intrans.* To rain in showers; fall as a shower: as, tears *showered* down his cheeks.
Sir, all the accumulations of honour *shower*d down upon
you.
Brome, Northern Lass, v. 2.

Before me *shower*d the rose in flakes.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

shower² (shō'ér), *n.* [Also, archaically, *shewer*; < ME. *shewer*, *schewer*, a shower, a looking-glass, < AS. *scēwære*, a looker, spy, < *scēwian*, look, see, show: see *show*¹. For the sense 'looking-glass,' cf. OHG. *scēcar*, *scēchar*, a looking-glass: see under *show*¹.] 1. One who or that which shows or exhibits. In Scots law, showers in jury causes are two persons named by the court, usually on the suggestion of the parties, to accompany the jurors when a view of the property which the cause relates to is allowed. See *viewer*.
It [the star of Bethlehem] schon to the shepherdes a
schewer of blisse.
Piers Plowman (B), xli. 153.

To check this, the mayor was commanded, if any such
reports or writings got abroad, to examine as to the first
showers and utterers thereof, whom, when found, he was
to commit to prison and sharply to punish, as an example
to others.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., vi.

2†. A looking-glass; a mirror.
He made a brasun launatorye, with his foot, of the *shewers*
of wyymen.
Wyclif, Ex. xxxviii. 8.

He puttyth in hys pawtner
A kerchlyf and a comb,
A *shewer*, and a coyf
To bynd with hys loks.
Poem on the Times of Edward II. (ed. Hardwick), st. 16.

shower-bath (shou'ér-báth), *n.* 1. A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above.—2. An apparatus for pouring a shower of water upon the body.

showeriness (shou'ér-i-nes), *n.* The state of being showery.

showerless (shou'ér-les), *a.* [*shower*¹ + *-less*.] Without showers.

Scarce in a *showerless* day the heavens indulge
Our melting clime.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, i.

showery (shou'ér-i), *a.* [*shower*¹, *n.*, + *-y*¹.] 1. Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain.
Murranus came from Anxur's *showery* height.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 423).

2. Like a shower; frequent or abounding, like the drops in a shower.
Dew'd with *showery* drops,
Up-clomb the shadowy pine.
Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters.

showfully (shō'fūl-i), *adv.* [**showful* (< *show*¹ + *-ful*) + *-ly*².] Gaudily; showily.
The Torch-bearers habits were likewise of the Indian
garb, but more stragglant than those of the Maskers; all
showfully garnisht with seuerall-hewd fethers.
Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's
Inn.

show-glass (shō'glás), *n.* 1. A glass in which something is seen; a mirror; especially, a magic mirror, or a glass in which things not present are made to appear.—2. A show-case.
The maid, who views with pensive air
The *show-glass* fraught with glittering ware,
Sees watches, bracelets, rings, and lockets.
Cowper, Pincapple and Bee.

showily (shō'i-lī), *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously; with parade.

showiness (shō'i-nes), *n.* The state of being showy; pompousness; great parade.

showing (shō'ing), *n.* [Also, archaically, *shewing*; < ME. *shewing*, *schewyng*, < AS. *scēwian*, verbal *n.* of *scēwian*, look, show: see *show*¹, *v.*] 1. Appearance; coming into view.
And the child . . . was in the deserts till the day of his
shewing unto Israel.
Luke i. 80.

2†. Aspect; looks.
Thanne, at abawed in *shewing*,
Anoon spak Drede, right thus seiyng.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4041.

3. A setting forth or demonstration by words: as, he is wrong by his own *showing*.
The first remark which . . . suggests itself is that, on
this *showing*, the notes at least of private banks are not
money.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. xii. § 7.

4†. A warning; a prophecy. *Halliwel*.
showing-off (shō'ing-ōf'), *n.* 1. Ostentatious display.—2. In a specific use, technical in ornithology, the peculiar actions or attitudes of many male birds in mating, when such are very marked or conspicuous; amatory antics or display. The showing-off is a characteristic habit of the peacock, turkey, and many other gallinaceous birds (see *cut* under *penfort*); of some pigeons (pouters are developed on this trait, for example); of the bustards, in some of which the inflation of the neck becomes enormous; of various waders (the cut under *ruff* shows the ruff in the net); and of the sand-hill and other cranes, etc.

showish (shō'ish), *a.* [*show*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Showy; gaudy; ostentatious. [Rare.]
They are as *showish*, and will look as magnificent, as if
he was descended from the blood royal.
Swift, Bickerstaff Papers.

showman (shō'man), *n.*; pl. *showmen* (-men). [*show*¹ + *man*.] One who exhibits a show, especially the proprietor of a traveling exhibition.

shown (shōn). A past participle of *show*¹.

show-place (shō'plās), *n.* 1. A place for public exhibitions.—2. A gymnasium (which see). [Rare.]
The common *show-place* where they exercise.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 12.

show-room (shō'rōm), *n.* 1. A room or apartment in which a show is exhibited.
The dwarf kept the gates of the *show-room*. *Arbutnot*.

2. A room or apartment, as in a warehouse, where goods are displayed to the best advantage to attract purchasers; or, in a hotel, an apartment set aside for the use of commercial travelers, in which they can exhibit samples to their customers.
Miss Knag darted hastily up stairs with a bonnet in
each hand, and presented herself in the *show-room*.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xviii.

show-stone (shō'stōn), *n.* A polished quartz crystal serving as a magic mirror in certain incantations.
Among these [Dr. Dee's magical apparatus] was a *show-stone*, or an angelical mirror, placed on a pedestal. . . .
E. K., looking into the *showstone*, said, "I see a garland of white rose-buds about the border of the stone; they be well opened, but not full out."
I. D'Iraceli, Amen. of Lit., II. 296, 298.

showtet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English spelling of *shout*.

show-up (shō'up), *n.* Exposure of something concealed, as a fraud or an absurdity, to ridicule or animadversion. [Colloq.]
We can forgive Samuel Johnson the mode he adopted of expressing his apprehensions of Foote's satire, because it was immediate, and treading closely on the heels of a threatened *show up*.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. lxxvii.

show-window (shō'win'dō), *n.* A window in a shop arranged for the display of goods.

showy (shō'i), *a.* [*show*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Making a show or striking appearance; gay; brilliant; gaudy; effective.
The men would make a present of everything that was
rich and *showy* to the women whom they most admired.
Addison, Spectator, No. 434.

In Europe our golden-rod is cultivated in the flower-
gardens, as well it might be. The native species is found
mainly in woods, and is much less *showy* than ours.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XX. 100.

2. Given to show or display; ostentatious.
The effect of "moral" interests appears in habits with-
out which the scholar or artist is not properly free for his
work, nor exempt from the temptation to be *showy* instead
of thorough in it.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 148.

She was so used now to the ways of the Italians, and
their *showy* affection, it was hard for her to realize that
people could be both kind and cold.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 135.

showy orchis. See *Orchis* 2. = *Syn. Gorgeous*, magnifi-
cent, sumptuous, pompous, grand, flashy, glaring, garish,
dressy.

show-yard (shō'yārd), *n.* An inclosure for the exhibition of horses, stock, machinery, or other large objects at a show.
The railway was pitched down, so to speak, anyhow in
the *showyard*.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 13.

The great agricultural societies . . . began . . . to offer
prizes at their shows for milch cows and dairy produce,
and to exhibit a working dairy in the *showyard*.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 298.

shrab (shrab), *n.* [*Hind. sharāb*, wine, spirituous liquor, < Ar. *sharab*: see *shrub*², *sherbet*.] Sherbet; hence, wine or spirits.
"Of what caste are you?" asked an Englishman of a
native of India. "Oh," replied the native, "I'm a Chris-
tian—I take brandy *shrab* and get drunk, like you."
Nature, XXXVIII. 269.

When I tasted the brandy, he said it was *Shrab* (the
general name for wine and spirits).
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 20.

shrag (shrag), *n.* [*ME. schragge*, an assibilated form of *scrage*¹.] 1. Something lopped off; a clipping; especially, a twig. [Prov. Eng.]
"Yar bram owl ta ha' fine *shraggs*." This was said to a
man about to dress recently thrashed barley for market.
The clippings of live fences.
Moore, Suffolk Words.

2. A rag; a jagged piece.
With flatte fethrynges the freke was floreschede alle over,
Many schredys and *schragges* at his skyrttes hynnges.
Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), i. 3474.

shrag¹ (shrag), *v. t.* [Also dial. *shreg*, *shrig*; < ME. *schraggen*; < *shrag*, *n.*] To clip; lop; shred; also, to ornament with tags or shreds. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

A red hod on hir heved, *shragid* al of shridis,
With a riche riban gold be-gon.
MS. Arund. Coll. Arm., 27, f. 130. (*Halliwel*.)

To *shrag* trees, arbores putare.
Barlet.

shragget (shrag'ér), *n.* [*ME. schreggare*; < *shrag*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who lops; one who trims trees. *Huloet*.

shram (shram), *v. t.* [An assibilated form of **scram*, var. of **scrim*, *scrimp*: see *scrimp*.] To cause to shrink or shrivel, as with cold; benumb. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

shrank (shrangk). A preterit of *shrink*.

shrap¹ (shrap), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thicket. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

shrap² (shrap), *n.* Same as *scrapp*³.
You fell, like another dove, by the most chaffy *shrap*
that ever was set before the eyes of winged fowl.
Bp. Bedell, Letters (1620), p. 339.

Setting silver lime twigs to entangle young gentlemen,
and casting forth silken *shrap*s to catch woodcocks.
Nashe, Pierce Penitence, p. 15.

shrape (shrap), *v. t.* and *i.* [*ME. shrapen*, an assibilated form of *scraper*¹, *q. v.*] 1†. To scrape.
For lat a dronken daffe in a dyke falle. . . .
And Shame *shrapeth* his clothes and his shynes wasseth.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 423.

Herly in the morowe to *shrapyn* in the vale,
To fynde my dyner amonge the wormes smale.
Lydgate, The Chorle and the Bird.

2. To scold. [Prov. Eng.]

shrapnel (shrap'nel), *n.* [Named after the British Gen. *Shrapnel* (died 1842).] A shell filled with bullets and a small bursting-charge just sufficient to split it open and release the bullets at any given point, generally about 80 yards be-

fore reaching the object aimed at. After the explosion of the shell, the bullets and fragments fly onward in a shower.—**Boxer shrapnel**, a cylindrical iron shell, interiorly grooved, lined with paper filled with balls and rosin, carrying a bursting-charge in a tin chamber at the base, and having a wooden head overlaid with sheet-iron. The charge is connected with a fuse in an iron tube.

shread, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *shred*.

shread-head (shred'hed), *n.* [For *shred-head (?): see *shred* and *head*.] In arch., same as *joiner-head*. *Imp. Dict.*

shred (shred), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shred* (sometimes *shredded*), ppr. *shredding*. [Early mod. E. also *shread*; < ME. *schreden*, *schreden* (pret. *shred*, *schred*, *schredde*, pp. *schred*, *schrede*), < AS. *scradian* (pret. **scradode*) (in comp. *be-scradian*), orig. strong, **scradan* (pret. **scrod*), cut up, *shred* (> *scradung*, *shredding*, and *scradde*, a *shred*) = OFries. *skrada* = MD. *schrooden*, *schroojen*, *shred*, *clip*, = MLG. *schroden*, *schraden*, *scröden* = OHG. *scrōtan*, MHG. *scrōten*, *hew*, cut, *lop*, G. *schroten*, cut, saw, gnaw, nibble, bruise, grind, = Dan. *skraae*, cut, *lop*; not recorded in Goth. Hence *shred*, *n.*, *scrad*, and ult. *shroud*, *scroll*, *serow*. Cf. AS. *scrutian*, OHG. *scrōtan*, investigate, L. *scrutari*, investigate: see *scrutiny*.] 1. To cut or tear into small pieces; also, to cut or tear pieces from.

Wortes, or other herbes times ofte.

The whiche she *shredde* and seeth for hir living.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 171.

One . . . found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his lap full, and came and *shred* them into the pot of pottage. 2 Ki. iv. 39.

This sword shall *shred* thee as small unto the grave As minced meat for a pie.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

2. To tear into pieces, either small and irregular, or long in proportion to their width; tear into ragged bits, scraps, or strips; as, to *shred* old linen.—3. To prune; *lop*; trim, as a pole or a hedge. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Then they lerned to *shred* their vines, and they lerned to plant and graffe their olyves.

A. Golding, tr. of Justin, fol. 178. The superfluous and wast sprigs of vines, being cut and *shreaded* off, are called *shredans*.

Withals, Dict. (ed. 1603), p. 102.

shred (shred), *n.* [Also *scrad*, an unassimilated form, known chiefly in a differentiated sense; < ME. *shrede*, *schrede*, *schread*, < AS. *scradde*, a piece, strip, *shred*, = OFries. *skrad*, *schred* = MD. *schroode* = MLG. *schrode*, *schrade*, a piece cut off, = OHG. *scrōt*, a cut, MHG. *scrōt*, a cut, stroke, wound, a piece cut or saved off, G. *schrot*, a piece, *shred*, block, = Icel. *skrjóttr*, a *shred*, = Dan. *skrot*, rubbish; from the (orig. strong) verb: see *shred*, *v.* *Shred* also appears in the forms *scrad* and *scrow*, the latter from LG. through OF.: see *scrad*, *scrow*, *scroll*.] 1. A bit, scrap, fragment, rag, or strip made by cutting or tearing up something: used specifically of cloth or list for nailing up plants.

Shrede, or clyppynge of clothe or other thynges, Scotsur, presegmen. Prompt. Parv., p. 448.

A cutpurse of the emple and the rule, . . . A king of *shreds* and patches.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 102.

He munched a *shred* of toast, and was off by the omnibus to chambers. Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, iii.

2. Figuratively, a bit; a particle; also, something that is like a scrap or fragment in being worn or valueless, or in having a forlorn appearance.

That poor *shred* [a tailor] Can bring more to the making up of a man Than can be hoped from thee; thou art his creature. Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, iii. 1.

There was not a *shred* of evidence against his client, and he appealed to the magistrates to discharge him at once. II. Smart, Struck Down, x.

The cockroach has retained some *shreds* of reputation by eating mosquitoes. P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 203.

shred-cock (shred'kok), *n.* The fieldfare, a thrush, *Turdus pilaris*. C. Stainson. [Local, Eng.]

shredding (shred'ing), *n.* [< ME. *schredynge*, *schridynge*, < AS. *scradung*, verbal *n.* of **scradan*, *scradian*, cut, *shred*: see *shred*, *v.*] 1. The act of tearing or cutting into shreds; also, the act of pruning or clipping.

Schredynge, of trees and other lyke, sarmentacio, sarcu-lacio. Prompt. Parv., p. 448.

2. That which is *shred*; a ragged strip; a fragment; a scrap.

Yet many things in it [our form of prayer] they say are amiss; . . . it hath a number of short cuts or *shreddings* which may be better called wishes than prayers. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 27.

3. *pl.* In carp., short, light pieces of timber fixed as bearers below a roof, forming a straight line with the upper side of the rafters. Also called *furrings*.

shredding-knife (shred'ing-nif), *n.* A pruning-knife.

shreddy (shred'i), *a.* [< *shred* + -y¹.] Consisting of shreds; torn into shreds; ragged.

Small bits of *shreddy* matter fall to the bottom of the vessel. J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 21.

shred-pie (shred'pi), *n.* Mince-pie: so called from the shredding or thin shaving of the ingredients. [Eng.]

Beef, mutton, and pork, *shred pies* of the best, Pig, veal, goose, and capon, and turkey well drest. Tusser, Christmas Husbandry lare.

In winter there was the luxury of a *shredpie*, which is a coarse north country edition of the pie abhorred by puritans. Southey, The Doctor, viii. (Davies.)

shreek¹, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *shrick*.

shreek² (shrek), *n.* Same as *shrike*².

shreetalum, **shreetaly** (shre'ta-lum, -li), *n.* [E. Ind.] The talipot-palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*.

shrew¹ (shro), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *shrow*; < ME. *shrew*, *shrewe*, *schrewe*, *shroice*, also unassimilated *screeve*, wicked, evil, as a noun a wicked person (the *shrewe*, the evil one, the devil), < AS. **scraewa*, a wicked person, found only in another sense, *scradra*, a shrew-mouse (see *shrew*²); both supposed to mean lit. 'biter' (the bite of a shrew-mouse was formerly considered venomous), < √ *shru*, cut, seen in *shred* and *shroud*.] For the later use of the noun as an adj., and the still later extension of the adj. with pp. suffix -ed², -ed³, in *shrewd*, cf. *wicked*, which has a similar history in these respects. Cf. *scree*², a doublet of *shrew*¹.] 1. *n.* 1. A wicked or evil person; a malignant person.

And alle that worche with wronge wenden hij shulle After her deth day and dwelle with that *shrewe* [Satan]. Pierr Plouman (B), l. 127.

For unto *shrewes* joye it is and ese To have her [their] felawes in payne and disese. Chaucer, Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 103.

The wicked aungel had him be boold To calle bothe fadir & modir *schrevis*. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

2. A woman of a perverse, violent, or malignant temper; a scold; a termagant.

Shrews . . . cannot otherwise ease their cursed hearts but by their own tongues and their neighbours' ears. G. Harvey, Four Letters, iii.

The man had got a *shrew* for his wife, and there could be no quit in the house with her. Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. An evil thing; a great danger.

Than selde Dodnall the saunge that it were a *shrewe* to go, for in this foreste is noon resettes, and our horse sholde dyen for the faute and for hungir. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 563.

4. A planet of evil or malignant aspect or influence.

That he be nat retrograd, ne combust, ne joined with no *shrewe* in the same signe. Chaucer, Astrolobe, ii. 6.

II. *a.* Wicked; evil; ill-natured; unkind.

Yet was he to me the moste *shrewe*,

That feele I on my ribbes al by rewe.

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 505.

shrew¹ (shro), *v. t.* [< ME. *schrewen*, *ssreicen*, make evil, curse, < *schreice*, an evil person: see *shrew*¹, *n.* Cf. *bescrew* and *shrewd*.] 1. To make evil; deprave.

Schrewyn, pravo. Prompt. Parv., p. 440.

2. To curse; *bescrew*.

O vile proude cheri, I *shrewe* his face.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 525.

Shrew me

If I would lose it for a revenue

Of any king's in Europe.

Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3. 147.

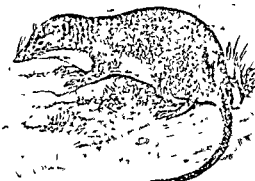
shrew² (shro), *n.* [< ME. **shrewe*, < AS. *scradwa*, the shrew-mouse: supposed to mean lit. 'biter': see *shrew*¹. Cf. G. dial. *schermus*, a mole, < *scheren* (= E. *shear*), cut, + *maus* = E. *mouse*.] A small insectivorous mammal of the genus *Sorex* or family *Soricidae*; a shrew-mouse. They are all small, greatly resembling mice in size, form, color, and general appearance (whence the name *shrew-mouse*), but belong to a different order (*Insectivora*, not *Rodentia*). They may be distinguished at a glance by the long sharp snout. They are widely distributed, chiefly in the northern hemisphere, and the species are numerous, of several different genera, particularly *Sorex*, which contains more than any other. The little animals are very voracious, and devour great quantities of insects and worms; but there is no foundation in fact for the vulgar notion that shrews are poisonous, or for any other of the popular superstitions respecting these harmless little creatures. The shrews have usually a musky odor, due to the secretion of some special subcutaneous glands with which they are provided, and in some of the larger kinds this scent is very strong. Among the shrews are the most diminutive of all mammals, with the head and body less than 2 inches

long; others are two or three times as large as this. The common shrew of Europe is *Sorex vulgaris*. The common-



Common European Shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*).

est in the United States is a large short-tailed species, *Blarina brevicauda*. The teeth of shrews are generally



American Water-shrew (*Neosorex palustris*).

black, but some shrews are white-toothed, as those of the genus *Crocodyra*; some are aquatic, as the oared or oar-footed shrew, *Crossopus fodens* of Europe, and *Neosorex palustris* of North America. The name is extended, with a qualifying term, to related animals of a different family, as the shrew-moles and desmans. See *shrew-mole*, *elephant-shrew*, *marsh-shrew*, *mole-shrew*, *musk-shrew*, *squirrel-shrew*, *water-shrew*, and cuts under *Blarina*, *desman*, *Petrodromus*, *Titocercus*, *Rhynchocyon*, and *Tupaia*.

Museragno [It.], a kind of mouse called a *shrewe*, deadlie to other beasts if he bite them, and laming any bodie if he but touch them, of which that curse came, I *bescrew* thee. Florio, 1598.

In Italy the hardy *shrews* are venomous in their biting. Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 58.

Broad-nosed shrew, the common *Sorex platyrhinus* of North America.—**Ciliated shrew**, *Crocodyra suaveolens*, a very diminutive shrew of southern Europe.—**House shrew**, *Crocodyra aranea*, of parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.—**Indian shrew**, the musk-shrew.—**Oared or oar-footed shrews**, aquatic shrews, of the genera *Crossopus* and *Neosorex*. See def.—**Rat-tailed shrew**, the musk-shrew.—**Short-tailed shrew**, any species of the American genus *Blarina*, specifically *B. brevicauda*.

shrew-ash (shro'ash), *n.* An ash-tree into a hole in the body of which a shrew-mouse has been plugged alive. Its twigs or branches, when applied to the limbs of cattle, were formerly supposed to give them immediate relief from the pains they endured from a shrew-mouse having run over them.

shrewd (shrod), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd*; < ME. *shreved*, *schreved*, *schreuid*, depraved, wicked, lit. 'accursed', pp. of *schreuen*, curse, *bescrew*: see *shrew*¹. Cf. *cursed*, *curst*, formerly used in the sense of 'having a violent temper'; cf. also *wicked*.] For the partial elevation of sense from 'cursed' through 'mischievous, cunning,' to 'astute, sagacious,' cf. *pretty*, which has passed from 'tricky, cunning,' to 'fine, beautiful.' 1. Evil; accursed; malignant; wicked.

God shal take veniaunce on alle swiche preestes,

Wel harder and gettere on such *shrewe*de faderes,

Than cure he dide on Ophni and Fineses.

Pierr Plouman (C), l. 122.

Helle repured tho the deneel sathan,

And horribil gan him dispice;

"To me thou art a *schreuid* captain,

A combrid wretche in cowardise."

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

If a man be good and doth or seith a thing to good entente, the bakiter wol turne al thiike goodnesse up-so-doun to his *shreued* entente. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

There are *shreued* books with dangerous Frontispices set to sale. Milton, Areopagitica, p. 24.

2. Having a *curst* temper; scolding; vixenish; shrewish.

Thowe shalte bettyr chastise a *shrode* wyfe with myrthe then with strokes or smytynge.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

As *curst* and *shreud*

As Socrates' Xantippe.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 70.

3. Annoying; mischievous; vexatious; troublesome; malicious.

He may do his enemy a *schreued* turne and never far the warse in hys howsholde, ner the lesse men aboute hym. Paston Letters, l. 297.

An ant is a wise creature for itself, but it is a *shreud* thing in an orchard or garden.

Dacon, Wisdom for a Man's Self (ed. 1857).

Byrlady, a *shreud* business and a dangerous!

Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 2.

Ye State was much offended, and his father suffered a *shroved* check, and he had order to apprehend him for it. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 150.

4. Sharp; keen; biting; harsh.

To hit *shreud* steel against our golden crown.

Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 50.

shrewd

While I spake then, a sting of *shrewdest* pain
Ran shrivelling thro' me.
Tennyson, *St. Simeon Stylites*.
The sky is harsh, and the sea *shrewd* and salt.
D. G. Rossetti, *Ruggiero and Angelica*.

5. Sly; cunning; artful; spiteful.
Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that *shrewd* and knavish sprite
Call'd Robin Goodfellow. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, ii. 1. 33.
Is he *shrewd* and unjust in his dealings with others?
South, *Sermons*, vi.
6. Astute; sagacious; discriminating; discerning;
smart; sharp: as, a *shrewd* man of the world.
Patriots are grown too *shrewd* to be sincere.
Couper, *Task*, v. 495.
Shrewd was the good St. Martin; he was famed
For sly expedients and devices quaint.
Bryant, *Legend of St. Martin*.

7. Indicating shrewdness; due to shrewdness;
involving or displaying sagacity or astuteness:
as, a *shrewd* remark; a *shrewd* face.
I know not what he said; but I have a *shrewd* guess
what he thought.
B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, iii. 1.
We desire to learn Sydney Smith's opinion on any matter
of public interest, . . . because we know it will generally
be *shrewd*, honest, independent.
Whipple, *Ess. and Rev.*, i. 140.
A *shrewd* many, a great number.
Cast. He threw twice twelve.
Cred. By'r lady, a *shrewd* many.
Cartwright, *Ordinary*. (*Nares*).
= *Syn* 5. *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*), wily, subtle.—
6. *Acute*, *keen*, etc. (see *acute*), discerning, penetrating,
politic, ingenious.

shrewdly (shrōd'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also
shrowdly, *shrowdly*, *shroodly*; < ME. *shrewedly*,
shrewedly: see *shrewd* and -ly².] In a shrewd
manner. (a) Accusedly; wickedly.
Were it not better that we went alle to dye with good
herte in the servise of oure lorde . . . than to dye as
cowardes *shrewedly* oon with-oute a-nother?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 313.
(b) Mischievously; injuriously; maliciously; ill.
What, lo, my cherl, lo, yet how *shrewedly*
Unto my confessor to day he spak.
Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, i. 536.
This practice [artifice] hath most *shrewedly* pass'd upon
thee. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, v. 1. 360.
(c) Sharply; keenly; severely.
Ham. The air bites *shrewedly*. It is very cold.
Hor. It is a nipping and an eager air.
Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 4. 1.
I knew one *shrewedly* gor'd by a Bull.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II. ii. 99.

(d) Astutely; in a discerning or discriminating manner;
sagaciously.
The aforesaid author observes very *shrewedly* that, hav-
ing no certain ideas of the terms of the proposition, it is
to him a mystery. *Waterland*, *Works*, i. 219.
shrewdness (shrōd'nes), *n.* [ME. *shrewdnes*,
shrewdnesse, *shrewidnesse*; < *shrewd* + -ness.]
1. The state or quality of being shrewd. (a)
Badness; wickedness; iniquity.
Thanne Mede for here mysdedes to that man kneled,
And shroue hire of hire *shrewdnesse*.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 44.
Thoughte I, as greet a fame han shrewes —
Thogh hit be naught — for *shrewdnesse*,
As gode folk han for godnesse.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, i. 1853.
(b) Sagaciousness; astuteness; sharpness: as, a man of
great *shrewdness* and penetration.
Her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdness of policy too.
Shak., *A. and C.*, ii. 2. 69.
Not being bred
To barter, nor compensating the want
By *shrewdness*, neither capable of lies.
Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

2†. A company or group (of apes). [An old
hunting term.]
When beasts went together in companies, there was
said to be . . . a *shrewdness* of apes.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 80.
= *Syn* 1. (b) See *shrewd*.

shrew-footed (shrō'fūt'ed), *a.* Having feet
like those of a shrew: as, the *shrew-footed* urop-
sile, *Uropsilus soricipes*.
shrewhead, *n.* [ME. *shreuthede*; < *shrew* +
-head.] Wickedness. *Early Eng. Poems* (ed.
Furnivall), xxiv. 31. (*Stratmann*).
shrewish (shrō'ish), *a.* [< *shrew* + -ish¹.]
Having the qualities of a shrew; given to ex-
hibitions of ill temper; vixenish: applied to
women.
My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours.
Shak., *C. of E.*, iii. 1. 2.
Puppet to a father's threat, and servile to a *shrewish* tongue!
Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

shrewishly (shrō'ish-li), *adv.* In a shrewish
manner; with scolding or rating.
He speaks very *shrewishly*.
Shak., *T. N.*, i. 5. 170.

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shrewishness (shrō'ish-nes), *n.* The character
of being shrewish; the conduct of a shrew.
I have no gift at all in *shrewishness*,
I am a right maid for my cowardice.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, iii. 2. 301.

shrew-mole (shrō'mōl), *n.* A North American
insectivorous mammal of either of the genera
Scalops and *Scapanus*. The shrew-moles are the char-
acteristic moles of North America, outwardly resembling
very closely the true Old World moles, but distinguished
by technical characters of the dentition, etc. The com-
mon shrew-mole of the United States is *Scalops aquaticus*;
others are *Townsend's Scapanus townsendi*, and the hairy-
tailed, *Scapanus americanus*. See cut under *Scalops*.—
Silvery shrew-mole, a variety of the common shrew-
mole, *Scalops aquaticus argenteus*, of a lustrous light
color, common on the prairies of the western United
States.

shrew-mouse (shrō'mous), *n.* [< *shrew* +
-mouse.] The common shrew of Europe; any
small true shrew, like a mouse. See cuts under
*shrew*².

shrew-struck (shrō'struk), *a.* Poisoned by a
shrew; smitten with a malady which a shrew
was superstitiously supposed to impart by its
bite or even its touch.
If a child was scalded, a tooth ached, a piece of silver
was stolen, a heifer *shrew-struck*, a pig bewitched, a young
damsel crost in love, Lucy [a "white witch"] was called
in, and Lucy found a remedy. *Kingsley*, *Westward Ho*, iv.

shricht, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of
shrick.
shridet (shrid), *v. t.* [< ME. *schryden*; a var.
of *shred* or *shroud*³.] To hew or lop (wood).
Hooke to hewe wode, or *schrydyng* [var. hoke to hew
with wode, or *schraggyng*], *circulus* [var. *sarculus*].
Prompt. Parv., p. 242.

shriefet, *n.* An obsolete form of *shriff*¹.
shriek (shrēk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shrike*,
schryke; < ME. *shriken*, *shryken*, *shriken*, *shrik-*
en, *seriken* (pret. *schriked*, *shriked*, *schryked*,
schrykede, also *shrighte*, *shryghte*), < Icel. *skrik-*
ja, *shriek* (found only in sense of 'titter') (cf.
skrakja, *shriek*) = Sw. *skrika* = Dan. *skrige*,
shriek; cf. Gael. *sgreach* = W. *ysgrech*io, *shriek*,
screech. The word also appears as *shrike*¹,
serack, *sercech*, q. v. As with other words de-
noting sounds, it was regarded as more or less
imitative, and suffered variation.] I. *intrans.*
To utter a sharp, shrill cry; cry out more or less
convulsively, at a pitch above that of a scream,
as in great and sudden fright, in horror, or in
extreme pain: used sometimes, by hyperbole,
of laughter.

Shrighte Emelyn and howleth Palamon.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, i. 1959.
Therwithal they *shrykede* and they houped.
Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, i. 550.
Downe in her lap she hid her face, and lowdly *shright*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. viii. 32.
It was the owl that *shrick'd*. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, ii. 2. 3.
I *shrick*, start up, the same sad prospect find.
Pope, *Eloisa to Abelard*, l. 247.

II. *trans.* To utter with a shriek or a shrill
wild cry.
On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly Owle,
Shricking his balefull note.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. ix. 33.
Berkley, whose fair seat hath been famous long,
Let thy sad echoes *shrick* a deadly sound.
Drayton, *Barons' Wars*, v. 67.

shriek (shrēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shrike*,
< ME. *shrike* (= Sw. *shrik*, *skri* = Dan. *skrig*);
from the verb.] A sharp, shrill outcry: as, the
shriek of a whistle; *shrieks* of laughter. See
shrick, *v.*
Whi made the childe this *shrike*? wilt thou sleue it?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 15.
The messenger of death, the ghastly owle,
With dreary *shrikes* did also her bewray.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. v. 30.
Not louder *shrieks* to pitying heaven are cast
When husbands or when lapdogs breathe their last.
Pope, *R. of the L.*, iii. 157.

= *Syn*. *Screech*, etc. See *screeam*.
shrieker (shrō'kēr), *n.* [= Sw. *shrikare*; as
shrick + -er¹.] 1. One who shrieks.
Again — the shrieking charmers — how they rend
The gentle air — the *shriekers* lack a friend.
Crabbe, *Tales of the Hall*, vii. (*Richardson*).
2. The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*.
[Local, Eng.]

shriek-owl (shrēk'oul), *n.* 1. A screech-owl.
— 2. The swift, *Cypselus apus*. [Local, Eng.]
shrieval (shrē'val), *a.* [< *shrieve* + -al.] Of
or pertaining to a sheriff.
Chaste were his cellars, and his *shrieval* board
The grossness of a city feast abhor'd.
Dryden, *Abs. and Achit.*, i. 618.

shrievalty (shrē'val-ti), *n.* [Formerly also
shriualty, *shrevatty* (also later *sheriffalty*); < late
ME. *shreualtee*; < *shrieve*¹ + -al-ty.] 1. The
office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. *Arnold's*
Chron., p. 42.
It was ordained by statute 28 Edw. I., c. 8, that the peo-
ple should have election of sheriffs in every shire where
the *shrievalty* is not of inheritance.
Blackstone, *Com.*, i. ix.
Spenser . . . was recommended in a letter from Queen
Elizabeth for the *shrievalty* of the county of Cork.
Lovell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 152.
2. The period during which the office of sheriff
is held.
For the twelve Sessions, during his *Shrievalty*.
Brome, *Antipodes*, iii. 2.
That £1000 fine which was imposed upon him (Sir Wal-
ter Long) in the Star Chamber, for absence out of his coun-
ty in time of *shrievalty*.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 162.

shrieve¹† (shrēv), *n.* [Also *shrieve*; a contracted
form of *sheriff* (ME. *shirreve*, etc.): see *sheriff*¹.]
A sheriff.
Mayors and *shrieves* may yearly fill the stage:
A king's or poet's birth doth ask an age.
B. Jonson, *New Inn*, Epil.
Now mayors and *shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay.
Pope, *Dunciad*, i. 91.

shrieve²†, *v.* An obsolete form of *shrive*¹.
shrift (shrift), *n.* [< ME. *shrift*, *shryft*, *schrift*,
schryft, < AS. *scrift*, confession or absolution
(= Icel. *skript* = Sw. *skrift* = Dan. *skrifte*, con-
fession, absolution; cf. OHG. *scrift*, MHG. G.
schrift, a writing: see *script*), < *scriban*, *shrive*:
see *shrive*¹.] 1. The penitential act of confes-
sion to a priest, especially in the case of a dy-
ing penitent.
No receipt openeth the heart but a true friend, to
whom you may impart . . . whatsoever lieth upon the
heart to oppress it, in a kind of civil *shrift* or confession.
Bacon, *Friendship* (ed. 1887).
Address you to your *shrift*; . . .
And be yourself; for you must die.
Rome, *Jane Shore*, iv. 1.

2. Absolution received after confession; par-
don.
Enuye with heuy herte asked after *shrift*,
And carefulliche mea culpa he comsed to shewe.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 76.
Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift:
Riddling confession finds but riddling *shrift*.
Shak., *R. and J.*, ii. 3. 56.
3. The priestly act of confessing and absolv-
ing a penitent.
In *shrift*, in prechynge is my diligence.
Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, i. 110.
Call your executioun, and off with Barnardine's head;
I will give him a present *shrift*, and advise him for a bet-
ter place.
Shak., *M. for M.*, iv. 2. 223.
In *shrift*. (a) In confession.
Yet I have call'd my conscience to confession,
And every syllable that might offend
I have had in *shrift*.
Fletcher and another, *Love's Pilgrimage*, i. 2.
(b) Figuratively, in strict confidence; as if in confession.
But sweete, let this be spoke in *shrift*, so was it spoke to
me.
Warner, *Albion's Eng.*, xii. 18. (*Nares*).
Short shrift, the infliction of punishment without delay:
implying execution shortly after condemnation, as leaving
little time for confession and absolution.

shrift (shrift), *v. t.* [= Icel. *skripta* = Sw.
skrifta = Dan. *skrifte*, give shrift, shrive;
from the noun.] To confess and absolve;
shrive. [Rare.]
I saw a gray Friar *shrift* a faire Gentlewoman, which I
... mention because it was the first *shrifting* that ever
I saw.
Coryat, *Crudities*, i. 44.
shrift-father (shrift'fä't'fä'tēr), *n.* [< ME. *shrift-*
fader, *schrift-fader* (= Sw. Dan. *skriftefader*);
< *shrift* + *father*.] A father confessor.
I shreve these *shrift-fadres* everychoon.
Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, i. 144.
How and where he doth that synne,
To hys *schryffader* he mote that mynne.
J. Myre, *Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), i. 233.
And virgin nuns in close and private cell,
Where (but *shrift fathers*) never mankind treads.
Fairfax, *tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem*, xi. 9.
shrigt (shrig), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *shrug*.] To
contract; reduce, as by pruning or thinning.
Atticus is of opinion That the shadow of elmes is
one of the thickest and most hurtful: . . . marie, if the
branches thereof, or of any tree within-forth, be *shrigged*
(constricted), I thinke that the shade will doe no harme at
all.
Holland, *tr. of Pliny*, xvii. 12. (*Richardson*).
Those of the other hoped, if all men were *shrigged* of
their goods, and left bare, they should live in safetie, grew
at length to open proscriptions and hanging of silly inno-
cent persons.
Holland, *tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609). (*Nares*).
shrightt. An obsolete preterit of *shrick*.
shright, *n.* [< ME. *shright*; < *shrick* or *shrike*,
pret. *shright*.] Shrieking; sobbing.
With brokyn vois, al hors for *shright*, Cryseyde
To Troylus thise ilke wordes seyde.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 1147.

shright

shright

That with their piteous cries, and yelling *shrightes*,
They made the further shore resounden wide.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 57.

shrike¹, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *shrick*.
shrike² (*shrik*), *n.* [Also *shreeke*; < ME. **shrike*,
< AS. *scrie*, a shrike or thrush (glossed by L.
turdus), = Icel. *skrikja*, a shrike (butcher-bird),
so called from its cry: see *shrike*¹, *v.* Cf. *shrite*,
a thrush.] 1. A dentirostral oscine passerine
bird of the family *Laniidae*, having a notably
strong hooked and toothed bill, and of actively
predaceous nature; a butcher-bird; a nine-
killer; a wood-chat. The species are very numerous,
and are found in most parts of the world. The most char-
acteristic habit of these birds—at least of those of the
genus *Lanius* and of some allied genera—is to catch and
kill more insects, small birds, and small quadrupeds than
they devour at once, and to impale these victims on a
thorn or sharp twig. The great gray or cinereous shrike
of Europe is *Lanius excubitor*, of which the corresponding
American species is the northern butcher-bird, *L. borealis*.
The loggerhead shrike of the United States is *L. ludovicianus*.
The red-backed shrike of Europe is *Lanius* or *Enne-
coctonus collurio* (see *wood-chat*). See cuts under *butcher-
bird*, *Lanius*, and *Pachycephala*.

2. One of many different birds that resemble
shrikes, or were held to belong to the genus *Lanius*.
This was a Linnean genus, of amplitude and elas-
ticity, and all the birds that were put in it used to be re-
corded in the books as shrikes of some sort, whence many
English phrase-names, now practically obsolete except in
some hyphenated compounds. Among these birds were
various thrushes, ant-thrushes of both worlds, flycatchers,
starlings, etc. See phrases below, and *bush-shrike*, *drong-
go-shrike*, *swallow-shrike*, *Artemida*, *Dicrura*, and *Tham-
nophilus*.—**Cubla shrike**. Same as *cubla*.—**Dubious
shrike**. See *Scissirostrum*.—**Fiscal shrike**, a shrike of
the genus *Fiscus*, as *F. collaris*; a fiscal.—**Fork-tailed
shrike**. See *fork-tailed*.—**Frontal shrike**, *Falcunculus
frontatus* of Australia, with a strong curved and toothed
bill, a crest, above greenish-yellow, below bright-yellow,
the plumage also varied with black and white, the length 7
inches.—**Great northern shrike**, the American butcher-
bird, *Lanius borealis*.—**Green shrike**, *Leptopieris chabert*
(not a shrike) of Madagascar. — **Hook-billed shrike**, *Vanga
curvirostris* of Madagascar. See *Vanga*.—**Keroula
shrike**, *Tephrodornis pondicerianus* (not a shrike), inhab-
iting India and China. See cut under *Tephrodornis*.—**Ru-
fous shrike**, *Vanga rufa* of Madagascar. See *Vanga*.—**Senegal
shrike**, *Telephonus senegalus*. See *Telephonus*.—**Spotted
shrike**, a South American bush-shrike, *Tham-
nophilus nectus*.—**Thick-headed shrikes**, the shrikes of
the genus *Pachycephala* and related forms, sometimes
grouped as *Pachycephalinae*.—**Varied shrike**, *Laniarius
multicolor* of western Africa.—**White-headed shrike**,
Artamus leucocapita of Madagascar. It is 7½ inches long,
and greenish-black in color, with the rump, head, and under
parts white.—**Yellow-browed shrike**, *Laniarius
sulphurepectus*, of the whole Ethiopian region.

shrike-crow (*shrik'krō*), *n.* A bird of the genus
Burula. See *inconsol*.

shrill (*shrīl*), *v.* [Also, by transposition, *Sc. shril*,
also unassibilated *skril*; < ME. *schrillen*, *scrillen* =
G. *schrillen*, sound shrill; cf. Norw. *skrylla*,
skrāla, cry shrilly; = Sw. *skrāla* = Dan. *skraale*,
squal (of children); Icel. *skrōtta*, resound
shrilly; = AS. *scraletan*, cry aloud; partly from the
adj., but mainly original, from a common
root **skrel*, **skral*. See *shrill*, *a.* Cf. *shill*²,
shrill.] 1. To utter or emit a keen,
piercing, high-pitched sound.

Then can the bagpipes and the hornes to shrill
And shriek aloud. Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 46.
Like a locust shrills the imprisoned sap.
Lowell, Sir Launfal, l.

The shrilling of the male (cricket) is a sexual call, made
by raising the fore wings and rubbing them on the hind
wings. Packard, Guide to the Study of Insects, p. 563.

2. To sound shrilly; be shrill.

The horrid yells and shrilling screams.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Idly list the shrilling lay
With which the milkmaid cheers her way.
Scott, Marmion, l. Int.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to give out a shrill
sound.

About me leap'd and laugh'd
The modish Cupid of the day,
And shrill'd his threl shaft.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. To utter or produce with a shrill sound.

How poor Andromache shrills her dolours forth!
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 84.

The locust shrills his song of heat.
Whittier, The Sammons.

shrill (*shrīl*), *a.* [E. dial. (Sc.) also, transposed,
shrl; < ME. *shrl*, *shryl*, *schrylle* = D. *schrl* =
LG. *schrell*, > G. dial. *schrill*, shrill; appar. from
the verb or noun: see *shrill*, *v.*] 1. Sharp and
piercing in sound; high and keen (somewhat
disagreeably so) in voice or note: the common
use of the word.

Shryle as once voyse is— . . . trenchant.
Palsgrave, L'claircissement, p. 323.

Thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound,
And all is semblative a woman's part.
Shak., T. N., l. 4. 33.

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Some female vendor's scream, belike
The very shrillest of all London cries.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

2. Emitting or capable of emitting a sharp,
high, piercing sound.

Hear the shrill whistle which doth order give
To sounds confused. Shak., Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 9.
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 96.

3. Piercing; sharp; affecting the senses sharp-
ly or keenly; bright. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Quen gleem of glodez agaynz hem glydez
Wyth schymerynge schene ful *schrylle* thay [silver leaves]
schynde. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 80.

The Lady's head upon the prow
Caught the shrill salt, and sheer'd the gale.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

shrill (*shrīl*), *n.* [< *shrill*, *v.*] A keen or pier-
cing sound. [Rare.]

I heard a voyce, which loudly to me called,
That with the sudden shrill I was appalled.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 531.

You may . . . almost fancy you hear the shrill of the
midsummer cricket.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 151.

shrill (*shrīl*), *adv.* [< ME. *schrille*, *schirle*; <
shrill, *a.*] In a shrill manner; shrilly.

The hounds and horn
Through the high wood echoing shrill.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 53.

shrill-edged (*shrīl'ejd*), *a.* Acute, sharp, or
piercing in sound. [Rare.]

The shrill-edged shriek of a mother divide the shuddering
night.
Tennyson, Maud, l. 4.

shrill-gorged (*shrīl'gōrjd*), *a.* Having a gorge
or throat that gives a shrill or acute sound;
having a clear or high-pitched voice or note.

Look up a height, the shrill-gorged lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 53.

shrilling (*shrīl'ing*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *shrill*, *v.*]
A shrill noise or cry: as, the shrilling of the lo-
cust.

As if in revenge, some relative of the murdered katydid
found its way into the room, and began its vibrant shrilling
near her bed.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 37.

shrillness (*shrīl'nes*), *n.* The quality of being
shrill; acuteness of sound; high pitch and
sharpness or fineness of tone or voice.

Sure, this voice is new,
Whose shrillness like the sounding of a bell,
Tells me it is a woman.
Pletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, li. 4.

shrill-tongued (*shrīl'tungd*), *a.* Speaking in
a high and shrill voice.

Is she shrill-tongued or low? Shak., A. and C., iii. 3. 16.

shrill-voiced (*shrīl'voist*), *a.* Having a shrill
or piercing voice.

What shrill-voiced suppliant makes this eager cry?
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 75.

shrilly (*shrīl'i*), *a.* [< *shrill* + *-y*.] Some-
what shrill.

Some kept up a shrilly mellow sound.
Keats, Endymion, l.

shrilly (*shrīl'i*), *adv.* [< *shrill* + *-ly*.] In a shrill
manner; acutely; with a sharp sound or voice.

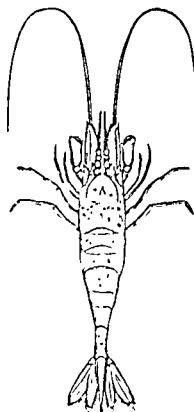
Mount up aloft, my Muse; and now more shrilly sing.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. li. 40.

The small philosopher . . . cries out shrilly from his
elevation.
Lander, Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

shrimp¹ (*shrimp*), *v. t.* and *i.* [Assibilated form
of *scrimp*. Cf. *shrimp*.] To contract; shrink.

shrimp² (*shrimp*), *n.* [< ME. **shrimp*, *shrymp*,
shrymp; < **shrimp*, assibilated form of *scrimp*,
scanty, small: see *shrimp*¹, *v.*, *scrimp*, *a.*] 1. A

salt-water long-tailed
ten-footed crustacean of
the family *Crangonidae*,
and especially of the ge-
nus *Crangon*. *C. vulgaris* is
the common shrimp of Great
Britain, about 2 inches long,
greenish-gray dotted with
brown, of fragile structure,
somewhat translucent, and
esteemed a delicacy as food.
It boils to a brown color, not
red as is usual with crus-
taceans. The shrimps are close-
ly related to prawns, and one
of the prawns, *Pandalus an-
nularis*, a British species,
is often misalled shrimp.
The name is also extended to
various related crustaceans.
Among those bearing this
name in the United States are
some *Gammaridae*, as *Gam-
marus fasciatus*; species of
Pandalus, as *P. annularis*,
the deep-water shrimp, and
P. danze, which is dried in
California for exportation to



Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*),
natural size.

shrine

China; the river-shrimp, *Palamon ohionis*; and *Penæus
brasiliensis* of the Carolinas, Florida, etc. See also cut
under *Gammarus*.

Schrymp, *lysche*, Stingsus. Prompt. Parv., p. 449.

2. A little wrinkled person; a dwarfish crea-
ture; a manikin: in contempt.

We borel men been *shrympes*;
Of fieble trees ther comen wretched ympes.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 67.

Alas, this is a child, a silly dwarf!
It cannot be this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Should strike such terror to his enemies.
Shak., I Hen. VI., ii. 3. 23.

Fresh-water shrimp. See *fresh-water*.—**Mountebank
shrimp**, a beach-flea or sand-hopper: so called from its
agility.

shrimp² (*shrimp*), *v. i.* [< *shrimp*², *n.*] To
catch or fish for shrimps.

shrimp-chaff (*shrimp'cháf*), *n.* Refuse win-
nowed from dried shrimps by Chinese in Cali-
fornia, and exported to China as a fertilizer
for tea-plants. The meat of the shrimp is an
article of food. [California.]

shrimper (*shrim'pér*), *n.* [< *shrimp*¹ + *-er*.] A
person who catches shrimps; a shrimp-
catcher.

The shrimpers, who wade nearly to their middle for
hours.
E. P. Wright, Animal Life, p. 535.

Fishers and shrimpers by name, smugglers by opportu-
nity.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 742.

shrimping (*shrim'ping*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of
*shrimp*², *v.*] The occupation or business of
catching shrimps.

shrimp-net (*shrimp'net*), *n.* A fishing-net
adapted to the capture of shrimps; a small-
meshed bag-net or scoop-net with a long wooden
handle.

shrinal (*shrī'nál*), *a.* [< *shrine* + *-al*.] Of or
pertaining to a shrine; containing a shrine; of
the nature of a shrine. [Rare.]

There appears to have been a pagan Saxon household
close outside the east gate of the City of Exeter, whereof
the four daughters became Christian—two of them mar-
tyrs, of whom one has left her name, St. Sidwell, in a
shrinal church on the blood-stained spot.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 251.

shrine (*shrīn*), *n.* [< ME. *shryne*, *schryn*, *schryme*,
seryne, < AS. *scrin*, an ark (used with ref. to
the ark of the covenant), = D. *schrijn* = MLG.
schrin = OHG. *scrini*, MHG. *schrin*, G. *schrein* =
Icel. *skrin* = Sw. Dan. *skrin* = OF. *serin*,
cserin (> E. *serine*), F. *éserin* = Pr. *eserin* = OSP.
eserinio, *eseriño*, a box, shrine, = It. *serigno* =
OBulg. *skriniya*, *skrina* = Serv. *skrinja* = Bo-
hem. *skrčine* = Pol. *skrzynia*, *krzynia* = Russ.
skrynja, *skrinū* = Hung. *szekrcny* = Lith. *skrine* =
Lett. *skrine*, *skrinis*, a shrine, = L. *scrinium*,
a chest, box, case, letter-case, escrutoire, casket,
ML. (eccles.) a shrine; root unknown. *Chest*,
box, and *ark* are also derived through AS. from
L. (*box* ult. from Gr.); *case* is also derived from
L. through F.] 1. A box; an ark; a chest.

She [Cleopatra] . . .

Made hir subtil werkmen make a *shryne*
Of alle the rubies and the stones fyne
In al Egipte that she koude espye; and forth she fette
This dede cors, and in the *shryne* it shette.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 672.

2. A box for holding the bones of saints or
other sacred relics; a reliquary. Portable shrines
containing relics were commonly arched boxes covered
with precious metal, enamels, and engraving, and in
churches were generally placed near the altar. See cut
under *monstrance*.

He [Ethelred] bestows the reliques of St. Alban in a
shrine of Pearl and Gold.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

Over the high altar are preserved, in a very large
wrought *shrine* of massy gold, the relics of St. Firmin,
their patron saint.
Gray, Letters, l. 18.

Hence—3. A tomb of a canonized or other
sacred person; the mausoleum of a saint; a
tomb of shrine-like configuration.

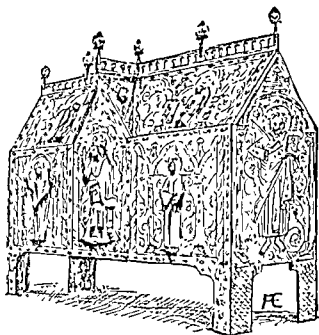
Howbeit there is a merulous fayre *shryne* for hym,
wrought all of fyne whyte marble, of wonderful curyous
and sumptuous werke.
Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 79.

It was a national as well as a religious feeling that drew
great multitudes to the shrine of Becket, the first Eng-
lishman who since the Conquest had been terrible to the
foreign tyrants.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

4. An altar, small chapel or temple, or other
sacred object or place peculiarly consecrated
to and supposed to be hallowed by the presence
of some deity, saint, mythological hero, or other
personality reputed sacred. See cut on follow-
ing page, and cut under *ocastyle*.

For a certain man named Demetrius, a silversmith,
which made silver shrines for [of, R. V.] Diana, brought
no small gain unto the craftsmen.
Acts xix. 24.

Forsooth, a blind man at Saint Alban's shrine,
Within this half-hour, hath received his sight.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., li. 1. 63.



Shrine of St. Calmine, Duke of Aquitaine, in enameled and gilded copper; early 13th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

It sculptured relief with figure of a goddess is in the form of a small shrine (*vaikos* [a little temple]).

Harrison and Ferrall, Ancient Athens, p. 44.

5t. Erroneously, an image.

From the four corners of the earth they come,
To kiss this shrine, this mortal-breathing saint.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 40.

Hearing us praise our loves of Italy,
For feature, laming
The shrine of Venus, or straight-fight Minerva.
Shak., Cymbeline, x. 5. 164.

6. Metaphorically, a thing or place hallowed and consecrated by its history or past associations, or supposed to be the incarnation of some object of worship.

Shrine of the mighty! can it be
That this is all remains of thee?
Byron, The Giaour, l. 100.

I . . . worshipped at innumerable shrines of beauty.
Willis, Florence Gray.

7t. A charnel-house. *Hollyband*. (*Hallivell*.)
—Bell-shrine, a cover put over a bell when it is not in use; an ecclesiastical utensil, and as such usually decorated with religious emblems, especially in early Irish art.
shrine (shrin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shrined*, ppr. *shrining*. [*< ME. shrynen, schrynen, enshrine, canonize; < shrine, n. Cf. enshrine.*] 1. To place in a shrine; enshrine; hence, figuratively, to deify or canonize.

Ye might be *shrined* for your brotlesse,
Bet than Dalryda, Crescide, or Candace.
Against Women Unconstant.

The Almighty Father, where he sits
Shrined in his sanctuary of heaven secure.
Milton, P. L., vi. 672.

2. To inclose in something suggestive of the great preciousness of what is inclosed: as, the jewel was *shrined* in a velvetasket.

In painting her I *shrined* her face
'Mid mystic trees. D. G. Rossetti, The Portrait.

shrink (shrink), *v.*; pret. *shrank* and *shrunk*, pp. *shrunk* and *shrunk* (formerly also *shrinked*), ppr. *shrinking*. [*< ME. shrinken, schrinken, serinken* (pret. *schränk*, *schrönk*, pp. *shrunken, shrünke*), *< AS. serincan* (pret. *seranc*, pp. *seruncen*), contract, shrivel up (chiefly in comp. for *serincan*), = *MD. schrinken, shrink*; in causal form OHG. *serenchan, seronken, schrenken*, MHG. *schrenken*, G. *schränken*, cause to shrink, intr. sink, go aside; cf. Sw. *skrynka*, a wrinkle, *skrynka*, wrinkle, rump, dial. *skrukka*, shrink together, Icel. *skrenkr*, shrink; prob. akin to *shrimp*, *serimp*. Cf. *seringe, shrug*.] I. intrans.

1. To contract spontaneously; draw or be drawn into less length, breadth, or compass by an inherent property: as, woolen cloth *shrinks* in hot water; a flaxen or hempen line *shrinks* in a humid atmosphere.
He touched the hollow of Jacob's thigh in the sinew that *shrank*. Gen. xxxii. 32.

Water, water everywhere,
And all the boards did *shrink*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

2. To diminish; reduce.

O mighty Caesar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure? Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 150.

Philosophy, that lean'd on Heaven before,
Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 644.

3. To shrivel; become wrinkled by contraction, as the skin.

I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I *shrink* up. Shak., K. John, v. 7. 34.
And *shrink* like parchment in consuming flame.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 266.

4. To draw back or retire, as from danger; recoil physically, as in fear, horror, or distrust; sometimes, simply, to go aside.

But no way he saw he could so much pleasure them as by leaving the two friends alone, who being *shrunk* aside to the banqueting house, where the pictures were, there Palladius recounted unto Pyrocles his fortunate escape from the wreck and his ensuing adventures.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.
It is shamefull for a King to boast at Table and *shrink* in fight.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

E'en as a bather might
Shrink from the water, from the naked night
She *shrank* a little.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 316.

5. To decline or hesitate to act, as from fear; recoil morally or mentally, as in fear, horror, distrust, distaste, and the like.

The proud have had me exceedingly in derision; yet have I not *shrunk* from thy law.

Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. cxix. 51.
I have seen him do such things belief would *shrink* at.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

He *shrank* from no deed of treachery or violence.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

6. To express fear, horror, or pain by shrugging or contracting the body; wince; flinch.

The gray mare
Is ill to live with, when her whinny shrills
From tile to scullery, and her small good-man
Shrinks in his arm-chair. Tennyson, Princess, v.

—Syn. 3. See *shrivel*.—4-6. To flinch, blench.

II. trans. 1. To cause to contract: as, to *shrink* flannel by immersing it in boiling water.

To *shrink* mine arm up like a wither'd shrub.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 150.

The first is merry drunk,
And this, although his braines be somewhat *shrink*
I'th' wetting, hath, they say, but little hurt
In his demeanour. Times' Whistle (L. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Keep it from coming too long, lest it should *shrink* the corn in measure.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To make smaller; make appear smaller.

He had some other drawbacks as a gardener. He *shrank* the very place he cultivated. The dignity and reduced gentility of his appearance made the small garden cut a sorry figure. R. L. Stevenson, An Old Scotch Gardener.

3. To withdraw: formerly with in.

The Libeck Hammon *shrinks* his horn.
Milton, Nativity, l. 203.

His [Beelzebub's] awful Horns above his crown did rise,
And force his friends to *shrink* in theirs.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 16.

That the Mountains should *shrink* in their heads, to fill up the vast places of the deep.
Stillington, Sermons, I. iii.

Another-while onder the Crystoll brinks
Her alabastrine well-shap't Limbs she *shrinks*,
Like to a Lilly sunk into a glasse.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Trophies.

To *shrink* on, to fix firmly by causing to shrink: thus, the tire of a wheel or the hoop or jacket of a cannon is *shrunk* on by making it slightly smaller than the part it is to fit, expanding it by heat till it can be slipped into place, and then rapidly cooling it.

This mortar was strengthened by heavy wrought-iron bands *shrunk* on it. Eisler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 72.

shrink (shrink), *n.* [*< shrink, v.*] 1. The act of shrinking; a spontaneous drawing into less compass.

Although they [horses] be striken cleare through, or that the bullets do still remaine in them, they after the first *shrink* at the entering of the bullet doe passe their Carrie as though they had verie little or no hurt.
Sir J. Smyth, in Ellis's Letters, p. 55.

2. A contraction.

There is in this a crack, which seems a *shrink* or contraction in the body since it was first formed. Woodward.

3t. A shrug.

That tread the path of public business
Know what a tacit shrug is, or a *shrink*.
D. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

You cannot blame the Spaniard to be satyricall against Q. Elizabeth; for he never speaks of her but he fetcheth a *shrink* in the Shoulder.
Howell, Letters, ii. 71.

4. A diminution; a falling away; shrinkage.

I saw a visible *shrink* in all orders of men among us, from that greatness and that goodness which was in the first grain that our God brought from three sifted kingdoms into this land, when it was a land not sown.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii., Int.

5. A withdrawing from fear or horror; recoil.

Not a sigh, a look, or *shrink* bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerate fear.
Daniel, Civil Wars, l. 52.

shrinkable (shring'kə-bl), *a.* [*< shrink + -able*.] Capable of being shrunk; able or liable to shrink.

shrinkage (shring'kāj), *n.* [*< shrink + -age*.]

1. The contraction of a material to a smaller surface or bulk, whether by cooling after being heated, as a metal, or by drying, as timber or clay, or by wetting, as cord or fabrics.

There are some grades of imported wool on which the *shrinkage* and loss in manufacture are so great that the compensating duty is not excessive.
Taussig, Tariff History, p. 211.

I have also subjected the cortex to the action of glycerine, with more remarkable results in the way of *shrinkage*.
Allen, and Neurol., VI. 559.

2. Figuratively, a similar reduction of any kind, as loss of weight; especially, loss of value: as, *shrinkage* in real estate.—3. Amount of diminution of surface or bulk, weight or value: as, the *shrinkage* of cast-iron by cooling is one eighth of an inch to a foot; the *shrinkage* on the goods was 10 per cent.—4. In gun., the difference between the outside diameter of the inner cylinder and the inside diameter of the outer cylinder of a built-up gun. The quantity by which the former exceeds the latter is often called the *absolute shrinkage*, and is expressed in the decimal parts of an inch. *Relative shrinkage* is the ratio obtained by dividing the absolute shrinkage by the interior diameter of the outer cylinder. It is expressed in thousandths and decimal parts of thousandths of an inch, and represents the absolute shrinkage per linear inch of the diameter of the outer cylinder. The *theoretical shrinkage* for a particular gun is that deduced by mathematical computation from known and assumed conditions and dimensions. The *actual shrinkage* is that actually obtained in practice, and varies from the theoretical shrinkage on account of the imperfections of manufacture.

shrinkage-crack (shring'kāj-krak), *n.* One of various small cracks such as are occasionally seen to form a kind of network on the surface of a bed of rock, and which appear to have been caused by shrinkage soon after that particular layer had been deposited and while it was being dried by exposure to the sun and air; a sun-crack.

An entirely different kind of *shrinkage-crack* is that which occurs in certain carbonised and flattened plants, and which sometimes communicates to them a marvellous resemblance to the netted under surface of an exogenous leaf.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 33.

shrinkage-rule (shring'kāj-röl), *n.* A rule, used by pattern-makers, in which the graduations are so much larger than the normal measurements that the patterns measured off by such a rule will be large enough to allow for shrinkage, without any computation on the part of the workman. The rule must be graduated with reference to the particular metal to be cast.
shrinker (shring'kér), *n.* One who shrinks; one who withdraws from danger.

shrinking-head (shring'king-hed), *n.* A mass of molten metal poured into a mold to compensate for the shrinkage of the first casting. Also called *sinking-head* and *riser*.

shrinkingly (shring'king-li), *adv.* In a shrinking manner; by shrinking.

shrite (shrit), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *shrike*, *< ME. *shrike*, *< AS. scric*, a thrush: see *shrike*.] The mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. Macgillivray. See out under *mistlethrush*.

shrivaltyt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shrievalty*.

shrive (shriv), *v.*; pret. *shrove*, *shrived*, pp. *shriven*, *shrived*, ppr. *shriving*. [Formerly also *shrive*; *< ME. shriven, shryven, schriven, schryven, schryfen* (pret. *shrovc*, *shrof*, *schrof*, *schraf*, pp. *shriven, schriven, seriven, sereffe, y-shryve*), *< AS. scrifan* (pret. *scräf*, pp. *scrifen*), prescribe penance, hear confessions, = OFries. *skriva*, shrive; cf. Icel. *skripta*, shrive, confess, impose penance, = Sw. *skrifva* = Dan. *skrifte*, confess (from the noun represented by E. *shrift*); usually identified, as orig. 'write,' with OS. *scribhan* = OFries. *skriva* = D. *schrijven* = MLG. *schriuen* = OHG. *scriban*, MHG. *schriben*, G. *schreiben*, write, *< L. scribere*, write, draw up (a law, decree, charge, etc.), enroll: see *scribe*, *v.* Cf. *shrift*, *Shrovetide*.] I. trans. 1. To prescribe penance to for sin; impose penance on.

Persie, beleene me, thou *shryvest* me verie neere in this latter demand, which concerneth vs more deeply than the former, and may worke vs more damage than thou art aware of.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 67.

"In the week immediately before Lent, every one shall go to his confessor," said the Ecclesiastical Institutes, "and confess his deeds; and his confessor shall so *shrive* him as he then may hear by his deeds what he is to do."
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 61.

2. To receive a confession from (a penitent) and grant absolution; hence, to receive an acknowledgment (of a fault) from, and pardon.

In that chapelle, yf thou wolte crave,
vii M yere thou myghtest have,
And so many lentis more
yf thouw be *serffe*, thou mayste have soo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 130.

I had rather he should *shrive* me than wive me.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2. 144.

Let me go hence,
And in some cloister's school of penitence,
Across those stones, that pave the way to heaven,
Walk barefoot, till my guilty soul be *shriten*!
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, King Robert of Sicily.

3. To acknowledge a fault; confess to a priest and receive absolution: used reflexively.

